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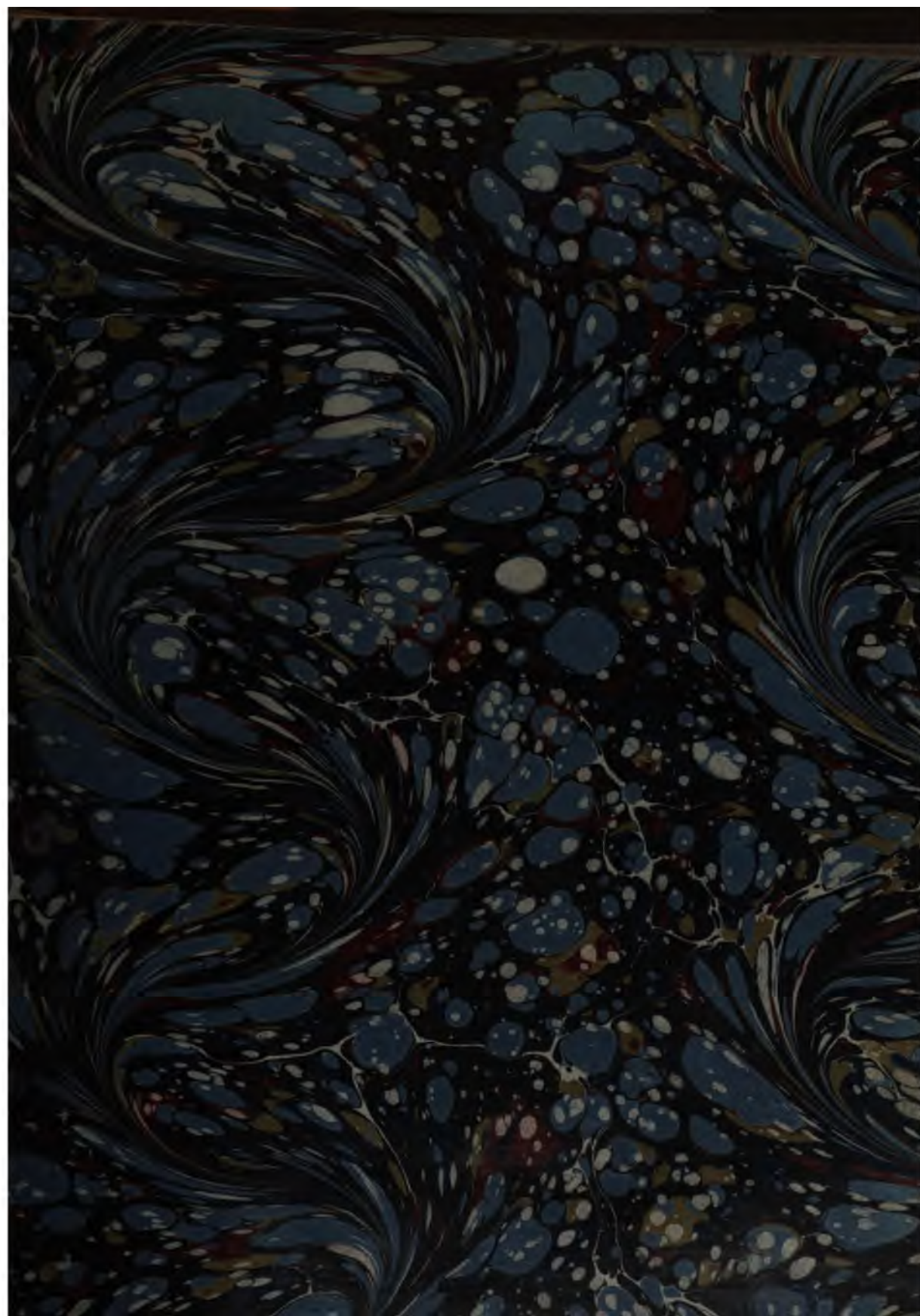
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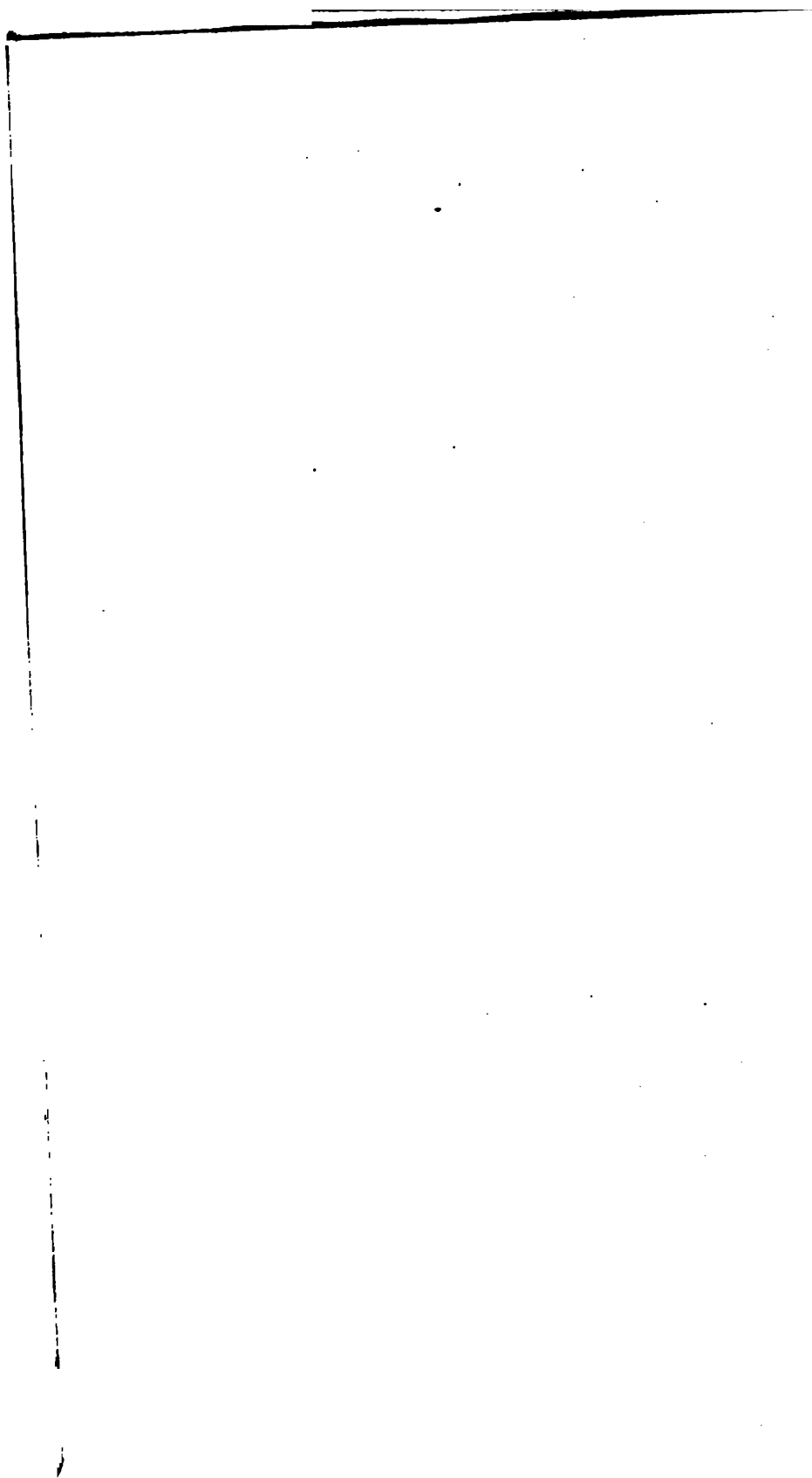
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THE
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXVII.

JANUARY—JUNE.

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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

WE are glad to note that the powerful influence of our contemporary the *Athenæum* has been put forth in the same direction as our own with regard to the wholesale proposals affecting the cathedral church of Lichfield. The following paragraph appeared in the issue of November 26: "A startling appeal for £20,000 is now being made by the Chapter of Lichfield, for what they are pleased to call 'the needful reparation' of their cathedral church. As this scheme includes the entire renewing of the roofs upon what the architects believe to have been the thirteenth-century lines, while the present roofs are thoroughly sound and excellent of their kind, we are astonished at the audacity of the language which the Chapter have sanctioned. The roofs and other parts of the church that it is now proposed to sweep away are chiefly due to the energy and skill of the great bishop of the Restoration period, Bishop Hacket. It is a monstrous thing to try to blot out this page of history as told in the fabric of Lichfield Minster." The *Builder* of December 10 is also severe and caustic.

It is not in our opinion wise that the Society of Antiquaries should put forth its strength save in cases of exceptional necessity, so that its condemnation or suggestions may be all the more weighty. But if ever there was a case in which remonstrance was loudly called for, it is in connection with the Lichfield Cathedral works. It is, then, with much

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pleasure that we learn that the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Society of Antiquaries at their meeting at Burlington House on December 1, on the motion of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., seconded by Sir J. C. Robinson: "The Society of Antiquaries hears with great regret that considerable portions of the cathedral church of Lichfield, the work of Bishop Hacket, after the sieges of the Great Rebellion, though substantial and well-looking, have been replaced by modern imitations of supposed thirteenth-century work, thereby destroying the traces of one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the Church of England. The Society is also informed that further destruction of good seventeenth-century work is in contemplation, and ventures to earnestly urge the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield not to permit any such destruction to take place." To this it may be added that Lichfield is the only one of our great cathedral churches that underwent thorough and extensive rebuilding and repairs at the time of the Restoration. The Dean has replied by a curt denial of the statements, but the truth of the charges in the resolution can be proved to the hilt.

Would that we could conjure up in the old diocese of Lichfield some reverence for the memory of great Bishop Hacket, who deservedly obtained the title of "the second founder of the cathedral." His own self-denial and extraordinary influence with others brought about a remarkably rapid and wonderfully effective restoration of the minster, when it had been entirely unroofed and much ruined by the successive sieges of both Royalists and Parliamentarians. Bishop Hacket was by far the most remarkable prelate that the Church of England produced in the last half of the seventeenth century—in fact, we doubt if he was not the best all-round of the whole century. His life, which is of wonderful interest, has never yet been properly written. His munificence was great towards his own university. In addition to benefactions to Clare and St. John's, "he added a building to Trinity College called Bishop's Hostel, which cost him twelve hundred pounds, and directed that out of the annual rents of those chambers, books

should be brought into the college library; and to the University library he bequeathed by will his own books, which cost him above twelve hundred pounds." Will not Trinity College and the University authorities intercede with Dean Luckock and his coadjutors, to leave some fabric memorials of the great Bishop, in the old church he so dearly loved? Already the architects have swept away the north end of the north transept that he rebuilt, and say in their report that it was "poor fifteenth-century work"! In 1640 Dr. Hacket was appointed one of the committee for endeavouring to settle the peace of the church, and was chosen by his fellow-members to be their advocate at the bar of the House of Commons. He concluded his eloquent speech with this phrase: "Upon the chaos of ignorance no structure can be built but profaneness and confusion." The result of ignorance of the history of the fabric with which they are now tampering is profaning the pious history of the past, and substituting for it an incoherent jumble of architectural confusion.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at the monthly meeting held in their rooms on December 7, took what we venture to think was a false step. At the annual meeting held in Cambridge last August, a motion that has been brought forward repeatedly for several years was at last carried unanimously—to hold the annual meeting for 1893 in Ireland, and thus be true to their title. So far as we can learn, for the sole reason that the present Lord Mayor is a member of the institute, a London member of the Council moved and carried by a considerable majority of Londoners, at a meeting of twenty-six members, that Dublin should be abandoned in favour of the metropolis. It is surely a bad precedent to upset the arrangements of the annual meeting, when a large number of members from different parts of the country are met together, at a general meeting at the London offices in a winter month when very few but residents in London could possibly attend. If the year 1893 is the true jubilee of the Institute (about which there seems some doubt), it would have honoured itself more by going to Ireland and thus justifying its title after fifty

years of neglect, rather than by choosing that year to stultify its tardy decision of last summer. Should the Institute eventually decide to adhere to its December policy and not change again, we hope that it will have a thoroughly successful meeting in London, but it seems likely that the members will have another opportunity of coming to a final decision.

The exceptionally interesting pre-Conquest tower of the church of Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, in the North Riding, is now undergoing certain absolutely needful works of reparation, which are being carried out with care under the direction of Mr. Channon, architect, of Malton. The presence of scaffolding round the tower has allowed of a minute inspection of the upper tier of windows. These windows consist of two lights, and are divided by single shafts which support imposts formed of long stones that reach right through the thickness of the walls. The original shafts remain in three of these win-



dows, those on the north and south being ornamented with zig-zag incisions, and that on the west with a spiral ornament. The shafts have also all been supported at the base by other long stones that extended right through the wall. These supporting through stones have all been renewed, save in the case of the south window, which is almost in its original condition throughout. For a sketch of this window we are indebted to Rev. Ernest Hedger. From this will be seen the highly remarkable, and presumably unique, arrangement. The lower long stone, from which the shaft springs, and which has a

swelling base (which cannot be shown in the drawing) rising out of it to meet the shaft, projects seven inches from the face of the tower, and is rudely carved into the fashion of a flat human-like distorted face. Probably the other three windows were of like design when perfect.



Extensive works have been going on for some time at Brough, near Castleton, Derbyshire, well known as an ancient Roman station, in the shape of constructing a new weir for the old corn-mill. The workmen have been daily turning up Roman tiles and fragments of metal-work, many of which have been carried away; and it is thought that there may be further discoveries when some excavations are made for the purpose of making a new reservoir. Roman antiquities have been found here frequently in the past, amongst the numerous relics being a gold coin of Vespasian. We sincerely hope that the Derbyshire Archæological Society is directing its attention to preventing the "finds" being dispersed in the unhappy way that has always of late been the result of excavations in that museumless county. Up to the time of going to press, no further information than that which can be gleaned from the local newspapers has reached us.



Antiquaries who are familiar with the old-fashioned county histories of Cumberland are aware that those histories are all based upon two manuscript compilations by two persons of the name of Denton—John and Thomas. John Denton's MS. is well known, as many copies exist, and was edited recently for the local archæological society by the Chancellor of Carlisle, the text being collated from the best copies. Thomas Denton's MS. has long been missing, though it has been often sought for in the muniment rooms at Lowther and Whitehaven Castles. Its very existence has been doubted, though Messrs. Lysons expressly state that they had the loan of it from the then Earl of Lonsdale when compiling their *History of Cumberland* (published 1816). Since then it has been missing. Three or four weeks ago, Lord Lonsdale's agent, the late Mr. R. Alleyne Robinson, in looking over some old papers in Lord Lonsdale's London house, found two vellum-

bound manuscript books, which appeared to be the John and Thomas Denton MSS. He at once communicated with the Chancellor, and obtained Lord Lonsdale's authority to submit the books to that gentleman. This, however, has not yet been done, owing to Mr. Robinson's sudden and terrible death, but will no doubt be carried out. It is clear that Messrs. Lysons, who had the loan of these manuscripts, must have returned them to the Earl of Lonsdale's town house, and there they have remained forgotten for nearly eighty years, instead of finding their way back to the well-arranged muniment room at Lowther Castle.

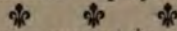


The end of the old year gave light to three noteworthy fragments of early Christian writings. Two of these fragments, which were portions of the old but long-lost Apocryphal Gospel and Revelation of St. Peter, were found a few years ago in an ancient cemetery at Panopolis, in Upper Egypt, and are now in the Gizeh Museum at Cairo. A transcript of this manuscript was lately published in the proceedings of the French Archæological Mission at Cairo. The Greek text only reached Cambridge on November 17. On the 20th Mr. Robinson, of Christ Church, lectured on the "Gospel according to St. Peter," and on the 22nd Mr. James, of King's, lectured on the "Revelation of St. Peter." The Cambridge University Press at once set to work, and, with most commendable speed, these results of the ripe theological scholarship for which Cambridge is gaining much deserved repute were published in the opening days of December. Mr. Robinson believes that this Gospel is of second-century date, and Mr. James sees in the Apocalypse of St. Peter the earliest Christian account of hell.

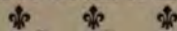


The third of these fragments is a single sheet of venerable parchment, described and facsimiled in the December number of the *Newbery House Magazine*. This is a leaf out of a volume obtained by a naval officer who served under Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian Expedition. The volume perished with the owner in the wreck of the *Captain*. The single sheet had, however, previously passed into the possession of

another officer now serving in H.M.S. *Malabar*. The writing is Ethiopic, and Mr. James considers it to be a portion of an early Apocryphal Gospel or other document dealing with the history of Pilate, but not included in the *Acta Pilati* or any hitherto known work. In it Pilate is represented in touching language as being a sincere penitent, and a thorough believer in the resurrection of our Lord. The leaf contains a remarkable small painting, in the upper part of which is represented the entombment, and in the lower Pilate in an attitude of prayer.



There is just now current in certain circles a good deal of discussion as to the precise time of the general rise of Papal control over Christendom, especially as it affects England. With such polemical matters it is in no sense the province of the *Antiquary* to interfere. But it may be permitted to draw attention to the exceedingly remarkable discovery with regard to the hitherto unsuspected great antiquity of the Papacy that has just been made known. It is now proved that the Pope had supreme control at Rome some four or five centuries before the Christian era. In the December number of the *Expository Times*, it is stated that "when the messengers of the Pope told Cincinnatus of his election to the office of a dictator, they found him at his plough . . . so if you expect (this is the moral) visits from angels, they will most likely come while in the discharge of every-day duties; attention to daily duties cannot but command the highest blessings." Surely the Rev. James Hastings, M.A., whose name appears on the back of this expository magazine has but a quaint conception of the "daily duties" of an editor! There may, however, be some hidden comic element in this travesty of history, which brings the Pope on the stage B.C. 458, but if so we fail to see it.

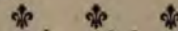


Our knowledge of pre-Conquest sculpture is being slowly but surely extended throughout England. Mr. J. Denis de Vitre has recently brought to light an interesting fragment of early Christian knot-work carving at Wantage. So far as we can judge from the photograph (of which a reproduction is here given), this stone, which is 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot

2 inches, and which has side panels almost similar to the front one, is a fragment of an upstanding cross. It is believed that it came originally from a small chapel which formerly stood in the churchyard, and from whence



also came the fine Norman doorway, ornamented with beak-heads, now in the school. The beautiful design of the interlacing bands has an Irish character. The line along the centre of the bands is also a usual Irish feature. The English stone that most closely resembles this, of any that we have examined, is one of the fragments in the porch of Darley Dale church, Derbyshire. It has been conjectured that the Wantage stone may have been connected with Alfred's church; the traditional site of his birth-place and palace are near the present church. Our own idea is that this stone is, however, of earlier work than the time of Alfred, namely, of eighth-century design.



In a recent number of the *Newbery House Magazine*, the Rev. Dr. Cox in one of his articles on "Special Forms of Prayer," cited the instance of the long holding of the benefice of Luccombe, Somersetshire, by two members of the Byam family in the seventeenth and part of the sixteenth centuries, saying that he felt sure no other case could

be found wherein a father and son had retained the same benefice for only six years short of a century. Dr. Cox has, however, received a communication from Mr. Curtois, of Washington Manor, Lincoln, wherein he cites a case of still more extraordinary length. His ancestor, Rev. John Curtois, became rector of Branston on his father's death, in April, 1719, and was succeeded by his son the Rev. Peregrine Harrison Curtois in 1767, who held the living till his death in December, 1814, the two thus holding it for over ninety-five years! Surely this Branston instance must be the most extreme case. Can any of our readers beat the record?



The publication of these articles on the "Special Forms of Prayer of the Church of England" has led to the mention of at least one hitherto unknown example that is not to be found in any of our public libraries, and seems to be unique. In the church chest of the parish of Paston, near North Walsham, is a copy, in good condition, of a form of prayer to avert the terrible plague that broke out in London and elsewhere just about the time of the accession of James I. The title is: "Certain Prayers Collected out of a forme of Godly Meditations set forth by his Majesties Authoritie, and most necessary to be used at this time in the present Visitation of God's heavy hand for our manifold sinnes. Together with the order of a Fast to be kept every Wednesday during the said Visitation. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie. Anno, 1603." It would be a charity if clergymen reading this note would search their parish chests for possible early or rare examples, and communicate the result. Dr. Cox is about to give his collection to the Church House, and desires to deposit with it as perfect a list as can be made.



Our friend the "Divining Rod" as used in modern superstition and cajolery for the finding of water, keeps cropping up in different parts of the country, and we are kept fairly well informed of the movements of these professors of legerdemain. We have no intention to keep constantly referring to the absurdity, as it may act to some extent as an advertisement, but now and again it

may be useful to do so. We find, from a local paper, that the Grimsby Naturalist's Society has made itself ridiculous by listening to a lecture by "J. Stears, Esq., C.E., of Hull," on the use of the divining rod, with a town councillor in the chair. The lecturer gave his own experiences, so we suppose he is one of these conscious or unconscious charlatans. We repeat again that if J. Stears (or anyone else) does these tricks for money, and calls it "divining," he renders himself liable to a heavy punishment under a statute that we have more than once quoted. J. Stears, according to the report, claims that he is able to do these wonders by "Odic force (with a capital O) or animal magnetism." In his case the rod turns up for metals and down for water! After all he does not nearly come up to the old charlatans; for they found criminals and murderers after a like fashion, as well as metals and water. He said that "during the operation the operator is subject to a creepy sensation in the arms and legs," and that "if the rod is used too much, a feeling of exhaustion sets in, when the operator must rest awhile and take refreshment." We should fancy that the lecturer was possibly a little confused in his reminiscences with another rod which he may have experienced earlier in his life. The best thing about the report is that "there was a very meagre attendance of the public." If "J. Stears, Esq., C.E., of Hull," contemplates giving another lecture, or further practice, we can recommend to him *La Physique Occulte ou Traite de la Bagnette Divinatoire*, published in Paris, 1709, whence he can get a lot of fresh tricks. The charlatans of the past who worked with the divining rod, always failed when they submitted to even the rough tests of those days; and the like result would assuredly follow any scientific investigation. But we doubt if any sane man of science would think it worth while to take the trouble.



"Antiquary," for the first time in his life, begins to believe that he is at last a distinguished man. This pleasurable sensation has been derived from the receipt of a circular giving the prospectus of a forthcoming volume of "illustrated biography of prominent

living men," to be entitled "Men of Yorkshire." As it is stated that "each gentleman to whom this circular is addressed is considered by the publisher eligible to have his portrait and biography published, provided he be a native of Yorkshire, or connected with the county in some way or other," and as the address is clear and precise, there can be no doubt that "Antiquary" is "a prominent living man." The publishers are kind enough to ask for a vignette photograph in cabinet size, and a biography of 600 or 700 words. Their kindness goes still further, for "any gentleman may write his own biography, or get some friend to write it for him, but if unaccustomed to such work the editor will undertake to write it from notes supplied to him, and a proof of the biography will in every case be submitted for approval or correction." "Antiquary's" pride has, however, been kept within bounds on finding that the volume proposes to include all "clergymen and ministers, men of the army and navy, members of Parliament, members of county and town councils, magistrates, members of school-boards and boards of guardians, medical and legal men, literary men and artists, men of science and art, manufacturers and merchants, bankers and brokers, consuls and vice-consuls, and philanthropists." What a big roll of honour! But it will be sifted down. The terms for having your own biography and portrait inserted involve not only a subscription to the book, but also "a charge of two guineas will be made to each one desirous of being represented in it." It is clear, therefore, that Messrs. Beckett, Rudston and Beckett, of Bradford, will not consider "Antiquary" "a prominent living man" unless the guineas are forthcoming! What a desecration to literature is a biographical volume compounded on such principles! We hope no Yorkshire antiquary, who is worth his salt, will demean himself by being found within its pages. A specimen sheet of "The Leeds Biographer" by the same publishers is enclosed with the circular to show the manner of work. It is not a little amusing to read what the four gentlemen therein described think of themselves. However, so long as men are vain, so long will publishers be found to prey upon their vanity.

Mr. Butler Wood, chief librarian of the Bradford Free Public Libraries, has just issued a new catalogue of the books and pamphlets relating to Yorkshire in the Central Reference Library, Darley Street. The result of much painstaking labour is a quarto pamphlet of thirty-nine double-column pages of small type, which will be received with pleasure by all interested in Yorkshire literature. Mr. Wood states, in a brief introduction, that a somewhat broad view has been taken of the literature relating to Yorkshire, for in addition to works upon the county, or works written by Yorkshiremen, those which have been printed in the county are included, irrespective of the subject-matter contained in them, a view which we think is a decided mistake. Otherwise the arrangement adopted is as simple as it is effective. First come general works on Yorkshire, and next works concerning particular places in the county. The names of the authors are arranged in alphabetical order. As a collection of Yorkshire books and pamphlets, the one at Bradford is undoubtedly second to none in the county, save the Chapter collection at York.



Another proof of the literary activity of Bradford and its chief townsmen (an example which we only wish would infect other towns) is the recent generous gift made to the borough by Mr. Alderman E. W. Hammond, of an excellent collection of views of Old Bradford. These pictures are one hundred and thirteen in number, and occupy three pages of the official catalogue of the Winter Exhibition, 1892-3, of the Borough of Bradford, now on view in the Public Art Museum. Full descriptive catalogues of these old pictures can be obtained in the museum at a charge of sixpence. This great Yorkshire town, though it has not any exceptional antiquity, leads the way in teaching its inhabitants the wisdom of taking an intelligent interest in the life and doings of their forefathers.



We learn from Mr. Henry Stone, of Exeter, that the first volume of the parish registers of Musgrave, consisting of thirty leaves of vellum, beginning in 1662, has just been recovered, after an absence from the parish chest of

over one hundred and twenty years. Some years ago a doubt was cast upon the birth of John, Duke of Marlborough, having been at Ashe, in Musgrave parish, which could not be solved because of this register being lost, but could only be cited on the authority of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, where it is stated under the head of Lethbridge, and not under the head of Drake. In this register, however, the birth of Elizabeth Drake, afterwards Mrs. Winston Churchill, and that of her famous son, John Churchill, are both recorded, confirming the truth of the words of Prince and settling the matter for ever.



In the *Times* of December 6, there appeared an admirable letter from that well-known antiquary, Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., with regard to the mutilation and general maltreatment of the thrice restored Eleanor Cross at Northampton. He pleads for a legislative enlargement of the power of scheduling under the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. This Act sorely needs amendment, but whilst wishing more power to Mr. Hartshorne's elbow and to everyone else who takes the like view in this direction, is it not possible, under existing statutes, to put an end to wanton stone-throwing and initial-cutting? Surely the Eleanor Cross comes under the operation of 8 and 9 Vict., c. 44, s. 1. The punishment under this section for maliciously damaging any statue or monument exposed to public view is imprisonment not exceeding six months, and, if a male, the being privately whipped once, twice, or thrice.



Nomenclator wanted. Apply at the Roman Wall! Whereas sundry and divers persons call the Tyne and Solway stone rampart Hadrian's Wall, and sundry other persons repudiate that title, and prefer to name the work after Severus, and whereas neither of these high contending parties can under the circumstances use the nomenclature of the other, and confusion and circumlocution unspeakable are resulting, therefore it is highly desirable and necessary to coin or adopt a system of names capable of being used in common by all parties, whether they follow the camp of Agricola, Hadrian or Severus—a

system which does not like the present *eo ipso* beg the question of the builder.



The term "Roman Wall" alone is too elastic and indefinite, for it covers the Scottish rampart too. How would a series of descriptive names serve the needed purpose? *Double Vallum* would define well enough the *terrens agger*, the double-mounded earthen rampart which has puzzled so many generations. That term would commit nobody to any theory whatever, except that there are two mounds, which we presume nobody will deny. Then as for the stone wall, Vitruvius describes exactly the kind of work of which that superb structure appears to have been made, viz., built with two outsides of squared stone and with lime and rubble between. That style of building is by him called *emplecton*, so that in the words *Emplectonous Wall* we would have an applicable term. Last of all there is the Scottish rampart, the wall of Antonine. This gives no difficulty. We can dub it the *Cespiticious Vallum*. Perhaps these, or some of them, are clumsy. We invite better suggestions.



The Memorial Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition held at Edinburgh in the summer of 1891, has just been issued by the committee to the subscribers. The work reflects the very highest credit on Messrs. T. and A. Constable, the printers, and upon all concerned. We have not received a copy for review (probably no review copies are issued), for only 250 are printed, but are glad to take the opportunity of stating among our "notes" that the volume is admirable throughout, and well worthy of the highly interesting exhibition that it commemorates. It is illustrated with one hundred and eighteen carefully executed plates, chiefly photographic, five of which are coloured. It is a pleasure to put on record the names of the sub-committee who are responsible for the issue of this sumptuous volume at so moderate a cost—Lyon King of Arms, Carrick Pursuivant, Mr. A. W. Inglis, Mr. W. Rae Macdonald, and Mr. J. M. Gray.



It is proposed to issue by subscription a volume (containing about 400 crown quarto pages at the price of 12s. 6d.) of selections

from the Burgh Records of Lanark, extending from 1488 down to about 1720. There will be illustrative documents, seals and facsimiles, a glossary and index, and perhaps a plan. The impression is to be limited to 400 copies, and the work will go to press so soon as 300 subscribers' names are received by the town clerks of Lanark, Messrs. W. and J. Annan. The editorial function is in very safe hands, being entrusted to Mr. Robert Renwick, deputy town-clerk of Glasgow, a palæographer of very extensive experience.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN the Vatican Museum is being arranged a most valuable collection of Oriental antiquities, consisting of fragments of Assyrian sculpture, and of cuneiform inscriptions from the palaces of Sargon and Sennacherib at Nineveh. To these are being added some Cufic inscriptions and other monuments from the East of very great interest to archaeologists. The collection will occupy the last room of the Egyptian Museum, and will be opened to the public as soon as possible.

At Florence an immense number of Egyptian antiquities brought over by Signor Schiaparelli, who has been for the last two years in Egypt, lies on the floor of several rooms on the upper story of the Etruscan Museum, awaiting arrangement in the glass cases against the walls; while the light wooden chariot of very ancient date, already possessed by the Museum, is being fitted together in a glass case in the centre of these rooms.

On the ground-floor one cannot too much admire the grand collection of Vetulonia, already so important; but still further additions are arriving every day, which tax all the time and energy of the director, Professor Milani. No English traveller to Florence should omit visiting the new Etruscan Museum at the Palazzo della Crocetta.

In Riccio Street, Bologna, amongst remains of Roman buildings, has been found a note-

worthy mosaic pavement of hexagonal pattern on the spot where formerly stood the baths built by Augustus, and rebuilt afterwards by Caligula. In Via Lame was found another old mosaic pavement made with white cubes with bands of black.

Remains of very ancient walling of large blocks of tufa have been found at St. Pietro in Vinculis, Rome; while another wall just like the preceding has come to light where the new National Bank is being erected, belonging probably to the ancient fortifications of the Quirinal Hill.

At the Senate House remains have been found of walls and columns belonging to the baths of Alexander Severus. At the Prati di Castello another *cippus* has been found of the boundaries of the Tiber made by the Censors, in the year 700 of Rome.

The Athenian Archæological Society has recently been carrying out some excavations on the site where formerly stood ancient Corinth. They have resulted in the discovery of a building of considerable size, which is rightly judged to belong to the sixth or fifth century B.C. It resembles the *Theokoleon* found during the German excavations at Olympia. Here dwelt the sacred magistrates of the Elians, who were appointed administrators of the property of the sanctuaries, and were, at the same time, the State official sacrificers.

Near this building two others were found, which have not yet been completely cleared out. One of these is of enormous size, the remains of its columns showing a diameter of more than two mètres. Several figurini in terra-cotta of good period came to light at the same time. It is to be hoped the excavations will be continued.

The last number of the *Archæological Deltion* of Athens gives a preliminary report of the excavations conducted by the French School at Stratos in Acharnania last spring. These works have brought to light a temple which before was only partly visible, with in front a building in form of a *stoa*, belonging probably to the agora, the Greek markets being usually surrounded by porticos. The temple is a

Doric *peripteros*, resembling in form the so-called Theseum of Athens. Its length is 34 mètres; its breadth 18 mètres and 20 centimètres. Upon the *crepidoma*, which is preserved entire, are still to be seen the bases of most of the columns, which enables us to reconstruct the original plan of this sanctuary. Before the entrance of the temple is an open space, in the middle of which stood the altar, as in the temple of the Pythian Apollo at Gortyna.

* * *

Scattered around the altar were found, mixed up with remains of ancient sacrifices, bones and ashes, numerous fragments of votive offerings, consisting of small broken terracotta idols. Some inscriptions consisting of decrees, and also a list of proper names, were likewise found in the same place.

* * *

The King of Greece has made an important gift to the Athenian Museum, consisting of a sepulchral relief of good period, representing a woman seated, with near her a girl; two small busts of Hygeia, of which one is of very fine workmanship; and a headless statue of the Ephesian Diana, with her peplos adorned with a variety of figures.

* * *

In a natural grotto of the Commune of Siniscola, in Sardinia, numerous ancient objects have been found, as arms and horse-bits in iron, bowls of bronze, and a bronze votive boat, resembling other small votive boats found on the island, and like that discovered during recent excavations at Vetulonia, and now a very conspicuous object in one of the glass cases in the centre of one of the ground-floor rooms at the Etruscan Museum of Florence.

* * *

A trench-tomb (a *fossa*), containing iron arms, has been explored at Causano, a commune of Campodigione, in the Abruzzi (the country of the ancient Peligni); and near Castel di Sangro, in the same district, a large vase in lead has been found, and some glass and earthenware vessels near a mosaic pavement.

* * *

The municipality of Fiesole have now to show, as the fruit of their labours in excavating, not only the grand Roman theatre, but a vast series of buildings belonging to

the ancient baths a few paces distant. Here the walls are all found to have been covered with marble slabs. The pieces are carefully collected, and some brick wall-work has been built in order to show something of the original design.



Excavations at Silchester in 1892.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.



HE excavations at Silchester during the season that has just been brought to a close have been confined to (1) the investigation of the large insula containing the forum and basilica; and (2) the examination of the surroundings and drainage of a series of baths in the southern part of the city.

The investigation of the large central insula has naturally included the re-examination of the basilica and forum, which were excavated by the late Rev. J. G. Joyce in 1866 and succeeding years. We have thus discovered many important facts that had escaped notice, including curious evidence of the setting out of the basilica, and the intercolumniation of the inner ambulatory of the forum. The massive foundations of the forum entrance, and evidence as to the drainage, have also been brought to light. Through careful examination of the architectural fragments, Mr. G. E. Fox has been able to recover valuable information as to the style and heights of the actual buildings of both the basilica and the forum, thereby showing the importance of these edifices among the public buildings of Roman Britain.

On the north, east, and south sides of the forum was a considerable area of unexcavated ground. Although much of this was not built over, the remains of various buildings were brought to light. Of these the most remarkable are the foundations of the little church of which an account has already appeared in the *Antiquary*.* The interest aroused by this very important discovery has

* Vol. xxvi. 10.

attracted a large number of visitors, especially clergymen; and although many sceptical opinions have been expressed, no other serious suggestion as to the use of the building is forthcoming than that which I first made, that we have here the earliest Christian church of which any remains have been found in England. Although it has been necessary to cover up the foundations for preservation, the site has been taken out of cultivation, and a carefully-constructed model made of the church and its immediate surroundings. On the north side of the forum a most extensive series of rubbish pits, together with several wells, were found. These have yielded a large number of whole, or nearly perfect, vessels of pottery, and the surrounding ground has been equally productive of other pots and various important architectural remains. On the east side of the forum a narrow strip between the insula and the modern hedge was also examined, thereby bringing to light what seems to be part of a large house and an interesting series of shops, etc. Near one of them were found a number of curious fragments of Egyptian porphyry.

After harvest the excavations were continued southwards from the large central insula. It was then found that the northern part of the next insula was cut off from the rest by a narrow street or lane. The strip thus formed contained towards its west end a large and important house with several peculiar features, and some interesting traces of rebuilding and enlargement. The rest of the strip contained no buildings, and apparently formed the gardens and pleasure-grounds attached to the house. The land south of the lane, which contains a large circular temple, has been reserved for excavation next season.

The other excavation this year has brought to light some interesting facts as to the water-supply and drainage of the baths, the description of which can hardly be followed without a plan. The direction of the main-drain led to an examination of the city wall at a point where there appeared to be a gap. On clearing this we found what seems to be a water-gate of remarkable construction, with hollow brick piers to carry the vertical supports of the gate, and curious side-walls of masonry that had evidently been built against an earlier series of wooden posts. In late

Roman times the actual opening of the gate had been walled up for security. A little more excavation is still required to clear up some of the questions that arise as to the use and construction of this singular work.

The season's work has, as usual, brought to light a large number of coins and antiquities. The former are of little account, owing to their insignificant value, historically and intrinsically. The antiquities are very varied in character. Besides the fine series of well-preserved pottery, many interesting bronze figures, brooches, etc., have been found; also some fine fragments of glass bowls, and various objects in bone, iron, and shale. The architectural remains include some important things in both marble and stone.

A detailed account of all the discoveries will be laid before the Society of Antiquaries, probably during the month of February, when the varied and interesting collection of objects found will be exhibited. Hitherto this exhibition has been held during the first fortnight in January, but several considerations point to the later date being the better.



Researches in Crete.

By DR. F. HALBHERR.

V.—THE ISTHMUS OF HIERAPYTNA.

BETWEEN the chain of mountains which shuts up like a wall the entrance to the province of Sitia, and the colossal group of the mountains of Lassithi, the Cretan territory becomes so narrowed that its northern and southern shores, viz., those of the Ægæan and Libyan seas, are distant one from the other not more than three and a half hours' journey, forming thus a kind of isthmus, which from the name of its largest ancient city is commonly called the Isthmus of Hierapytna. In figure it is irregular, being traversed by hills of limestone and shales, which, rising gradually from the low and somewhat marshy plain of Hierapytna, reach their greatest height near the modern village of Messeleri, the ancient Oleros, and then

descend more steeply towards the northern shore, upon which stand the ruins of the cities of Istron and Minoa.

The city of Hierapytna occupies a vast extent of territory on the southern shore over against the green but desert island of Chrysæa, now called Gaidaronisi. It had the fame of being of ancient origin, and its position shows that it must have been from the beginning both powerful and rich by reason of its commerce by sea. Its relations with Rhodes are indeed well known, and from several literary and epigraphical records it appears that it not only exercised its influence over a great portion of the southern coast of the island, possessing a kind of plantation or colony as far away as near the territory of Gortyna, but that, towards the end of the second century before the Christian era, it had extended its dominion in defiance of Præsos and of Itanos even over a great part of the peninsula of the Eteocretans. However, differently from many other Cretan cities, especially of the eastern portion of the island, little if anything can be found amongst its ruins which can be referred to the most ancient times, or even to those which preceded by only about a century or two the Roman domination. I ought also to observe that amongst the Hierapytnian inscriptions hitherto come to light, not one remounts even to archaic times, so that we do not know even what its primitive alphabet was. The city must have undergone a great transformation and a remarkable increase in imperial times. To this period belong all the superb monuments which were so much admired by the Venetians during their rule in Crete, as the amphitheatre, the two theatres, the baths, the aqueducts, the *naumachia* and some temples, of all of which speak the Venetian MSS. published by Falkener. But to-day of all this there remain but few traces. Not to speak of the terrible earthquakes which according to historical records have repeatedly devastated this portion of the island, there happened to Hierapytna, as in various other centres of the ancient world, what from an archæological point of view is a real misfortune, namely, that a population, probably rather dense, has continued to inhabit the place during the course of centuries. The Græco-Roman

city is for the most part lost, as it has given place or been transformed into the modern one, called Hierapetros, which in part has supplanted the old with new buildings, and in part has, during many centuries, used the old as a quarry—at least, as regards that portion outside its boundaries. This work of destruction continues on a vast scale, and I well remember having seen a few years ago some rather imposing remains of one of the two theatres being pulled to pieces by the hands of the owner of the property. This man was a Turk, by name Cornaro; that is to say, the descendant of a family of Venetian renegades, whose ancestors had probably admired the rich marbles and works of art that adorned that building. But with a Government such as exists in Crete it is impossible to hinder like acts of vandalism, which occur continually on all ancient sites of the island, and which it has to thank for the loss of a great part of its splendid history in the past. Some ray of hope now arises from the activity of the various archæological and literary societies called *Sylogoi*, which in late years have been established amongst the Greek inhabitants of several towns. Even at Hierapetros one has arisen, and a small collection of local antiquities has already been gathered together, which one day may become important, as it is near the heart of the still utterly unknown Eteocretan civilization.

The city of Hierapytna has furnished the British Museum with two remarkable sarcophagi, which were bought and transported to England by the care of Vice-Admiral Spratt in 1861. Some other sculpture has found its way to the museum of Tshinili-Kiosk at Constantinople. But after the discovery of these two sarcophagi nothing of interest save some inscriptions has come to light during late years. The excavations begun, and then, I think, abandoned, six years ago, in order to fill up with materials taken from outside the city the small inner harbour, or *naumachia*, which formed a pestilential marsh, have brought to light only some common pottery and some few sepulchral remains. An inscription seen and in part copied by Spratt, and afterwards completely deciphered by myself and M. Doublet, of the French school, contains a few snatches of a treaty

between Hierapytna and King Antigonos Gonatas, and two fragments of a commercial engagement between the same city and the Cretan town of Arkadia. Of this latter town we still ignore, in spite of Spratt's researches, the true position, and unfortunately the inscription gives us no hint as to where to find it.

A small sepulchral inscription, and the fragment of one of another kind, both recently discovered, and still unpublished, were recently placed in the local museum. Thanks to communications from friends in Crete, I am now able to publish them for the first time. The first is a funerary stone placed by a certain Soteris on the tomb of her son, where we read in letters and spelling of a late Roman period :

Σωτηρίς τῇ εἰδείῳ τέκνῳ μνήμης χάριν;
i.e., "Soteris to her own son for a memorial."
The fragment is as follows :

ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ
ΣΑΡΣΕΒΑΣ
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
ΔΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΣ
ΔΡΟΒΑΜΟΝΑΣ
ΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΣΕΝΔ
Κ.ΠΑΚΩΝΙΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΠ-
ΠΙΝΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΤΟ
Β. ΚΑΙ ΔΟΡΟΘΕΙΟΥ

This is but one of the many milliary stones placed along a road or a network of Cretan roads restored by the Emperor Claudius. Another similar was discovered at Lyttos, and is among the inscriptions of the Greek Corpus ; and another, much more imperfect, and preserving only the first four lines, came to light in a field to the east of Hierapytna, and was by me copied and published in the *Museo Italiano* of Florence. What I now communicate has the merit of being the most complete of all, and, save the last line, which

presents, without doubt, an error of the copyist, may be read and reintegrated as follows :

(Τιβέριος)
Κλαύδιος Καί-
σαρ Σίβας(τος)
Γερμανικός (τάς δ-)
δοῦς καὶ τοῦς (άν-)
δροβάμονας (άπο-)
κατέστησεν δι(α)
Κ. Πακωνίου Ἀγριπ-
πίου, ταμίου το
Β. καὶ (Δω)ροθέου (?)

i.e., (Tiberius) Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus has put in good state the roads and paths by means of Q(uintus) Paconius Agrippinus, who was treasurer for the second time, and of Dorotheus (?).

The neighbourhood of the city presents a pleasing aspect, being delightfully situated upon the hills rising up to view towards the north, or half hidden by the verdure, or by the irregularities of an undulating country. The ancient inhabitants of the district had here and there small burial-grounds or private tombs, from which some funerary inscriptions have been obtained.

But even the Venetian domination, all historical records of which should be carefully collected, has left here some mark. In the village of Kalò Chorì, before the door of the Greek church of the Haghia Trias, is to be found the following fragment of an epitaph, which for the present I do not attempt to complete.

PIETAS
MARCI
TATIS
XIT. H
FANV
VM V
RIBVS
TE M
MATR
FAELIC
A

In the village of Episkopí, in the church of the Panaghia, I copied the following lines, which form part of a single inscription, viz. :

HICIACET
ANTONIIPIAGII
FILIID.FRANCI
PANORMIRGN
SCYTHIÆ ET
OBIIT AÑO
OQ D.I.
SCIEX
NISICILIÆ
HIERAPI
ETATIS XL
1636 FEBRU

Hic iacet.....
Antonii Piag.....
Filii D. Franc(i) sci ex
Panormi Rgn(?)...ni Siciliæ
Scythiæ et Hierap(y)(tnæ)
Obiit a(nn)o...(a)etatis XL (?)
A...(?) OQ D.I.....1636. Feb(rua)r(i).....

About two hours' journey on horseback, ascending the hills which form the crest or central summit of the isthmus, we reach the small and wretched village of Messeleri. As the Venetians had already recognised from the name (it is a corrupt dialect composition of the Greek preposition for *within*, viz., *messá* and *Oleros*), this village occupies the place of the ancient city of Oleros. Spratt had mistakenly sought for this ancient centre of the worship of Athena in the province of Mirabello, amongst the ruins which belong really to Latos. But the local tradition of the name agrees with the notice of Stephanos of Byzantium, who, on the authority of the writer Xenion, places Oleros exactly upon the heights which surmount Hierapytna. Now, however, we possess the more positive testimony of an inscription containing a dedication to Athena Oleria, found in Messeleri, and copied and published in the *Museo Italiano* of Florence.

The city of Oleros owed its celebrity precisely to a temple of Minerva, which, as appears from other epigraphical witnesses, was under the administration of the Hierapytnians. This last circumstance, coupled with a remark contained in the above passage of Stephanos of Byzantium, together with

the fact that no coin of Oleros is known, makes us suppose that this city, at least at the time of Xenion, the informant of Stephanos, was not autonomous, but depended on Hierapytna.

Near the northern coast of the isthmus, not quite on the sea-board, but at the foot of the hills that slope down from Oleros, rose the city of Istron. Its name has been preserved up to the last few years under the form of Istrona or Nistrona (ἡ Ἰστρωνα) applied to designate the locality where now rises the village of Kalò Chorið, with its neighbouring hamlet of Pyrgos. In the neighbourhood of this latter ancient ruins are found, which are perhaps the little that remains of this city above ground, which, like other Cretan cities, had relations with Teos, and a right to the famous asylum of Dionysos in this Asiatic city. Amongst these ruins we must remark the plan of a large building preserved only a little above ground, but altogether covered with trees and thick brushwood, in a place called ἡ Ἀνοῦσσα. The foundation-stones are bound together with iron sunk in lead, and we ought probably to regard them as the remains of a temple, which would repay excavation. An inscription copied by me in the adjoining hamlet, the only epigraphical booty which rewarded my excursion to Istron, speaks of several works executed in the temple of Ares and Aphrodite, and I very strongly suspect that it refers to this building. It had, according to the text of the inscription, several adjuncts, amongst which a *choros*, or open space for the dances so beloved, as is well known, by the ancient Cretans, and surviving even in their modern festivities without loss of their ancient character. Another group of ruins is to be seen at Kalò Chorið, on the seashore near the spot called Katevatí, which stands almost on the same meridian as Hierapytna, and corresponds precisely with the site of Minoa, as is argued from the description of Strabo and from the notice of the geographer Ptolemæus. This city was evidently the ἑπὶ τῶν ἰστρον, or port of Istron, and to this fact is solely due its importance.

Also in a small desert island called Vrionisi, which, like a rock, rises out of the sea at a little distance from the shore of Katevatí, are to be found traces of ancient work. Upon

the almost vertical walls of the rock opposite the shore can be seen the marks of some inscriptions carved there probably by navigators who left that place, or who took shelter in the channel on some occasion or other; but they cannot be perceived from the land, and it is seldom a boat can be found in those parts to enable one to copy them. Inscriptions of this kind are to be found on the rocks of several islands of Greece, as at Keos, at Syra, as well as elsewhere, and generally contain simple names or the expression of some vow. It would, however, be interesting to be able to read these of Vrionisi, which are the only ones of that kind which I have hitherto noticed in Crete, and which I shall not fail to visit when I next travel in the island.

(*To be continued.*)



The Hastings Museum, Worcester.

By JOHN WARD.

IF you take a walk through the streets of Worcester, two impressions will soon be uppermost in your mind.

The first is, that it was a place of considerable commercial importance and wealth in the Georgian era of our national history; and the second, that it is now in its decadence. The one is evidenced by the prevailing architecture of the principal streets; the other by a certain backwardness—a certain time-worn thread-bareness—which lurks everywhere and in everything. The very street-lamps, the signs, the shop windows, and even the way in which these windows are dressed, all seem twenty years or more behind the times. Take a peep into the minor streets: they are dingy and dusty, and general decay is rampant on every hand. Altogether this western city impresses one as having seen its best days. And when were its best days?

So saliently is the architecture of the chief streets, from the well-known façade of the Guildhall downwards, that which prevailed from the time of Queen Anne to the last George, and so lacking are these streets in

earlier styles of architecture, that it is impossible to misread their testimony. During that period, Worcester was, to a very great extent, rebuilt. It was an age of improvements; and improvements imply expansion of trade and wealth. These have declined, and, as a consequence, this city is more in sympathy with the first decade of the present century than with the last. And this transformation also invaded ecclesiastical Worcester: more than half of its ancient churches were, during the above period, replaced by quasi-classical and debased Gothic structures.

Fortunately, the grand old cathedral, the resting-place of King John, and that valiant Protestant champion, Bishop Hough, remains the chief connecting-link of modern with mediæval Worcester. But as if to make amends for the remissness of past generations for not demolishing it, the present has gone in for restoration on so drastic a scale, that the structure has quite lost its old air of venerable antiquity which, more than anything else about it, impressed me as a child. As year after year I was sent to Worcester to spend a few weeks with a relative there, the old cathedral became more and more dear to me. In my boyish thoughts no other structure on earth could compare with it, and so fixed were its details in my mind that, before I was ten years old, I could make a tolerably correct drawing of it from memory. Its architecture was the standard wherewith to judge all architecture: no Early English excelled that of the beautiful choir; no Decorated that of the nave and tower! Still, if in soberer judgment one can scarcely regard it as in the first rank of English cathedrals, it must be admitted that the interior has points of exceptional beauty; and there is something decidedly characteristic in the expressive sculptured tower when seen standing high above the Severn against a summer's sky. And how the sound of the great four-and-a-half ton hour-bell reverberates over the surrounding plain!

The Worcester Library and Hastings Museum is quite in harmony with the city. As the structure is apparently about forty years old, and undoubtedly was built for its present use, the reader will not be surprised to hear that it is a little behind present-day requirements. Indeed, in some respects it

is decidedly inconvenient; but it has one redeeming point—the chief museum-room is remarkably well-proportioned and furnished. It is oblong in shape, perhaps some 70 feet long; lighted from the roof; and around the sides runs a small gallery. The walls on both floor and gallery levels are lined with excellent mahogany glass cases. Besides this room, there is a smaller one devoted to the museum department. The collection is rather extensive. Natural history greatly preponderates; and the whole of the large room, with the exception of the south gallery, which contains a series of ethnographical and archaeological objects, is monopolized by it.

It is to be regretted, however, that the condition of the whole institution is most unsatisfactory—at least, such was the case when I was there last May. The cases were deplorably dirty, and too often their contents were dusty and ill-arranged. The antiquities particularly shared in the general neglect, and most of them were inadequately named and described, and many not at all. To make matters worse, I have been unable to obtain the local help that I have so abundantly received in drawing up most of my other museum reports, although months ago it was profusely promised. This is very unfortunate; for in describing the objects, I shall in many instances be unable to give those particulars as to source and discovery which so enhance the value of a report of this sort.

In one of the cases of the small room is stowed, rather than displayed, a considerable number of Pleistocene mammal bones, bequeathed by the late Miss Frances Strickland in 1888. It is difficult to say whether these objects are all labelled; but, to judge from those which are legible and happen to face the spectator, most of them came from Eckington in this county; one, at least, from Cropthorn, near that village; and several from the famous cave of Kirkdale. But most of the contents of this room are of a vastly more recent age—to wit, that of the Roman occupation of this land.

Perhaps the first in importance are those from the Castle Hill, Worcester, apparently all given by Mr. T. R. Hill, M.P. This artificial hill, or *burh*, of the ancient castle, which in Leland's day was "a greate thinge,

at this tyme overgrown with brushwood," was carted away many years ago for the sake of its gravel; and presumably it was then that these remains were found. So accustomed are we, since the publication of Clark's *Medieval Military Architecture in England*, to regard these mounds as of English construction only, that it is extremely puzzling to account for the presence of these objects. The small Roman altar, noticed last month as found on the site of Hereford Castle, might, as then suggested, have been moved with other building materials from Magna in the tenth or eleventh century. But such an explanation will not apply to the small and delicate objects at Worcester, which are as typically Roman as they can be. Nor is the theory that they were shovelled up with the soil of which the mound was made much more feasible, for some of the pots are still intact. May it not have been that some of these mounds were erected in the declining days of the Empire, or during the period which immediately followed? Of these Castle Hill objects, a small glass box contains much-corroded bronze bow-shaped fibulæ, one unusually large (3 inches); tweezers; a pin, seal, and key; a neat whetstone, 3 inches long, and with a ring for suspension; and a fibula of perhaps later age than Roman. Elsewhere (for there is scarcely any attempt at classification) there is a card of bronze Roman toilet implements; also two perfect *ampullæ*, each about 9 inches high, the one of fine, and the other of coarse material. As was to be expected, this mound yielded remains of the Anglo-Saxon era. Only a few, however, are preserved in this museum—several silver coins of Eadgar and Cnut in excellent condition; and two small bronze bells, each about 3 inches high, of the peculiar wedge-shape profile and oblong plan in vogue at this period, if indeed not earlier.

Scattered through these cases are a few objects—chiefly Roman—from Kempsey and Powick, two pleasant villages three or four miles south of Worcester. The former is a Severn-side village (situated on the line of the Roman road from this city to Gloucester) which in days gone by was a place of some local importance, the Bishops of Worcester long having had a palace there wherein royalty was often entertained. In the vicinity

is a camp, said by the older topographical works (as was their wont) to be of Roman origin. Whether it is so, I cannot say; but that the Romans knew the spot, there are good evidences in the sundry bricks, tiles, potsherds, and broken fibulæ, found there at various times, and now preserved in this museum. With these is also a rough oblong slab of limestone, more than 2 feet long, which was found buried 4 feet deep on the Parsonage Farm. On it is inscribed in rude characters:

VALCONST
ANTINO
PFEIN
AVG

which is thus extended: "Valerio Constantino pio felici invicto Augusto" (to Valerius Constantinus, pious, prosperous, supreme Emperor). As if to illustrate continuity of inhabitation, there are shown a portion of a blackish cup of obvious British manufacture, which was found in a cist; and sundry mediæval objects—one a red tile, or rather panel, 7 inches square, decorated with a fleur-de-lys and a flower in each angle, all in relief. The Roman objects from Powick are of much less interest, consisting only of two tall cinerary urns found in 1832, one with its deposit of burnt bones.

Among the remaining *labelled* Roman objects in this room are a delicate little red vase from Bredicote; a buff mortarium from Eckington; broken pottery from Ripple, also from the site of a pottery at Malvern; an extremely pretty bronze vase about 4 inches high, from Sansome Fields, Worcester; and two drain-pipes from Droitwich. The latter are made of coarse red clay, about 14 inches long, and with a bore of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and they are tongued and socketed. The salt springs of Droitwich, it need hardly be said, were worked by the Romans; and it is reasonable to suppose that these pipes were used for conveying brine from the springs. Besides these, there are many Roman objects lacking labels, among which may be mentioned the lower stone of a quern and an unusually fine cinerary urn about 15 inches high.

In a neighbouring case are a bronze gouge, 3 inches long, and two looped palstaves, each

6 inches long, from Bewdley. The palstaves are slightly decorated with right lines below the stop-ridge, and one is so very new-looking as to make one doubt whether it is a genuine antique. Associated with these, but whether from the same locality is not clear, are a beautiful perforated hammer-axe of black stone, about 5 inches long, and a bronze spear-head.

The most valuable of the exhibits of Anglo-Saxon age are some from Upton Snodsbury, about 6 miles east of Worcester. They consist of the blade of a sword about 33 inches long; a necklace of about 130 amber beads with a central one of variegated glass (?); two pieces of perforated quartz; a large spear-head; five blades (knives?); a large and handsome cruciform fibula of bronze gilt; two decorated bronze discs, each about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; and a small plain cruciform fibula. The large fibula is about 4 inches long, and in shape and decoration it belongs to a wide-spread class, found in Germany, Denmark, and Scandinavia, as well as Great Britain. The decoration consists of rude scrolls and uncouth animal forms and heads—the eyes often of stones, but this, however, is not the case with this Worcestershire example. Each limb terminates with such a head, and springs from a central panel-like body. A large number of similarly decorated articles (mostly fibulæ) were unearthed at Fairford, Gloucestershire, on the site of an Anglian cemetery, many years ago. Another small series, consisting of five spear-heads, a knife, and an excellent example of Anglo-Saxon sword, with bronze sheath with silvered bronze fittings, was found during the construction in 1838 of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, in the vicinity of Eckington. According to a work on this county by Mr. Allies, that I consulted, four iron umbos of shields were also found on this occasion. There are none with the above, but elsewhere in the museum are several of this period, unlabelled, which, I presume, are the missing ones.

Coming to objects of mediæval date in this room—six or seven encaustic tiles from St. Mary Witton, Droitwich, are not particularly remarkable; two have half-obliterated inscriptions, and the rest have decorative devices frequently met with elsewhere. It

may be mentioned in this connection, that an encaustic tile-kiln—probably the one at which these were fired—was discovered at this place many years ago, and was for a long time mistaken for a Roman salt work! Some broken alabaster carvings which were found in St. Michael's Church, Worcester, when it was pulled down in 1839, appear to have belonged to a reredos. One has the figure of the Holy Mother and Infant; another that of the crucifix with SS. Mary and John; and all are covered with traces of colour and gold. Besides these, there are two bronze candlesticks of unusual design, of probably the sixteenth century; glass bottles from Powick; several earthenware jugs and mugs; pewter tankards and plates; a prick-spur; and dusty crossbows, old-fashioned guns, breast plates, helmets, and other details of armour, hanging too high up on the walls for easy inspection without a pair of steps. And of still later date, are a pocket-knife, key, and coin of the time of Elizabeth; three old watches half hidden in the darkness at the back of one of the cases; and a leather barrel-shaped bottle from Stoulton Vicarage.

A miscellaneous collection was bequeathed by Canon Winnington Ingram in 1887. It consists of Egyptian odds and ends; fragments of Roman pottery; Roman lamps; a Roman nude statuette in bronze; a bronze palstave; and other similar things. Near, but whether of the same collection, I cannot say, is an extremely fine British 'food vase' or cinerary urn—it is difficult to say which. It is made of red clay, and stands on three feet, about 9 inches high altogether. Around the shoulder is a groove, with about half a dozen perforated loops. The decoration of the lip consists of horizontal parallel lines; and that of the neck and body, of punctures. Associated with this is a small blackish globular vessel about 4 inches high, and a small stone stoup, obviously of mediæval date.

Perhaps the most puzzling object in this room is an engraved stone which was found in the centre of the wall just above the crown of the chancel arch of Pirton Church, near Worcester, in 1865. It is here illustrated from a rough sketch in my note book, and another supplied by the present rector of the church, Rev. H. F. Bennett, who kindly communicated some particulars of it at the

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same time. It is about 4 inches by 5½ inches, and is carved out of fine white stone. It is evidently a mould from which to cast metal badges, but for what purpose is rather uncertain. It will be noticed that the chief and central object of the device is the crucifix. Below are SS. Mary and John standing on pedestals. Above the former is the moon; and above the latter the sun, or a star. At the foot of the cross is a chalice. Immediately above its right limb is a bishop, mitred, and holding a crosier; while above all is a cruciform church, with a lofty central spire.



Mr. Bennett writes: "I have in my possession letters from various authorities on ecclesiastical antiquities who have examined the stone, but none of them are able to come to any definite conclusion as to its date and purpose. Mr. Gambier Parry assigns to it the date 1120 A.D., and thinks that it is a memorial of the building or rebuilding of the church. He has a drawing taken from the church of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle, with exactly similar figures and types upon it. It is on record that Pirton Church was dedicated by the then Bishop of Worcester in

C

1286, and some authorities ascribe to it that date. . . . It may have been the mould in which were cast metal badges commemorating the dedication by the Bishop." It seems hardly likely that so ordinary a circumstance should have so extraordinary a memorial. If it does commemorate the rebuilding or dedication, it is only reasonable to regard the figure of the church as intended for that of Pirton; but surely this obscure village has never possessed a church of such cathedral-like form and proportions? The dates above assigned to it are both too early. The character of the spire, the tall mitre, and the pedestals, indicate the fourteenth century as nearer the mark. The editor of this magazine inclines to the theory that it was the mould from which to cast the badge of some guild or hospital founded by a bishop, and he assigns *circa* 1300 as its earliest date. He also scouts the notion that it was used for impressing the Host or sacramental wafer, as has been suggested: the large priest's-wafer being always circular, and it would have been profane to put such a diversity of emblems and memorials on it. The figures on each side of the cross, it will be noticed, are partly cut away, as if the design had been carved by the artificer before he was aware it had to be cut out.

Proceeding to the south gallery of the large museum room, we cast a glance *en route* at the instructive series of electrotypes of ancient coins presented by the British Museum Trustees, and the mostly-unlabelled Pleistocene bones, in wall cases at the head of the stairs. Most of the exhibits of this gallery are rather of ethnographical than antiquarian value, and unfortunately the latter as a rule are unlabelled or inadequately so. There is a scattered collection of Egyptian antiquities, such as sepulchral vases, amulets, crocodile and ibis mummies, statuettes, a sycamore head-rest from Thebes, etc. There are Greek and Roman oddments—bricks, tiles, pottery, fragments of tessellated pavements, and a piece of lead piping from Leicester; British potsherds from the vicinity of Edinburgh; Mexican pottery with grotesque faces; and to take a long leap back in time, palæolithic flint implements, bones, and samples of ossiferous breccia from the caves of Perigord, huge flint flakes and cores from those of Pressigny, and *hâches*

from the celebrated Pleistocene gravels of St. Acheul. Now a jump forward to mediæval and modern times, there are a series of facsimiles of ecclesiastic, monastic, and royal seals; a scold's bridle or brank, almost complete; and a bottle of wine, "supposed to be Rhenish," which was found in 1823 in the cellar of an old house near the Mansion House, London, where it had lain since the Great Fire. I wonder what this two-centuries-old wine tastes like now!

The most interesting group of objects (all unlabelled!) in this gallery, consists of a series of fine earthen vessels and two thin bowls, apparently of bronze. Like the British sepulchral pottery, these earthen vessels are all, or are mostly, handmade, and sparingly decorated with right-line devices; but their shapes and their delicate workmanship are far superior. Several are Roman in shape; others so accord to the Silesian ware described in the Cardiff museum article of last August that I feel compelled to assign them a similar source and age. One of these vessels is peculiarly interesting. It is globular, with a contracted mouth and recurved lip, and its rounded bottom has marks of fire and smoke. A very similar vessel, but with less contracted mouth, which I described and illustrated in the *Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Journal* for 1889, was found during the excavation of Rains Cave, Derbyshire, several years ago. It had similar fire marks, indicating that it was used as a cauldron for boiling liquids; and its rounded shape rendered it admirably adapted for the purpose.

Erratum.—For "marshland" in the first line of the Hereford Museum article last month, read "Marchland."



Norman Work in the Nave Triforium of Beverley Minster.

By JOHN BILSON, F.R.I.B.A.



THE question whether the Norman arches at the back of the triforium in certain bays of the nave of Beverley Minster are *in situ*, or whether they are only stones from the Norman church reused by the fourteenth-century

builders, is one of considerable importance in its bearing on the architectural history of the church, and on the character of the older nave which was replaced by the existing one, begun in the thirteenth, and finished in the fourteenth century. This question was discussed at some length on the occasion of the visit of the Yorkshire Archæological Association to Beverley on the 28th of September last. The discussion, however, certainly did not decide the point—at all events in the direction indicated by a note in the *Antiquary* of November last (p. 187). Indeed, the theory that these arch-stones are *in situ* is so emphatically disproved by the facts, that, had it not been advocated by so able an antiquary as Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, I should scarcely have thought it worthy of serious refutation. I think I shall be able to show, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the “antiquaries of the district” (with whom Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, who took part in the discussion, agreed) were right in believing these arch-stones to be simply old material reused.

In order to make the matter clear to those who are not familiar with Beverley Minster, it may be well, before discussing the disputed work, to refer briefly to the general character of the building. The choir and transepts are (with the exception of later alterations of minor importance) entirely of fully developed Early English work, for which the year 1235 may be taken as a good central date. This work includes the first bay of the nave westward of the great crossing (with the exception of the clerestory), and the first pier of the main arcade on each side west of the crossing piers. This thirteenth-century work was rendered necessary by the recorded fire of 1188, and there can be little doubt that the Norman nave remained standing until the work of rebuilding was resumed in the fourteenth century. Westward of the bay next the crossing, the nave is of Curvilinear work (of about 1335), with the exception of the Perpendicular work at the west end, with which we are not now concerned.

The triforium, which is here a blind-story, consists of a very beautiful double arcade, somewhat similar in general design to the wall arcades of St. Hugh's choir at Lincoln. The trefoiled arches of the outer arcade are

supported by detached clustered shafts. Behind this outer arcade is an inner one of pointed arches, resting on short single shafts, the positions of which coincide with the centre-lines of the arches of the outer arcade. The points of the inner arches are covered by the capitals of the outer shafts.

The fourteenth-century builders of the nave not only followed the heights of main arcade, triforium, and clerestory of the earlier work, but also adhered to its general design. Their triforium, with the exception of the details of mouldings, etc., and the substitution of stone shafts for Purbeck ones, is an exact reproduction of the Early English design, even retaining the dog-tooth ornament in the outer arches and in the jambs next the vaulting shafts. The photographic illustration of the angle of the nave and north transept shows the two eastern bays of the nave. The junction of the thirteenth and fourteenth century masonry can be readily distinguished in the spandrels of the main arcade.*

Behind the double arcade of the triforium is a thin wall, and behind this the space between the square buttresses is covered by a semicircular arch (one in each bay) of one square order, which carries the outer thickness of the clerestory wall. These semicircular arches are continued throughout the church, the only difference in the design of the back of the bays being that the thirteenth-century buttresses have chamfered plinths, which do not occur in the fourteenth-century work.†

But in the second and third bays of the nave west of the crossing—*i.e.*, in the first and second bays west of the point where the thirteenth-century builders stopped—these semicircular arches, on both sides of the church, are enriched with chevrons, and a single voussoir similarly ornamented occurs immediately above the east jamb of the arch in the fourth bay on the north side.

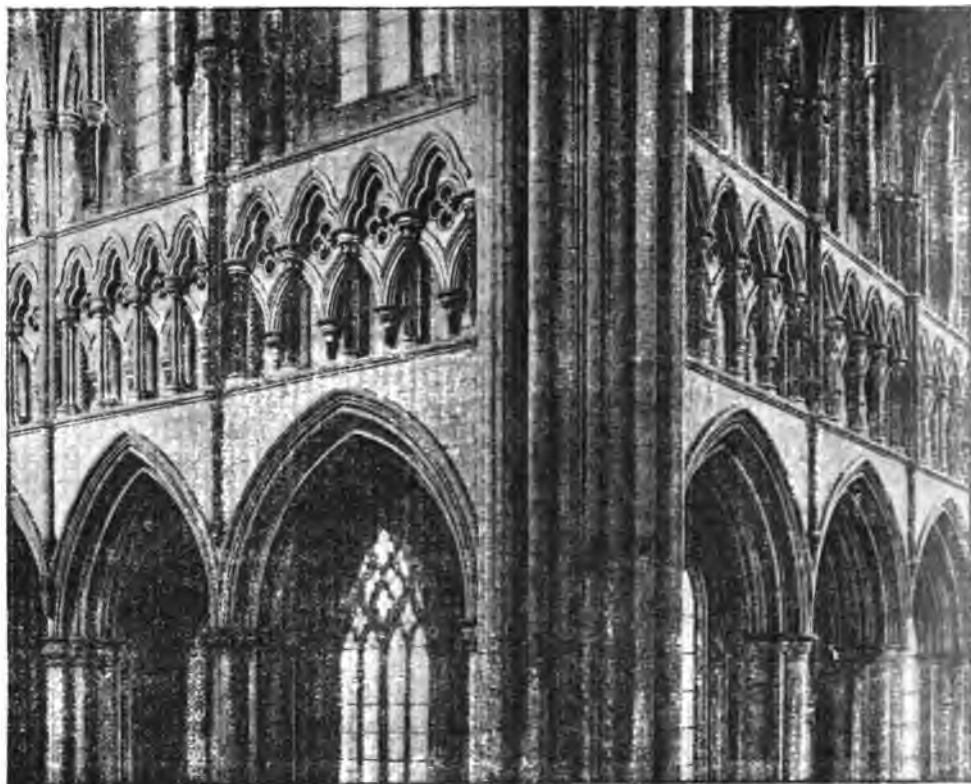
* We are indebted to Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, for permission to reproduce part of one of his admirable series of architectural photographs. They are the best with which we are acquainted.—ED.

† An illustration of these arches at the back of the triforium appears on p. 12 of a paper by the Rev. J. L. Petit, in the York volume of the Archæological Institute, 1846, which also contains a plan, bay of transept, and other illustrations.

The bays on the north side, together with the thirteenth-century bay between them and the north transept, are shown in elevation, plan, and section on the accompanying illustration. All the masonry joints shown have been accurately noted on the spot, and those within the arches in bays II. and III. have been measured stone for stone. As the space between the aisle vault and its roof is quite dark, a measured drawing can only

is of the same detail, but the pier D on the east side of bay II. on the north side does not occur on the south side, the eastern side of the arch being there treated in the same manner as the western.

It will be noticed that the chevron ornament consists of a moulding sunk on the face and soffit of the voussoir, the angle remaining intact, and not "indented" as is more usually the case. I think it will not be dis-



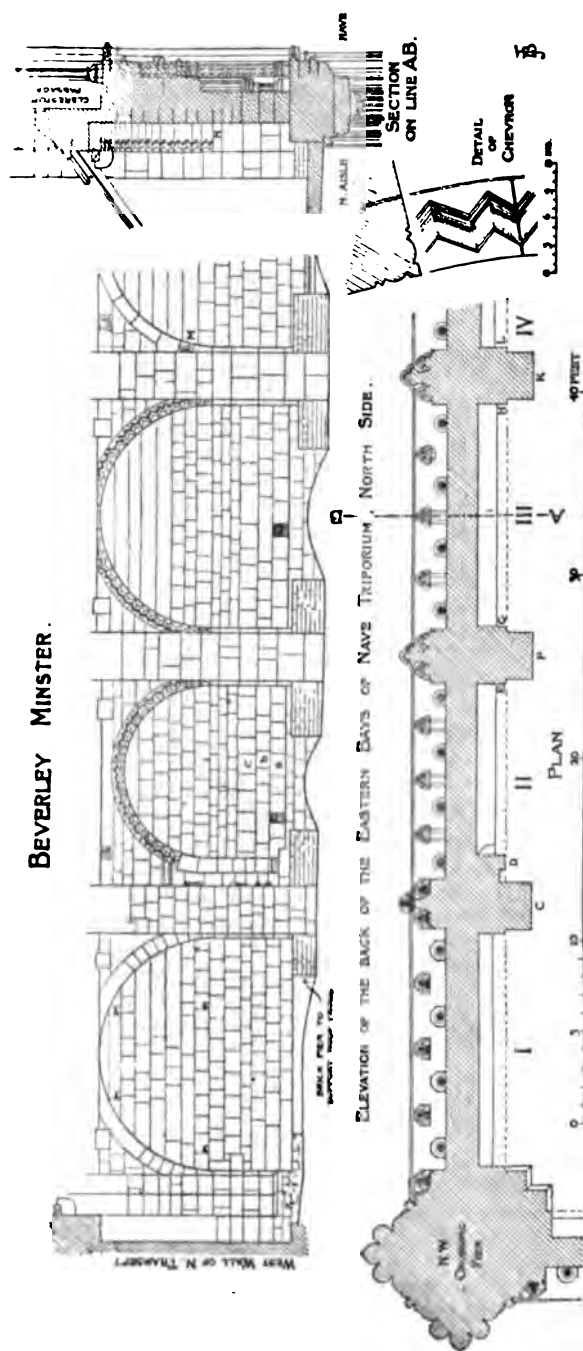
BEVERLEY MINSTER: VIEW ACROSS THE ANGLE OF NAVE AND NORTH TRANSEPT.

be made with some difficulty and much labour, which must explain the omission of some of the vertical joints in bay I., and in the upper part of the other bays. The omission is, however, perfectly obvious, and does not affect any point of importance. In every other respect I have spared no pains to make the drawing absolutely correct.

The two corresponding arches on the south side are exactly similar, and the chevron

puted that this chevron cannot be later than 1130, however much earlier it may be. It necessarily follows that it cannot possibly be contemporary with any masonry worked with the claw-tool.

A very important point is the nature of the stone used in the work of the different periods. The whole of the thirteenth-century work, as far as the first bay west of the crossing, and the many Norman stones which



have been reused, are entirely of an oolitic stone from Newbald, some eight miles west of Beverley. The stone used throughout the Curvilinear and Perpendicular work is a magnesian-limestone from the neighbourhood of Tadcaster. The two stones are of very different character, and Tadcaster stone nowhere occurs in the Early English work. My own observation in this respect, as well as in the examination of the masonry to be described below, has been confirmed by Mr. Harper, the intelligent mason who has been engaged during the last two or three years in repointing the masonry of the Minster.

To come now to the question at issue. Are these chevron arches *in situ*, in which case we must regard them as the triforium arches of the Norman nave, or are they merely so many old stones reused by the fourteenth-century builders? It should be noted that the advocates of the former theory hold that the masonry enclosed by these arches, as well as the arches themselves, is Norman work *in situ*. On general grounds alone, this is improbable. A glance at the plan and section of the triforium will be sufficient to show that its structural design is of the fully developed Gothic type, in which the strength of the construction is concentrated in the supports, and the intervening masonry made as light as possible. And, as Mr. Hodges pointed out, the *in situ* theory implies the existence of a *closed wide-arched* Norman triforium, *with its rear-arch decorated with the chevron*. Such decoration of the rear-arch, even in the richest Norman work, would surely be unique in the case of an *open* wide-arched triforium, and would be still more improbable in a *closed* wide-arched triforium, a feature which in itself would be anomalous in a Norman church. Let the advocates of the *in situ* theory quote a parallel example, either in England or Normandy.

Then, since the thirteenth-century rebuilding was undoubtedly commenced in the eastern transepts, and since the rear arches of the triforium spring from the same level all round the church, if we assumed that these Norman arch-stones were *in situ*, we should be obliged to adopt one of two conclusions: either (1) the Early English builders, working as they were doing to an

entirely new design, took their triforium level from that of the earlier choir, which must therefore have corresponded in height with the nave triforium—a conclusion unlikely in itself and opposed to what is known of the history of the early choir; or (2) they must have intentionally worked to the level of the nave triforium a hundred feet away, which, considering that they were building to a new design altogether, is absurd. The correspondence in height could not be accidental.

So much for general considerations. Let us now examine the evidence afforded by the masonry itself.

The arches of the main nave arcade below these chevron-arched triforium bays (II. and III.) are the work of the Early English and Curvilinear periods, the eastern abutment of the arch in bay II. being Early English, and the arch in bay III. entirely Curvilinear. The first pier west of the crossing is Early English; those further west are Curvilinear (Tadcaster stone); and, as these piers measure on plan less than 3 feet between the inner angles of the clustered shafts, they cannot possibly be casings of Norman cores. The spandrils of the nave arcade are also of fourteenth-century work in bays II. and III., except the eastern side of the spandril in bay II., which is of the thirteenth century. There is, therefore, no Norman work *in situ* in these two bays from the floor of the church up to the base of the triforium.

Let us now examine the back of the triforium wall *within* the chevron-arches. As the three arguments quoted in the note before referred to (p. 187) were drawn more particularly from bay II. on the north side, I select this bay for consideration in detail.

1. In the discussion to which reference has been made, the axed stones in this wall were adduced as a proof that it was Norman masonry *in situ*. As will be seen from the illustration, the three courses immediately above the bottom of the triforium, marked *a*, *b*, and *c*, are of square-looking stones, 10 inches, 10 inches, and 11 inches in height respectively, and almost every stone is axed. But these three courses *exactly correspond* in height with the base, shaft, and cap of the inner arcade of the triforium! It is surely too much to suppose that the fourteenth-century builders fixed the height of the base,

shaft, and cap of this arcade to agree with the three Norman courses into which they are bonded. Above these three lower courses are three thin courses, in which almost every stone is claw-tooled; and above these again the masonry is of square stones in deeper courses, consisting of both axed and claw-tooled stones, the latter being the more numerous. We have therefore in the whole wall at least as many claw-tooled as axed stones. The wall itself is only 20 inches in thickness, and into the front of it the triforium arcade is bonded.

2. The wide joints of the masonry were advanced as a proof of its Norman date. These are to be seen only in the three lowest courses, but they simply result from the unevenness of the beds and joints of the stones themselves, which are actually in places walled as close as it was possible to place them. On the south side the joints are not particularly wide, and the proportion of axed stones is even smaller than on the north side.

3. The fact that the bays II. and III. on the north side alone are whitewashed was the remaining argument for the *in situ* theory. The whitewash commences on the pier D on the east side of bay II., and extends up to the angle of the jamb L on the east side of bay IV., but it stops short of the single chevron stone M in the latter bay. Since the whitewash thus extends over more claw-tooled stones than axed, and since it is continued over the piers which (as I shall presently show) are undoubtedly fourteenth-century masonry, it cannot possibly be Norman whitewash. The two corresponding bays on the south side of the church have not been whitewashed at all. All the chevron voussoirs on this side, as well as the single chevron stone M, show traces of whitewash in the hollows of the mouldings, but the whitewash does not extend over the joints.

It is, therefore, quite evident that the triforium wall within the arches of bays II. and III. contains no Norman masonry *in situ*, but that both Norman and Early English stones were reused there by the fourteenth-century builders.

It only remains now to examine the piers which support these chevron arches, and here the nature of the stone used definitely

decides their date. The pier D on the east side of bay II., on the north side of the nave, is built on a claw-tooled corbel, above which are three axed stones, and above again are three claw-tooled stones, all being of Newbald stone. The piers E, G, H and L are built entirely of Tadcaster stone, with the exception of a single Newbald stone on the east side of bay III. (marked N on the section), which is used immediately under the chevrons to make out the space between them and the next bed. On the south side every stone in the piers corresponding with E, G, and H is Tadcaster. The buttresses F and K are also entirely built of Tadcaster stone, at any rate up to the springing of the arches. As no Tadcaster stone was used in any part of the building before the end of the thirteenth century, the piers between bays II. and III., and between III. and IV., which support the chevron arches, are undoubtedly fourteenth-century work. The difference in the character of the masonry will be seen in the illustration. The pier D (the pier of junction) is fourteenth-century work, built with old stones reused.

What, then, remains for Norman work *in situ*? Nothing but arches of $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet span, of a single ring of voussoirs, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth on the face. No one who has studied the manner in which the mediæval builders worked is likely to contend that they would attempt the extremely difficult engineering feat of propping up these arches of a single order while they rebuilt everything below and around them.

To sum up briefly—the difficulty of assuming a *closed wide-arched* Norman triforium, with its rear-arch decorated with chevrons; the inherent improbabilities arising out of the known order of procedure of the thirteenth-century builders, and the nature of the structural design; the fact that all the work in the two bays in question below the triforium is thirteenth or fourteenth century work; that in the walls within the chevron arches there are on the whole considerably more claw-tooled stones than axed ones; that where the axed stones occur in any quantity their beds continue the beds of the fourteenth-century triforium arcade; that the so-called Norman whitewash covers axed and claw-tooled stones alike, and that it covers

also fourteenth-century masonry of Tadcaster stone; that the wide joints, where they occur, are simply the result of the unevenness of the beds and joints of the stones; and that the piers which support these chevron arches west of the pier of junction are entirely of Tadcaster stone, and therefore fourteenth-century work—all combine to prove in the most unmistakable manner, that these Norman arches cannot possibly be *in situ*.

Other minor arguments might be advanced—such as the extremely irregular manner (especially on the south side) in which the chevrons meet at the arch-joints, and the irregularity of the curve of one of the arches on the south side. But I think that nothing further need be said to show that this is simply a case of the reuse of old material from the Norman nave by the fourteenth-century builders who so admirably completed the beautiful conception of their predecessors of the earlier century.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. VIII.



THE last quarter of 1892 has yielded a fairly large number of finds to be catalogued in these notes on Roman Britain. Many of them are naturally of no great importance, possessing little individual interest beyond that awakened by the sight of any ancient object, and acquiring real value only when compared with other finds of similar origin or character. We have, however, a possible Forum at Colchester, a promising villa at Cambridge, and a highly-interesting inscription at Carlisle, while the minor finds are abundant.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES. — South of the Thames there is little to report. Silchester is for the moment silent; the excavators closed their work on November 2, and have betaken themselves and their spoils into winter quarters at Burlington House. Mean-

while the "church" continues to attract well-deserved attention. My own views of Silchester itself and of its "church" have been set forth at some length in the *London Guardian*, and it remains for me here only to wish full success to these very important excavations and their able managers. Other finds, reported as Roman, from the southern counties seem to be post-Roman, or at any rate not Roman. Such are skeletons with objects of domestic use found in Wareham Road, Dorchester (Dorset), numerous skeletons, arms, and miscellaneous objects found on Highdown Hill, just west of Worthing, and "Roman urns with human remains" dug up at Malling. The second-named find included four fourth-century Roman coins, but such are not seldom present among Saxon burial ornaments. No doubt all these finds will be properly described elsewhere.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Colchester, as usual, presents us with several finds. The Castle Baily, and the meadows below it, as Dr. Laver tells me, are being made into a public park, and during the construction of a path through the lowest point of the rampart at the north-west corner, traces of a wall were found. This wall was discovered to exist also under the higher rampart, west, and north, and east, round the Baily. It is undoubtedly Roman, and probably had some relation to another Roman wall, 30 feet from it; and a Roman drain also showed itself at this place. Some (probably Saxon) skeletons were unearthed at the same point. In the meadow below the Baily debris of Roman houses appeared in several spots, but only one pavement was found, composed of red tesserae. A large number of half-round bricks, like those now used for coping, and a still larger number of small bricks $4 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, were also found. The former of these two kinds was probably intended for columns, the latter for flooring, for which it was also used at Silchester. It has been conjectured that these discoveries may be connected with the Forum of Camulodunum, but this is at present not quite certain. One is glad to be able to say that the walls, pavements, and detached objects thus found will be carefully preserved, while a full record will be kept in the papers of the Society of Antiquaries (meeting of December 8). Since these finds were made in October more have

been found elsewhere in Colchester, notably two pieces of red, white, and black pavement with spiral border pattern, discovered in Queen Street, and removed to the Castle museum.

Equally interesting in other ways is the discovery of a Roman villa at Swaffham, about nine miles from Cambridge. At the date of writing I am not aware that much has been discovered which can be called characteristic, but it is fairly certain that the work of exploration will be carried out, and there is good hope of a very successful issue. A sketch of the site appeared in the *Daily Graphic* (December 1), and an account of the find, by Professor McKenny Hughes, in the *Cambridge Review* (November 24).

MIDLANDS.—The only news from the Midlands is from my immediate neighbourhood, where some excavations have been carried out by Mr. J. C. Myres, Fellow of Magdalen, and others at Alchester, some ten miles north of Oxford. Notices of the undertaking have already appeared in these columns, and the results were exhibited by Mr. Myres to the Oxford Architectural Society on December 6. It is to be hoped that, though Mr. Myres leaves us shortly for Greece, the Alchester excavations will yet be continued. In their humble way, they promise results of real importance.

WALES.—I am not aware of any new finds in Wales, but several Roman remains appear to have turned up in Cardiff (*Western Mail*, October 20), notably a bit of "Samian" stamped OF PRIM. The exact character of Roman Cardiff seems, however, still uncertain.

YORKSHIRE, ETC.—At York, as Canon Raine tells me, a leaden coffin was found about a month ago during the building of a new parcels office at the railway-station. The coffin contained the remains of a child of some ten or twelve years old, with some ornaments, sixteen pins (four of jet, the rest of bone) at the head, and at the feet three glass vessels, fourteen bars of jet belonging to a necklace, 250 jet beads belonging to another very finely-wrought necklace, a third jet necklace, a small armlet of pearls and hyacinths, a string of blue glass beads 4 feet long, and a string of coral nearly 9 feet long. With these were two coins, which, if decipherable, will afford some clue to the date of the interment. Canon Raine has done good service in being able to preserve the

details of this interesting find, which I hope will be added to the already numerous specimens of burials in the admirable museum under his care.

The Grassington find, to which I alluded in my last article, appears to be certainly not Roman. Professor Boyd Dawkins writes to me that, so far as he knows, there are no Roman remains at Grassington camp. It is the usual pre-Roman camp and village, belonging probably to the Bronze Age, to which the interments may certainly be referred.

On the other hand, undoubted Roman antiquities have turned up a little to the south, at Brough, near Bradwell in Derbyshire, in the course of constructing a new weir for a corn-mill just at the junction of the rivers Noe and Rother. The site is a well-known one, recognised as Roman 150 years ago, and the newer finds include mainly bricks and tiles.

HADRIAN'S WALL.—From the wall and its district several items have to be recorded. The Binchester altar to the *Matres ollototae sive transmarinae* has been given by Mr. J. E. Newby to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. It will, of course, be kept excellently at Newcastle, but it is perhaps a pity that it is thus severed from the other Binchester remains now stored in the Durham University Museum. In the west, at Hardknott, the excavations of the Cumberland archaeologists under Chancellor Ferguson came to a successful conclusion with a visit in excellent weather on September 21. A full account of the remains, by Mr. Ferguson, was printed in the *Cumberland Pacquet* (September 22), and a shorter criticism by myself appeared in the *Athenæum* (October 22). On the Wall itself, a centurial stone has been dug up in the Mucklebank wall-turret, and, among smaller objects, a stamped amphora handle, as Mr. R. Blair tells me. Still more important is a fourth-century tombstone of one Flavius Antigonus Papias found in the Roman cemetery on Gallows Hill, Carlisle. The importance of this find has been rather missed by those who have discussed it in print, but I think there can be no doubt that it is of the date mentioned, and I think it is very possibly Christian. It will, I understand, be added to the new museum now being built at Tullie House. I may also mention here that Dr. Hodgkin's

plan for promoting excavations in the Wall and *vallum* is finding a good measure of support, as it thoroughly deserves to do, and operations will probably commence next summer.

LITERATURE.—The literature of the quarter is not extensive. The third part of Dr. Holder's useful *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz* (Teubner) contains several articles of interest to English antiquaries, notably those on *Brigantes*, *Britanni*, *Caledonia*, *Cantium*, *Calleva*, though unfortunately the latter is treated as the name of two separate places. This, it is to be feared, is not the sole case where English antiquarian literature has misled foreign scholars. Mr. Garnier's *History of Landed Gentry* (Sonnenschein) contains some remarks on the relation between the Romano-British and Saxon land systems. I may, perhaps, add that Mr. Charles Bloomfield's *Old Roman City* (Holness), though commencing with allusions to Silchester, is not an archæological work, but a small popular account of some persecutions of ancient and modern days. More important is the appearance of the *Index of Archæological Papers* for 1891, published by the Society of Antiquaries. So far as I can judge it is well done, though I am personally accused of contributing to a periodical for which I have never had the honour to write. The contents of the *Academy*, the *Athenæum*, and one or two similar papers, ought, perhaps, to have been included in this index.

Christchurch, Oxford,
December 8, 1892.



The Monument of John Lord D'Arcy and Weinhill, Selby Abbey Church.

THE supposed superior sanctity of monastic churches caused them to be the favourite places of sepulture amongst those of high rank in the Middle Ages. One of the greatest losses we have sustained through the destruction of these churches has been the magnificent array of monuments, both of clerics and laity, that have gone with them. The monumental glories of such buildings as West-

minster, Gloucester or Tewkesbury are enough to show us how rich must have been the stores of Bury St. Edmunds, Lewes, Reading, Coventry or Fountains. In the choir of the last church there lies, still *in situ*, an empty stone coffin, the cover gone, between two of the pier bases, in that highly favoured position so often sought by royalty, to the west of the high altar. And the splendid fragments of effigies, preserved in the courtroom at the same place, are sufficient evidence of what this one church once contained.

Selby, though a mitred abbey and a royal foundation, does not seem, so far as we know, to have been much sought as a burial-place by the noble families around, only one important monument having survived to our own times.

John Lord D'Arcy and Meinhill died on December 9, 1411. He had made a will in which, after many pious wishes, he says that he wishes his body to be entombed in the church of the Austin Canons Priory of Gisburn in Cleveland, or in the church of the Abbey of Selby, just as his executors might see to be the better. It is fortunate that Selby was chosen, as the priory church of Guisborough has all but vanished; and had the burial been there, there had been no occasion for these lines to have been penned.

Lord D'Arcy was duly buried in a favoured place under the fourth arch from the east on the south side of the beautiful new choir of St. Germain's Church, and in due time his heirs placed over his tomb a large and costly alabaster monument of the class known by the distinctive appellation of altar tombs. The design was a good one, and provided a broad step on the floor; then a fine plinth with a double suite of mouldings, to give height to the monument; then a grand panelled and arcaded dado, filled with beautifully sculptured angels, standing on brackets with their wings outspread, and holding on their breasts large shields on which were displayed a noble array of the heraldic insignia of the dead lord, his wife and relations, amongst whom were some of the greatest warriors of that age—names around which such a singular fascination has been thrown by the gifted "Wizard of the North." The effigy on the tomb was an alabaster figure representing Lord D'Arcy in the armour of

his time, his head resting on a tilting helm which carried a panache or crest of feathers, his feet against a lion crouching on the ground, his left arm was holding his shield, his hands were raised and laid together on his breast, which was covered by his jupon embroidered with his own arms impaling those of the noble lady who had been his companion in life; and he looked like what he was intended to look like, a devout warrior in his sleep. One, two centuries pass away, and though the Reformation has come and made great changes in Selby Abbey, for the black-robed Benedictines have gone and only one poor clerk reads the services and preaches to the people, yet the beautiful tomb still remains where it did; it has had a few chips and knocks, but no one thinks of disturbing it. In 1641 Sir William Dugdale was Garter King-at-Arms to his Majesty Charles I. He visited Selby, saw the tomb, and wrote an account of it as follows:

"Ex australi parti chori."

On surcoat: Azure semée of crosses crosslet, three sexfoils argent (D'Arcy, impaling Barry of six argent and azure Grey of Wilton).

On south side of tomb:

1. A sexfoil between crosses crosslet (D'Arcy).
2. Two bars (Grey of Wilton).
3. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed (Grey of Heton).
4. A bend (probably Scrope).
5. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed (Grey of Heton).

On east end of tomb:

1. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed (Grey of Heton).
2. Two bars, a label of five points (Grey of Wilton).

North side of tomb:

1. A saltire (Nevill).
2. Quarterly i. and iv., sable, a cross engrailed or (Willoughby): ii. and iii., gules, a cross moline argent (Clifford or Bec).
3. Quarterly i. and iv., gules, three water bougets argent (Roos); ii. and iii., azure, two bars gemelles, a chief or (Meinhill).
4. Azure, three chevrons braced, a chief or (Fitz Hugh).
5. A bend (probably Scrope).

Lord D'Arcy's father had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Grey of Heton, and his grandfather Elizabeth Baroness Meinhill, daughter of Lord Meinhill, and whose mother was a daughter of William Lord de Roos. These two had both been buried at Guisborough. Lord D'Arcy married Margaret,

daughter of Henry Grey of Wilton, and his son, who probably had the erecting of the tomb, married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Fitz Hugh, Lord Fitz Hugh by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Grey. Thus the presence of most of the coats on the tomb is accounted for. The two grand-daughters of Lord D'Arcy were co-heiresses, one marrying Sir James Strangways, the other Sir John Conyers. The barony of D'Arcy is still in abeyance between these two families.

After Sir William Dugdale's visit, we hear nothing more of the tomb till James Mountain, a worthy Selby man, published "The History of Selby, ancient and modern: containing the Most Remarkable Transactions, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the earliest Accounts to the present Period, interspersed with portions of General History connected with the Subject," in 1800. He fully appreciated the interest and beauty of the D'Arcy monument, and devotes many lines to a description of it on page 98 of his book.

"Between the chancel and south isle under the arch is an elevated horizontal monument of stone, bearing the effigies of a man in armour.

"At the east end or foot of the monument is a shield with a lyon rampant; the two escocheons on the north side next the foot are defaced; the third bears quarterly, first, three water badgets, Ross; second, two bars; third, as second, and fourth as first.

"On the fourth escocheon, three fusills in fesse. On the fifth a saltire. On the sixth shield, quarterly; first and second defaced; third a cross patoncee; fourth defaced.

"On the south side, next to the feet, an escocheon, whereon are two bars, a chief chequee."

Mr. Mountain made several mistakes; but we are indebted to him for telling us how the monument stood, and from him we learn that the east end of it was isolated, while the head, or west end, was against the column, and so displayed no heraldry.

We pass on to the middle of the nineteenth century. Selby Abbey had seen many changes, had suffered much damage, had escaped many dangers, but still retained much that was beautiful, that was old, and that had a living and abiding interest to all who saw it.

What more so than its monuments?—the finest of which was the D'Arcy monument still standing where it was placed. Though hacked and scratched, and partly broken, it was still a monument, and represented a great man long since passed away. It was at the time that what is known as the Gothic Revival was in full flow. A revival of what may be asked? Nothing was really revived; but men thought they would do things as they did them in the Middle Ages, and so they pulled the churches about and thought they put them back again as they had been in the Middle Ages. The time came in 1852 for Selby Abbey to be put back again, and the choir was reseated, and the old monks' stalls, which had not been moved since they left them, were pulled out and moved away; the D'Arcy monument was also pulled to pieces. It was too good to throw away, and in 1852 men had consciences, so they moved it to the east wall of the church and set it up again under the east window. It was a good deal damaged in the process, and it was not all set up again, for out of the twelve shields which Dugdale saw, only eight got put back, and they did not get their old places again. We suppose the more shattered parts were thrown away, and, as one side was now against a wall, they thought they could be done without. They fastened the remains of the effigy on the monument with cement, and cemented the pieces together, and there they left it. But changes succeed each other quickly in this nineteenth century, and the unlucky monument was not to remain long in peace. It was a fortunate thing that in 1641 Sir William Dugdale took the trouble to make a drawing of it, which drawing still exists; and it was equally fortunate that in January, 1890, an architect was at Selby, and he took the trouble to make another drawing of it as it stood under the east window, which is here given in reduced facsimile. Neither Sir William Dugdale nor the architect ever thought when he made his drawing that he was working for posterity, and that he was leaving a permanent record of the two positions of the ill-fated memorial. But no one ever dreamed of what was coming. In 1889 the old Vicar of Selby, whom many had known and all had loved, was dead, and a new vicar was

appointed. Many were glad to hear that he was going to "restore," as it is called, the abbey. Restoration that is restoration many will advocate, and but few object to. Innovation, though often resulting in disfigurement, most people speak temperately about, as they know that innovations can in most cases be removed. But when downright destruction takes place, no one should stand and hold his peace. In 1890 the D'Arcy monument was again taken down, the vicar, as he says, standing by. Why this was done has never been told. The place it occupied was not wanted, and has been made

Lord D'Arcy's splendid monument to make a modern credence table, and left the other parts of it lying about the church. Since the letters in the *Selby Times*, these pieces have all been put in one place, and that is all that can be said. The sublimity of impudence is reached by the words "and stand not far from the position they originally occupied." In Westminster Abbey is a bronze effigy of Queen Eleanor, which everyone knows is one of the most beautiful in England. If the authorities at Westminster were to melt this effigy down for the sake of the material it contains, and make a lectern



THE DESTROYED D'ARCY MONUMENT AS IT APPEARED JANUARY, 1890.

no use of. Why could it not have been left alone? The pieces are now lying on the floor and on a new bench table under the east window. During the space of nearly two years, during the so-called "restoration," many were lost, including the feet and lion of the effigy and one of the shields. What has become of these and of the base mouldings? The vicar shall speak. In a letter to the *Selby Times*, April 8, 1892, he says, in speaking of these lost pieces, "They have been incorporated with the credence table, and stand not far from the position they originally occupied." In plain English, he has used up some of the alabaster details of

of it, and place it in the choir of that church, and then plead it was not far from the place it originally occupied, what they would say would be true.

When Wyatt, who has been called an arch destroyer, played havoc in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, he carefully rearranged all the removed monuments in the nave. We have seen that in 1852 the D'Arcy monument was respected, but it has remained for the present Vicar of Selby, in the year 1890, to out-Herod Herod as a modern iconoclast, and for the sake of material worth a few shillings to mutilate a fine monument beyond reparation.

Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire.*

T is rather strange that the fair county of Hereford, abounding as it does in an infinite variety of picturesque and antiquarian detail, has hitherto received so little general attention from either artist or archæologist. For that very reason the volume before us, that would in any case be acceptable, is doubly welcome.

Many of the nooks and corners of this little-travelled shire, so happily free from all manufactures or commercial attraction, have been visited by Mr. Thornhill Timmins, and the results recorded with both pen and pencil.

There is but little fault to find with the author's pen. The style is pleasant, easy, and colloquial, without being disfigured by the modern faults of flippancy or would-be smartness. Archæology is evidently not Mr. Timmins's strong point, and, that being the case, the faults are few, and are chiefly those of a lack of preciseness. If the Shrove Tuesday "pancake bell" of Leominster was worth recording, it would have been better to have given its true origin; it certainly is not correct to say that little is known of Wigmore Abbey beyond what is recorded in Dugdale's *Monasticon*; and the font at Kilpeck is most assuredly not Saxon. But enough of these minor errors—it would be ungracious to pursue them further with regard to a book which has so few blemishes, and is for the most part quite delightful.

So many are the charming corners and nooks that have been effectively reproduced by Mr. Timmins's pencil, especially those of architecture (domestic, military, and ecclesiastical) in varying degree of preservation or decay, that the effect on our mind is just what such a book should produce—namely, a longing for summer weather, and other facilities, for personally visiting the villages and hamlets that abound in so much that is lovely and brimful of interest.

Through the courtesy of the publisher,

* *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire*, by H. Thornhill Timmins, with an introduction by Rev. Canon Phillott. Elliot Stock. Pp. ix., 160, one hundred and ninety-five illustrations by the author. Price £1 1s.

several of the smaller drawings, from the great profusion with which the book is adorned, have been selected, to enable the readers of the *Antiquary* the better to judge of Mr. Timmins's merits as an illustrator of those old-time architectural bits and curiosities, which have a special interest for antiquaries and ecclesiologists.

The city of Hereford cannot exactly be said to be in either a "nook" or "corner" of the county, but it receives brief and worthy treatment in the opening chapter. We select

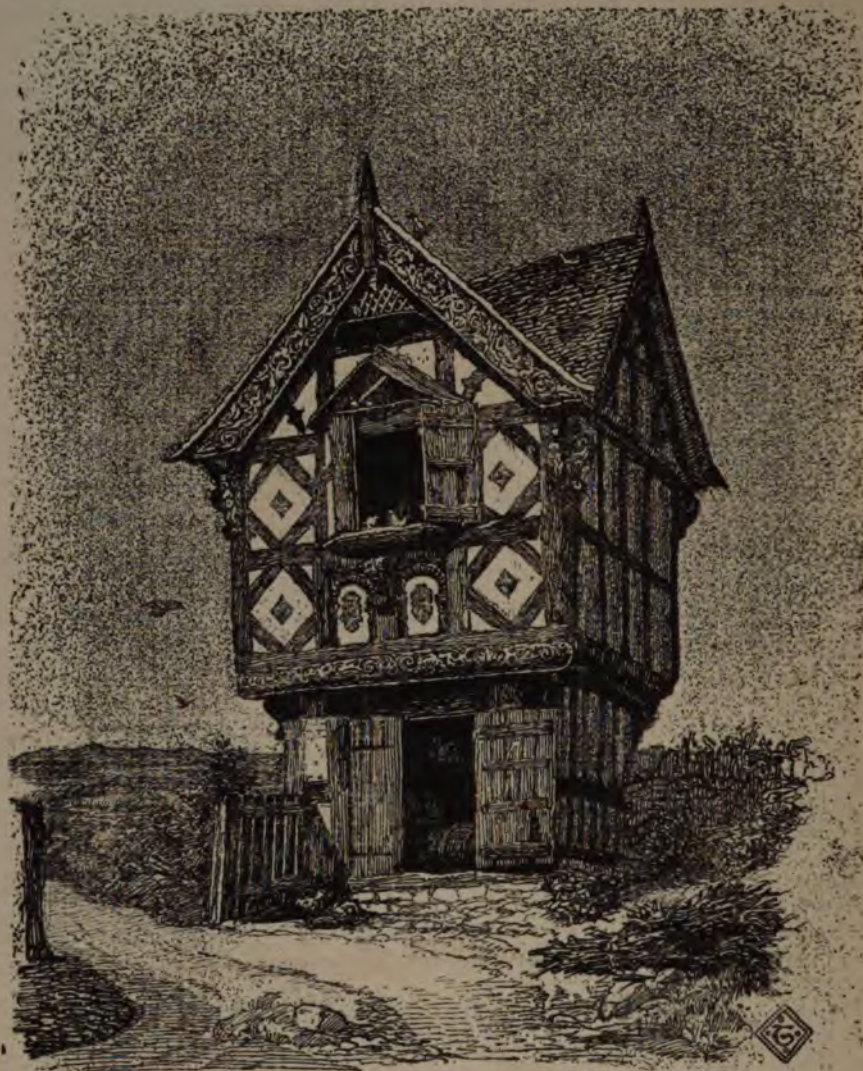


the drawing of the entrance to the lovely little chantry-chapel of Bishop Stanbury, as a good example of the views that illustrate the capital of Herefordshire.

Herefordshire is exceptionally rich in half-timbered dwellings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. By far the most curious, and in its way the most handsome of these constructions, is the remarkable pigeon-house, in an out-of-the-way situation at the Buttas, near Wormesley. This richly-carved building was erected by George and Elizabeth Karver in 1632. Their initials and date appear in raised panels on the front. We should scarcely have judged from the mere look that it was originally designed

as a pigeon-house, and cannot help thinking that the local tradition, named in the text, which states that it was first used as a falconry, rests upon a substantial basis.

volume affords an illustration—namely, that of Pembridge. This interesting old structure dates from the fourteenth century. The lower octagonal stage is of stone, and the upper



PIGEON-HOUSE AT THE BUTTAS.

In the full list that recently appeared in the *Antiquary* of the detached bell-towers of English churches, it will be recollected that Herefordshire figured largely. Of the most remarkable of these separate campaniles, this

part of wood, supported on four huge massive posts of timber, each formed of the trunk of a single tree. It contains a clock and a "ring" of bells. Mr. Timmins falls into the common blunder of writing about a "peal of bells."

In the tiny and secluded church of Rowlstone there are several quaint objects of interest. The most noteworthy of these are two exceedingly curious and unique old candle-brackets, supposed to be of four-

several parts of the stone-work, may probably have reference to the patron saint of the church, as it is dedicated to St. Peter.

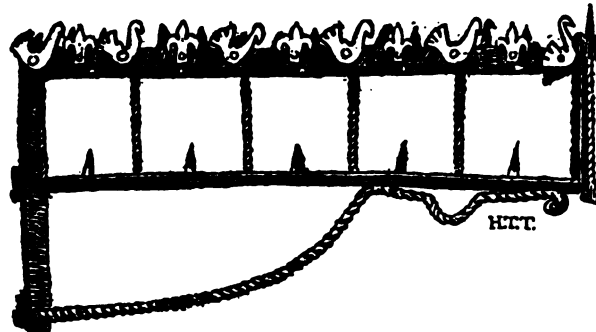
In the better-known district of Ross is a stately old mansion of good proportions,



THE CAMPAÑILE, PEMBRIDGE.

teenth-century date, which project from the side-walls of the chancel. As shown in the accompanying sketch of one of them, these ironwork brackets are arranged to hold five long candles on the prickets of the lower

overlooking a beautiful reach of the Wye, that bears the name of Caradoc. It is chiefly of Elizabethan date, though the half-timbered portions seen from the terrace are of an earlier period. Mr. Timmins gives a



CANDLE-BRACKET, ROWLSTONE.

bar, which pass through, to steady them, five rings in the upper bar. The brackets, which are made to fold back against the wall, are ornamented with alternate cocks and fleurs-de-lys. The cocks, which also appear in

drawing of a charming projecting corner surmounted by a bell-turret.

We heartily wish that we had time and space to linger longer over this volume that tells so fully of the wealth of old timbered

houses of the once-proud borough and now humble village of Weobley; of the late Norman church of Kilpeck, with its apse and richly-sculptured treatment, rivalling the Derbyshire gem of Steetley; of the abbey church of Dore, with its late screen and buttressed columns; or of the supremely-interesting fortified dwelling-house of the Mynors of Treage, of late thirteenth-century date, occupied uninterruptedly from its foundation by the same family. But we



trust enough has been said to whet the reader's appetite, and we can safely promise him that if the volume is procured, he cannot (if a man of taste) be disappointed, but will be thankful to the reviewer who has drawn attention to its manifold attractions.



Ragged Relics.

By REV. C. N. BARHAM.

IF all forms of superstitious devotion which it is possible for men to indulge in, probably that of adorning trees and bushes with rags and other valueless votive or commemorative offer-

ings is the most curious. Yet it has been one of the most common and widely spread, alike in ancient and modern times. The Spartan virgins were accustomed to hang lotus wreaths upon a plane-tree which was consecrated to Helen. In the Grove of Ceres stood a hoary oak covered over with wreaths, garlands, and tablets; while Xerxes decorated a Lydian plane-tree with a profusion of golden robes and ornaments, afterwards leaving one of his band of immortals to guard it.

In the ninth century, the inhabitants of Najra'n, in Yemen, annually, upon a certain day, assembled around a large date-tree which stood outside the city, ornamented it with rich garments, and offered prayers to a spirit which spake to them from the tree.

Sacred trees have always abounded in Persia, where they are called "excellent trees," and are stuck all over with nails for fastening on pieces of clothing. Near the burial-places of saints may be seen small bushes, upon the branches of which are tied rags of every conceivable kind. The Persians believe that these rags acquire peculiar preservative virtues against sickness, and, substituting others, they take pieces away as talismans.

A similar custom prevails farther east. In South India pieces of cloth, or rags, are commonly fastened to bushes in places where persons have met with a violent death. In Afghanistan rags are stuck upon a prickly shrub, the thorns of which appear to be particularly poisonous at certain seasons of the year, apparently as a direct propitiatory act to the bush itself. In a sequestered valley at the foot of the Arnemally mountain range, in Coimbatore, Madras, may be seen eight huge stone images grouped around a granite pillar. Close to these are flowering trees, to whose branches are suspended scores of sandals, new and old, which are apparently thankofferings, or evidences of vows accomplished. In Tartary strips of cloth, upon which verses have previously been written, are similarly hung. In China, pieces of gilt paper; in Siberia, various nick-nacks; and on the banks of the Volga, the hides and bones of cattle are left to rot, as sacrifices to the air. The tomb of Zangata, the patron saint of Tashkend, is said, by those who have seen it, to look shabby because of the rams' horns

and bits of dirty rag which every pilgrim has felt it to be incumbent upon him to tie to some adjacent stick or tree. The older and more decayed the trees are, the more rags flutter upon them.

The American Indians have similar customs, which may possibly be regarded as evidences of their Asiatic origin. Thus Sir John Franklin describes a sacred tree upon which the Cree Indians hung strips of buffalo flesh, and pieces of coloured cloth. Mr. Darwin noticed the single standing sacred tree in Patagonia, which was revered by all Indians, and had bread, meat, cigars, rags, and pieces of cloth suspended from its branches by threads.

On the Fraser River the Indians are accustomed to suspend the dark-green blankets which belonged to the dead, together with the heads, hides, and hoofs of horses. In Mexico, also, there has stood, probably from before the discovery of the country by Cortez, a huge cypress-tree, which is hung with locks of coarse hair, coloured rags, and fragments of ribbon.

Some of those who read this article may possibly have seen the *Stock am Eisen*, which is the only remaining relic of the heathen sacred grove at Vienna, into which, before he started upon his wanderings, every apprentice was accustomed to drive a nail for luck. Rubenus, a travelling friar, who visited Esthonia in 1588, relates that he saw "a huge pine-tree of extraordinary height and bigness, the branches whereof were full of divers pieces of old cloth, and the roots covered with bundles of straw. On inquiring the meaning of this, he was told that the inhabitants adored the tree, and that the women, after a safe delivery, brought thither the bundles of hay." In the depths of the Black Forest, near St. Blaisen, but some little distance up a ravine, stands, or did stand at a recent date, a thorn-tree, very aged and decayed, from the few gaunt branches, as well as from the gnarled trunk, of which fluttered numerous pieces of rag, all of them of some shade of red. A very similar custom prevails in the Holy Land. Major Conder, in *Tent-work in Palestine*, observes: "Amongst the peculiar religious institutions of the country are the sacred trees, generally oaks or terebinths, with

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names taken from some sheikh to whom they belong; they are covered all over with rags, tied to the branches, which are regarded as acceptable offerings."

The custom of fastening rags, shreds, and such worthless votive offerings to bushes which grew near holy wells, and springs which were noted for health-giving properties, though now obsolete, once flourished in England and Scotland. Near to Newcastle, in the suburb of Benwell, a well which was once famous for such gifts still exists. The practice is not unknown in Ireland. Indeed, it survives in all countries where Roman Catholicism flourishes, which is not surprising when it is borne in mind that the Romish Church had a special prayer for blessing clouts used for the cure of diseases. At Wierre Effroy, in France, where the water of St. Godeleine's Well is esteemed efficacious for ague, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the limbs, a heterogeneous collection of crutches, bandages, rolls of rag, and other rejected adjuncts of medical treatment is to be seen hanging upon the surrounding shrubs. These are intended as thankofferings, and testimonies of restoration. Other springs, famous for curing ophthalmia, abound in the same district; and here, too, bandages, shades, guards, and rags innumerable are exhibited.

Whatever may be the cause for keeping up the practice, its origin was unquestionably veneration for the dead, or a desire to render homage to some supernatural power. Whether men tore their clothes, broke their weapons, or rendered their domestic utensils useless, the object was the same. Thus fragments of ancient pottery, the debris of an African grave, or a Manipuri cairn, and the rag which flutters upon a bush, as well as the candle which gutters before an image of the Virgin, are all links in the chain which connects the dead past with the living present. In the good times of old, men yielded to the impulse to make some offering, how trifling soever, to the superior powers, as a mark of respect, an act of petition, or an acknowledgment of benefits received. Travellers far from home, with little about them that could be spared, would bestow some portion of their clothing at sacred spots, as representative of the com-

D

plete garment. Poor but pious pilgrims, who might have journeyed over half a continent, either as an act of penance, or in search of blessing, might regard even a rag or thread as an acknowledgment of the favour shown, or representative of the offering due to the well or tomb from whence they expected deliverance. So, partly from the necessities of the case, partly from changes of fashion, and most, perchance, from the disposition of us all to give little for much, rag-bushes, with the whole religious tribe of leaden images, sacred hearts, and wax candles, sprang into vogue. So that in religion, as in ordinary life, shams took the place of the real.

No more remarkable instance of the blending of those customs which sprang out of the pagan rag-tree exists than the celebrated shrine of Notre Dame de la Garde. This shrine is held in the highest veneration by the sailors who throng the Mediterranean ports, for all those who go down to the sea in ships, and exercise their business in the great waters, acknowledge the Black Virgin who looks down from her eyrie chapel upon the town and harbour of Marseilles. The interior of this chapel presents a truly marvellous spectacle, for it is a complete museum of offerings, of every conceivable variety and value, which cover the walls, cluster upon the ceilings, block the steps, and overflow into every nook and cranny of the edifice. Here are rejected crutches, models of limbs, garments, articles of jewellery, anchors, fish—of course, in model—models of ships, pieces of rope, candles, the produce of distant lands, with pictures—rude daubs—commemorating deliverances from storm and battle, rescues from imprisonment, with countless objects testifying to the recovery of the donors from sickness and divers diseases. Surely never did more multitudinous offerings than these hang before the famous statue of Æsculapius, or flutter upon the Thessalian oak, or, as Horace phrases it, "with streaming garments in the temple of the sea-god." Paganism can show no greater profusion of "cast-offs" than cluster around many a so-called Christian shrine, or flutter in the wind beside some health-restoring spring. It was no mere poet's fancy, but a close, true acquaintance with poor human

nature, combined with a knowledge of foible and credulity, which inspired Heine to write :

And whoso a waxen hand offers,
His hand is healed of its sore,
And whoso a wax foot offers,
His foot will pain him no more.

It is by no means unlikely that the Maypoles, around which, in "merrie England" of the olden time, folks loved to dance, and which the Puritans called "a stinking idol," may be connected with rag-bearing trees and bushes. It was Keysler's opinion that the custom of the Maypole took its rise from the desire of the people to do honour to their King, who, seldom appearing at other times, was wont at that season to make a solemn procession to the Great Assembly held in the open air.

In a similar spirit of reverence, as well as of veneration of heroic deeds, shot-torn banners were hung upon the walls of sacred fanes. Such, tattered, torn, moth-eaten, discoloured, and dust-covered, may still be seen in some churches and cathedrals.

Old customs seem to be endued with a marvellous vitality. Although we no longer see the rag-bush about our chalybeate springs and holy wells, the Christmas-tree—that Anglicized German institution—tricked out with ribbons, coloured lights, and toys, has taken its place. The new saints are the children.*



Important Archæological Discovery at Goring, Sussex.

By JOHN SAWYER.

TIGHDOWN HILL, about a mile north-west of Goring Station, is surmounted by a well-defined earthwork of an irregular oval shape. This camp—the area of which measures 300 feet by about 180—is surrounded on the south, west, and east by a ditch and vallum, and falls abruptly away on the north side.

The owner of the land upon which the camp stands is Mr. Edward Henty, of Ferring, near Worthing, and it was while

* The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to a paper on this subject by Mr. M. T. Walhouse.

preparations were being made by his directions for planting a clump of trees upon a portion of the camp that the discoveries about to be described were made during October and November, 1892. Highdown Hill is a delightful spot, from whence wide and varied views over land and sea can be obtained, and is a favourite resort of summer visitors.

Mr. M. A. Lower, in his useful *Compendious History of Sussex*, writing upon Goring, falls into a strange mistake, since he states (vol. i., page 199), speaking of the earthwork, "Within it is 'The Miller's Tomb,'" which he proceeds to describe.

The tomb in question—that of one John Olliver, an eccentric miller, who was buried in 1793 in a peculiar fashion with ceremonies of his own pre-arranging—stands at some distance below the camp, and to the east of it. I think, however, I am right in stating that Olliver's mill formerly stood within the camp at the south-west end.

The excavation—about 3 feet deep, and some 30 poles in extent—was, as already explained, trenched for planting a clump of trees. The surface-soil, on removing the turf, was found to be from 9 inches to 12 inches deep, and there is chalk rubble under. The trenches were dug north and south, and in the course of the work some fifty skeletons were unearthed lying upon the chalk. There can be no question as to the remains being those of Anglo-Saxons; but whether the area of the camp was used as a cemetery, or whether the remains are of those who fell in defending the camp, is a question I will not attempt to decide.

When visiting Highdown Hill on November 3 (in company with Mr. C. T. Phillips, Hon. Curator and Librarian of the Sussex Archæological Society, and whose valuable assistance in compiling these notes I take this opportunity of acknowledging), I carefully inquired of the foreman in charge of the work whether any of the skulls showed marks of injury as if from wounds, and was informed that nothing of the kind had been noticed.

A writer in the *Sussex Daily News* for November 14, however, in a report headed "The Battle of Highdown Hill," says, "Numerous bones and skulls were turned

up, and some of these would lead one to suppose that the remains were those of warriors, for several skulls showed marks of violence, one having a fracture of the bone near the left eye." Some of the skeletons were placed due east and west, others north and south; others, again—notably four, if the workmen were correctly understood—were irregularly placed. On the whole, there would appear to have been fewer weapons found with the remains than was the case at Kingston, near Lewes, in a find at Saxonbury, of which the *Antiquary*, last year, inserted several notices. So far as I can learn, only one sword was met with, and the umbo of but one or two shields. There were several spear-heads and knives; one of these, a fine specimen from 6 to 7 inches long, was found on the left of a skeleton while Mr. Phillips and myself were present.

Of pottery of a coarse black or deep brown colour there appears to have been a fair quantity; but much of this was unnoticed by the men until after our visit, and was either thrown back into the trenches or out upon the turf, where it quickly fell to pieces. One small vessel that I saw on first visiting the camp—two days before going with Mr. Phillips—was broken into about three pieces; its contents appeared to have been charred bones, sharp flakes of flint, and ashes. The pottery was slightly ornamented with lines traced apparently with a blunt stick. It may be remembered that at Saxonbury only one small piece of pottery was met with. The workmen told us of an earthen vessel with a foot or rim "like a wash-hand basin," but it had been thrown back into the trench.

The ornaments found were varied and rather numerous, considering that a large part of the work of excavation was done before any particular care was taken to search for small articles—such as beads. Before giving a list of the ornamental items, it may be interesting to remark that while both weapons and ornaments are, for the most part, Anglo-Saxon, there are indications of much earlier use of the camp on Highdown Hill than that by the Saxons. Not to lay stress upon such indications of Roman occupation as might be assumed from finding several coins and (so I am given to understand) some Roman pottery,

there are many small pieces of the very coarsest pottery scattered about the outside of the camp which look like Celtic fragments. Two butts or lower ends of the antlers of the red deer of large size, each 8 or 9 inches long, were found in one of the trenches. I believe that similar specimens, cut off as these were so as to form a fork, were found at Cisbury, which is in sight of Highdown Hill. A question would therefore seem to arise whether a very high degree of antiquity may not be claimed for the camp on Highdown Hill.

Mr. Phillips notes that among the find of articles were an iron sword some 3 feet long, a spear-head, a dagger (?), some three or four knives, and a piece of iron, curved, with rivets in it (probably part of a helmet); a small piece of thin bronze, with three indentations punched in it (it may have been a part of a helmet or of a scabbard); a small bronze band or slide (possibly of the scabbard of a dagger or knife); a bronze buckle and tongue of large size and fine finish, having an ornament of rayed lines spreading outwards; a smaller oblong buckle (of silver ?); four bronze brooches (or fibulæ), circular, of the size of a florin, three of these being in a fine state of preservation, with traces of gilding still remaining, and one spoiled by the efforts of a workman to polish it; one large oblong bead, either of crystal or of white glass; two smaller ones; six or eight beads, glass, of different colours and sizes; one of jet, one of amber; two third-brass Roman coins in good preservation, on one CONSTANTINUS, and on the other CONSTANTINOPOLIS; a thin ring of twisted silver, broken, but probably an ear-ring. There were found also teeth of a horse or ox, and some oyster-shells.

After a visit to Highdown Hill on November 7, Mr. Phillips records that the finds since he had been there on the 4th (he was alone on that occasion) had included an iron spear-head 8 inches long; two pennies; two bronze brooches (one circular, and one of a long cross-like form); a bronze ear-ring; a silver ear-ring; a large crystal bead, similar to the one already mentioned; two third-brass coins, one somewhat bent and perforated; a bronze needle, 6 inches long; one pair of tweezers, said to be of silver. Mr. Phillips remarks, "The skeletons are found less frequently as the men work eastwards,

some trenches not containing any." The foreman told us that in digging one trench as many as seven interments were met with. All the articles found are in the possession of Mr. Henty, who proposes to excavate a further portion of the area of the camp in the spring, and has promised to communicate with the Sussex Archæological Society before doing so.

The writer in the *Sussex Daily News* gives the name of "Crispus" as being on the reverse of one of the coins found, and also mentions "a well-poised javelin, 2 feet 5½ inches long, with a socket at one end, containing the remains of a wooden handle, and a 3-inch barb at the other end."

Neither Mr. Phillips nor myself heard of this remarkable weapon at Highdown Hill, but shall look out for it when next in the neighbourhood of Ferring. The discovery, as a whole, will be seen to be of some importance, and to furnish several points of archæological interest.



Prelates of the Black Friars of England.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 213, vol. xxvi.)

BISHOPS.

JOHN SCORY. A native of Norfolk, of the Convent of Cambridge, which, in Nov., 1538, he joined in surrendering. Chaplain of Archbishop Cranmer. *Bishop of Rochester*: appointed by Edward VI. 26 Apr., 1551: consecrated, 30 Aug., at Croydon, under the new Protestant formula of ordination, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Bedford. Translated to Chichester, by royal letters patent of 23 May, 1552. Deprived under Queen Mary, but recanting and repudiating his wife, was restored, 14 July, 1554, to his sacerdotal functions, his episcopal appointment being ignored. Fled to Wesel, thence to Embden, and so to Geneva, acting as a Protestant minister. Under Elizabeth, returning, was put into the See of Hereford, 15 July, 1559:

royal assent, 18 Dec. ; confirmation, 20 Dec., at St. Mary-le-Bow : temporalities restored, 23 Mar., 1559-60. Died at Whitbourne, 26 June, 1585 ; buried there.

F. MAURICE GRIFFIN or GRIFFITH. Born of a good family resident adjoining the Dominican Convent of Bangor. Academical education at Oxford : admitted there, 5 July, 1532, to B.D. and 15 Feb. following, to B. Can. L. Patronized, in 1534, by Hilsey, who, becoming a Bishop, made him his Chancellor and Archdeacon of Rochester, about 1537, giving him his residence in the former Ancess' Lodging at the church-door of the Black Friars, London. Clung to his preferments till the accession of Mary : dispensed for his schismatical acts, 18 Mar., 1553-4, by Cardinal Pole. *Bishop* of Rochester : elected, and received the royal assent, 24 Mar., 1553-4 : consecrated, 1 Apr., 1554, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, by the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winton : temporalities restored, 18 Apr. : his appointment confirmed, 6 July, 1554, by Julius III. and 26 May, 1555, by Paul IV. Will dated, 7 Oct., 1558 : proved, 28 Aug., 1560. Died, 20 Nov., 1558, in his house at Southwark : buried in St. Magnus' Church, at London Bridge, of which he was the Rector to his decease.

F. JOHN HOPTON. Of a good family resident at Mirfield, co. York, being the son of William Hopton and Alice Harrison his wife : armorial bearings, Arg. two bars Sa. each charged with three stars of 6 points Or. Studied in both the English Universities, and finished theology at Bologna, having the licences of the Master General to graduate there, 5 July, 1525, as B.D., and 19 Feb., 1526-7, as S. Th. Mag. Incorporated as D.D., 27 Nov., 1529, into the University of Oxford. *Prior* of Oxford, about 1529 : graduated here again, 8 July, 1532, and was Professor of Theology. After the dissolution of his Convent, followed the times. Admitted, 24 Jan., 1538-9, to the Rectory of St. Anne's, London, resigning in 1548. Also Rector of Great Yeldham, co. Essex. Instituted, 27 May, 1548, to the Rectory of Fobbing, co. Essex, by the Princess Mary, being her domestic chaplain. Dispensed, 6 Sept., 1554, for his schismatical acts, by Cardinal Pole. *Bishop* of Norwich : royal assent to his election, 2 Oct., 1554 : tempor-

alities restored, 4 Oct. : allowed to hold the Rectory of G. Yeldham in commendam : consecrated, 28 Oct. in the chapel of the Bishop of London, by the Bishops of London, Durham, and Ely : confirmed, 21 June, 1555, in the Papal Consistory. Will dated, 24 Aug., 1558 ; proved, 2 Oct., 1559. Died, Dec., 1558 ; buried in the middle of the choir of the Cathedral of Norwich.

MASTER OF THE SACRED PALACE, ROME.

F. WILLIAM DE BODERISHAM. Took the habit of the Order in the Convent of Holborn, London. Studied in Paris, and underwent prelacies in his own province. A Biblical writer. Appointed Master of the Sacred Palace in 1263, by Urban IV., and died in the office, in 1276.

CONFESSORS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

See Antiquary, new series, vol. xxii, p. 114, *et seqq.*

PROVINCIAL PRIORS, ETC.

F. GILBERT DE FRESNOY. Appointed by the General Chapter of the Order, held May, 1221, at Bologna.

F. ALARDUS, or ALANUS, in 1235 ; also Prior of York.

F. HENRY. *See Archbishops.*

F. MATTHEW. About 1242. Absolved from office by the G. Chapter, May, 1254, at Buda, in Hungary.

F. Elected, in 1254. Absolved by the G. Chapter, June, 1261, at Barcelona.

F. ROBERT DE KILWARDBY. *See Cardinals.*

F. WILLIAM DE SOUTHAMPTON. From 1272 to his death in 1278, about July.

F. HUGH DE MANCHESTER. Elected in 1279. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1282, at Vienna.

F. WILLIAM DE HOTHAM. *See Archbishops.*

F. WILLIAM DE HEREFORD. Elected in 1287. Died abroad in returning from the G. Chapter held in May, 1290, at Ferrara.

F. WILLIAM DE HOTHAM. Again.

F. THOMAS DE JORTZ. *See Cardinals.*

F. ROBERT DE BROMYARD. Elected by the Provincial Chapter, 8 Sept., 1304, at Lynn. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1306, at Paris.

F. NICHOLAS DE STRATTON. Elected by the P. Chapter, in 1306, at York. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1312, at Carcassone.

F. WILLIAM DE CASFRETON. Appointed by the Master General in 1312. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1315, at Bologna.

F. Elected by the P. Chapter, 8 Sept., 1315, at Winchester. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1317, at Pampeluna.

F. JOHN DE BRISTOL. Elected by the P. Chapter, 15 Aug., 1317, at Leicester. Still in office in 1322.

F. SIMON DE BOLASTON, or BOURALSTON. In 1328, 1329.

F. RICHARD DE WINKLEY. Before 1335. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1339, at Clermont-Ferrand.

F. HUGH DE DUCTON, or DUTTON. Appointed Vicar-General of England by the G. Chapter of 1339; elected by the P. Chapter, Aug. or Sept. following, at Winchester.

F. ROBERT PYNK. In 1361.

F. NICHOLAS DE MONINGTON. His exact term of office does not appear. Living in 1365.

F. WILLIAM DE BODEKISHAM. In 1370.

F. THOMAS RUSHOOK. *See Bishops.*

F. WILLIAM SIWARD. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1383. Absolved by the Master-General, 2 Apr., 1393.

F. ROBERT DE HUMBLETON. Appointed Vicar-General, 2 Apr., 1393, by the Master-General.

F. THOMAS PALMER. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1393: confirmed, 23 Nov., by the Master-General, who removed him, 28 June, 1396, and at the same time appointed

F. WILLIAM BAGTHORPE to be Vicar-General, till an election took place.

F. WILLIAM PIKWORTH. Elected by the P. Chapter, 15 Aug., 1397, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; confirmed by the Master-General Oct. 20: in office in 1403.

F. JOHN LANCASTER. Mentioned in Aug., 1410.

F. JOHN TILLEY. Probably after 1410.

F. JOHN REDYSDALE. In office in 1422, 1423.

F. JOHN ROKILL. Appointed Vicar-General by the Master-General, and elected by the P. Chapter in 1427, or 1428.

F. PHILIP BOYDEN. In office in Apr., 1438.

F. THOMAS BIRD, or BRYD. Probably Provincial in 1448. Provided to the See of Waterford and Lismore in 1438, and to St. Asaph, 27 Mar., 1450, by Nicholas V.; but not consecrated.

F. WILLIAM EDMUNDSON. In 1469; ceased in 1473.

F. JOHN PAYN. *See Bishops.*

F. WILLIAM RICHFORD. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1483, at Northampton. Died 4 May, 1501.

F. NICHOLAS STREMER. Instituted by the Master-General, 2 June, 1501.

F. ROBERT FELMINGHAM. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1505; confirmed by the Master-General, 11 Nov.

F. ROBERT MILES. In 1522; ceased in 1526 or 1527.

F. JOHN HODGKIN. *See Bishops.*

F. JOHN HILSEY. *See Bishops.*

*F. JOHN HODGKIN, again. In 1539 the office ceased, and soon became an honorary title for one of the Associates of the Master-General at Rome.

(*To be continued.*)



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ. ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΑΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΙΔΥΡΘΕΣΑΣ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΤΗΣ 31 ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ, 1891. Such is the title of a handsomely printed volume in 8vo. of 156 pages, issued by the ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY, as a report of their proceedings from its foundation in 1884, up to the present date. It is adorned with two phototype plates of objects belonging to their newly-established museum, besides several woodcuts, and ends with a full list of members and foreign correspondents, among the latter of whom we recognise the Editor and, at least, two frequent contributors of the *Antiquary*. The report contains an account of the foundation of this much-needed society, and its plan of operations in endeavouring to save from destruction, however tardily, the scattered remains existing in Greece of Christian and Byzantine antiquity. It prints letters of approval and support from their Hellenic majesties, from the minister Tricoupis, the Marquess of Bute (who contributes

£100), and others. The general meetings, which began in July, 1889, are regularly reported, and a full account is given of the successful efforts made by the society to save the priceless mediæval mosaics of the Monastery of Daphne, near Athens, and at other places. The most interesting portion of the volume, however, consists of the account it gives of the museum (pp. 56-71, and 94-142), which is very well illustrated. Our readers who wish to second this praiseworthy institution may do so by sending their names and a £5 life composition, or 5s. annually, to Sig. Barouchas, Athens, or to the Editor of the *Antiquary*.

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The sixth volume of the new series of the Transactions of the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY forms a book of 360 pages. It is one of the most useful and varied that the society has issued. The opening paper is the "Diary of the Journey of Philip Julius, Duke of Stettin-Pomerania, through England in 1602." It is edited by Dr. G. von Bülow, superintendent of the Royal Archives in Stettin, assisted by Mr. Wilfred Powell, Consul in Stettin. It is worth while being a Fellow of this society if only to possess a copy of this interesting and amusing paper. Duke Philip Julius, at the age of eighteen, made a grand tour through the chief states of Europe, with a suite of sixteen gentlemen and servants. Frederic Gerschow, a learned scholar and the Duke's tutor, acted as interpreter and keeper of the diary. Only one copy of the diary is extant, and it has never been published. The English visit extended from September 10 to October 3, 1602. The original of this is here given, with a translation on the opposite page. Of Cambridge, in the list of colleges, Gerschow tells us that "first comes the Academia, which, according to report, was founded by a Spaniard from Cantabria, 375 years B.C." The undergraduates were evidently then much such a race as they are now, for he remarks that the students "keep more dogs and greyhounds, that are so often seen in the streets, than they do books." The sentence about Brasenose, when Oxford was visited, is very delightful: "Aenei vel ignei nasi, 1523, founded by a celebrated nigromantico named William Scheid, who had been a bishop; by his great art he caused the nose, which is even now attached to the college gate, to speak and to spit fire!" We have only space for one more extract: "On arriving in London we heard a great ringing of bells in almost all the churches going on very late in the evening. We were informed that the young people do that for the sake of exercise and amusement, and sometimes they pay considerable sums as a wager, who will pull a bell the longest and ring it in the most approved fashion. Parishes spend much money in harmoniously-sounding bells, that one being preferred which has the best bells. The old Queen is said to have been pleased very much by this exercise, considering it as a sign of the health of the people. They do not ring the bells for the dead, but when a person lies in agony, the bells of the parish he belongs to are touched with the clappers until he either dies or recovers again. As soon as this sign is given, everybody in the street, as well as in the houses, falls on his knees offering prayer for the sick person."—Dr. Robinson Thornton contributes a short paper on "The Roumanian

Language."—Mr. Oscar Browning has a pleasant essay on "The Evolution of the Family."—Professor Montagu Burrows, F.S.A., makes a valuable communication on "The Publication of the Gascon Rolls (the Registered Acts of the English King's Court of Chancery concerning Aquitaine) by the British and French Governments considered as a New Element in English History."—Mr. Oman writes "Some Notes on the ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ."—Sir Horace Rumbold, Minister at the Hague, contributes "Notes on the History of the Family of Rumbold in the Seventeenth Century."—Mr. J. S. Leadam gives a long paper of 150 pages on "The Inquisition of 1517, Inclosures and Evictions," edited from the Lansd. MS. I. 153. This is a paper that is absolutely invaluable to all interested in land tenure, as well as to the general student of English literature. Space forbids our saying more than that it is a contribution to English history of primary importance.

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The ninth volume of the transactions of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY contains 250 pages of letterpress, and no less than forty-seven illustrations. It is a remarkably good volume, the best that the association has yet issued. It opens with a thorough and suggestive paper, profusely illustrated, by Dr. Frank Renaud, F.S.A., on "The Uses and Teachings of Ancient Encaustic Tiles."—Mr. J. Holme Nicholson writes on "The Sculptured Stones at Heysham, Lancashire."—The same subject is also treated by Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., in a brief paper entitled "An Attempt to Interpret the Meaning of the Carvings on certain Stones in the Churchyard of Heysham."—Dr. H. Colley March follows up the subject by a paper of depth and value, to which he gives the suggestive title of "The Pagan-Christian Overlap in the North"; it has special reference to the Heysham hog-back stone, and is well illustrated.—Rev. Ernest F. Letts writes on "The Radclyffe Brasses in Manchester Church"; the brilliant yellow tone that colours the engravings is not desirable.—Another good paper is that by Mr. William Harrison on "Pre-Turnpike Highways in Lancashire and Cheshire."—Interesting biographical papers on Captain Peter Heywood and Lieutenant John Holker are contributed by Mr. Nathan Heywood and Mr. Albert Nicholson respectively.—The "Proceedings" of the Society also contain many valuable bits. We offer our congratulations to all concerned in the production of this highly-creditable volume.

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The second part of the twelfth volume of the Journal of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION has been issued to subscribers. It covers 120 pages, and contains one first-class and excellently illustrated article—namely, a careful account of the "Monumental Brasses in the East Riding," by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. It is the model of what such an article should be. The other articles are continuations of "Paver's Marriage Licenses," by Rev. C. B. Norcliffe; "History of the Wentworths of Woolley," and "Yorkshire Deeds," by Mr. A. S. Ellis. Mr. Ellis also contributes a brief paper "On the Arms of De Aton."

The December number of the *Journal of the Ex-Libris Society* opens with an account by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., of the "Beaver in Book-Plates," suggested by the excellent book on that animal by Mr. Martin, reviewed in another column of this issue.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his second series of "Literary Ex-Libris," well illustrated.—A variety of correspondence and editorial notes completes the issue.

The first part of vol. xv. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* opens with Mr. P. le Page Renouf's "The Book of the Dead," continued from vol. xiv.—Mr. Theo. G. Pinches writes briefly on "Yā and Yāwa (Jah and Jahweh) in Assyro-Babylonian Inscriptions."—Rev. A. J. Delattre, S.J., contributes a fifth series of "Lettres de Tell-el-Amarna" from the British Museum.—Professor Karl Piehl continues his "Notes de Philologie Egyptienne."—Rev. C. J. Ball writes upon a "Common Ideogram," which affords an excellent illustration of the pictorial origin of the cuneiform syllabary, and also on "A Bilingual Hymn."

Notices of vol. xiv., part 2, of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* and of the current publications of the *Essex Archaeological Society*, *Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, *Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead*, and *Upper Norwood Athenæum* are held over till next month.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the first meeting of the new session of the *Society of Antiquaries*, held on November 24, Mr. A. W. Franks, president, in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. H. Norris reporting that, in consequence of the suggestions of the president and the assistant-secretary, the sword-belt of the Sword of State of Scotland, which has long been in private hands, is to be allowed by its present owner, the Rev. S. Ogilvy Baker, to rejoin the rest of the Scottish regalia in Edinburgh Castle.—Mr. Hartshorne exhibited a shoe-horn carved by Robert Mindum, dated 1598, and an apple-scoop carved in cherrywood, dated 1682; Sir J. Evans exhibited a powder horn and two shoe-horns, also carved by Robert Mindum; and Mr. Harding, through the secretary, exhibited a German shoe-horn of unusual size, engraved with the story of the Prodigal Son.—Sir J. Evans read a paper on the law of treasure-trove as illustrated by a recent case where a gold ring was claimed and retained as treasure-trove by the Treasury, although it obviously had never been concealed, but merely lay on the surface of the ground, and did not therefore come within the true legal definition.—Chancellor Ferguson read a communication on a remarkable wooden platform of Roman date uncovered at Tullie House, Carlisle, and supposed to be a platform for military engines against the castle hill.

On December 1 Sir J. Evans called the attention of the Society to the needless destruction of certain portions of Bishop Hackett's work at Lichfield Cathedral, and the proposal to destroy further portions, such as the roofs, which are quite sound and in good condition except as to their outer covering; and he proposed a condemnatory resolution

(given in "Notes of the Month" of this issue), which was seconded by Sir C. Robinson, and carried unanimously.—Mr. H. S. Cowper read a report on (1) the present state of Furness Abbey and the efforts now being made for its preservation; (2) the recent discovery of a bone cave at Grange; (3) a curious figured stone found in Windermere; and (4) on a number of mediæval socketed water-pipes, formed of glazed earthenware, found at Cartmel.—Mr. St. John Hope read a paper on a remarkable series of carved and painted wooden busts surmounting the stall-canopies in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and now used to support the helmets and crests of the Knights of the Garter. Mr. Hope showed from a series of photographs, recently taken by command of the Queen, that these busts were divisible into three principal groups. The first of these contains twenty-four busts of a date *circa* 1485, which Mr. G. Scharf pronounces to be portraits, probably of the Knights of the Garter when the stalls were completed. All these busts are represented in the surcoat and blue mantle of the Order. The second group consists of seven busts, copied from the first series, and dating from the first enlargement of the Order in 1786. The remaining busts date from the further enlargement of the Order in 1805, and during the Regency and the present reign. In illustration of Mr. Hope's paper, seven of the original busts, which happened to be temporarily out of use, were exhibited by the courtesy of the Dean of Windsor, Registrar of the Order of the Garter.

On December 8 the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the Society: "On a Recent Discovery at Winchester," by Mr. T. F. Kirby; "Sculptures at the Entrance of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough," by Mr. J. G. Waller; "On an Italian Sword of the Fifteenth Century," by the Baron de Cosson; "Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains at Colchester," by Dr. Henry Laver.

At the meeting of the *Royal Archaeological Institute*, on December 7, the chief business was a motion of Mr. Justice Pinhey's to rescind the decision arrived at last August to hold the annual meetings in Ireland, in favour of London. After discussion, in which Lord Dillon and Messrs. Hilton, Spurrell, Hulme, Baylis, Day, and Park Harrison took part, the resolution to abandon Dublin for London was carried; but the question will, we understand, be again brought before the Institute.—Mr. Walter Lovell read a paper on "Edward the Confessor's Gold Chain and Crucifix."—Mr. J. Park Harrison read a paper on "Romanesque Architecture."

At the meeting of the *British Archaeological Association*, on December 7, Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair, Mr. Woods exhibited a fine and perfect vase of Roman pottery, recently found at Colchester, with other objects of the same age. Mr. Earle-Way described a collection of relics, mostly of Roman date, which have recently been found at Bankside, close to the site of the old Globe Theatre. Among these were pieces of chain mail mingled with human bones, apparently those of the wearer. A portion of a rough Roman pavement has been unearthed, and also several bone implements of prehistoric date deposited in black earth prior to the embankment of the Thames, a work of Roman date. The Rev. D. Bowen sent photo-

graphs of Monkton Church, Pembroke, showing the building restored from a state of ruin. The Rev. Oliver Minos described some early wall paintings in the church of Middleton on the Hill, Hereford, the form of an ancient chalice being well defined. Mr. Sheraton forwarded for exhibition a bronze celt of early form found at Llandudno. Mr. J. P. Pritchett described the early carved bosses in the choir of Selby Abbey, and Mr. Curtis (Ward and Hughes) gave a description of his restoration of the beautiful stained glass in the east window of the church. It dates from about 1380, the subject being the Root of Jesse; all the recently discovered glass has been replaced, the work having been executed at the expense of Mr. Leversedge. A paper was then read by the chairman, written by the late Mr. J. W. Grover, entitled "Have I found the site of the Roman station Bibracte?" The recorded existence of this station rests upon very slender evidence, and the village of Bray has been frequently pointed to as the probable site. Mr. Grover, however, pointed out that the site of a Roman settlement, called The Town, existed to the south of Caesar's Camp, at Bracknell, as the line of two Roman roads midway between Staines and Silchester. The villagers speak of foundations and pavements existing beneath the thick plantations which cover the site. Although the existence of the station Bibracte is open to doubt, there can be none but that some sort of station existed here. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., exhibited a fine specimen of stamped book-binding contemporary with the volume which was printed at Leyden in 1482.



The first evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held at 22, Albemarle Street on November 23, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.) in the chair.—Mr. Charles J. Billson, M.A., read a paper on "The Easter Hare," in which he suggested that the connection exhibited in folk-custom between the season of Easter and the use of hares had its origin in the great spring festival of the prehistoric Aryans, when the hare was annually promenaded and sacrificed as a god. The main proof of this theory depended upon a large mass of evidence indicating the extreme importance of the hare in prehistoric religion, and also upon the form of the present survivals in folk-custom, which in one or two cases quoted still retain all the prominent traits which are thought to have distinguished the Aryan spring festival. A discussion followed in which the president, Dr. Gaster, Mr. Karl Blind, Mr. A. Nutt and others took part.—The following short papers were also read, viz.: (1) "On a Wedding Dance Mask from co. Mayo," by Professor Haddon, M.A., F.L.S.; (2) "On Christmas Mumming Plays," by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A.; and (3) "On Obeah Superstitions," by Mrs. Robinson.—The president exhibited a Kern Baby from Huntingdonshire, and photographs of the Wedding Dance Mask from co. Mayo, sent by Professor Haddon; and Mrs. Robinson exhibited an Obeah.



On November 23 Mr. T. Baines Reed read an interesting paper to the Archaeological Section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE on "John Baskerville, Printer." Mr. S. Timmins, presided, and

added to the interest of the occasion by exhibiting a number of Baskerville books and relics.—Mr. Reed traced Baskerville's history from the time when, as a footman at King's Norton, he was made writing-master on account of his excellent penmanship; and showed how, combining the latter avocation with the cutting of gravestones, he began to conceive those ideas of symmetry and elegance, and to gain that accurate knowledge of the Roman type, which made him famous throughout Europe. What it was which turned his attention to the condition of English printing we do not know. One writer suggested that it was his love of letters. It was less the love of letters of a literary man—for he was never that—than his artistic interest in the actual form of the written and printed character. But in 1750 he was seriously concerned about the printing of the day. A copy of Caslon's famous specimen-sheet had found its way to Baskerville's house in Easy Hill, and aroused his emulation. Moreover, as much of the beauty of Caslon's types was lost when they fell into the hands of other printers, Baskerville resolved not only to cut his own types, like the London artist, but to print the books in which they should be used, and to sell the types to no one else. Baskerville spent six years and sunk £600 before he could produce a single type which satisfied his fastidious taste, but the result in his *Virgil* of 1757 amply excused the delay, for there had not been a book like that in all the annals of English typography. Every sheet was equal to a specimen-sheet, even in colour, faultless in the setting, and perfect in the impression. The hand of Baskerville was apparent from cover to cover in every line of every sheet of every copy. But the craze of bibliomania was imperfectly developed then in England, and there was little profit from that or his subsequent books. Mr. Reed traced his type to the Société Littéraire Typographique of Paris, who, under the management of Beaumarchais, printed two complete editions of Voltaire's works with it, which were published in 1790. What became of it? No one knew for certain. Whether it was melted up for revolutionary bullets, degraded to newspaper type for printing the *Moniteur*, or left lying, to this day unheeded, in some French or German office, a heap of mere old metal, no one knew. But there had recently come to light a copy of Alfieri's prose works, dated 1809, which was printed with the type in the same office as Voltaire's work, and this the lecturer exhibited. Of Baskerville's character he made an interesting analysis. In private life he was a bundle of paradoxes—an exemplary son, an affectionate and judicious husband, but full of personal animosities. He printed learned books, but was himself an illiterate man. His ambition was to print a splendid Bible, yet he was a profane wit. He had wit, but it was always at the expense of decency and religion, particularly in the company of the clergy. In person a shrivelled old coxcomb, he was in spirit a man of unquenchable energy; peevish in temper, he was a charming host; artist and mechanic, enthusiast and dilettante, hero and craven. But one thing that reconciled all was his strong personality. Whatever else he was, he was never commonplace, and whatever his failings were he set before himself a great ideal, and in spite of prejudice, and loss, and ill-luck, he reached it.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Section of the

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE, held on December 14, Mr. J. W. Bradley, B.A., read a paper on "Miniatures."

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on December 3, a variety of interesting objects were exhibited, among which two may be here named.—The Duke of Northumberland exhibited a small bronze figure of the twelfth or thirteenth century, 3½ inches long, of a queen, probably a knife-handle. The hair is hanging in a long plait down her back. Found in the outer bailey, Alnwick Castle, in 1863. The design is similar to the figure of Matilda, Queen of Henry I., at the west door of Rochester Cathedral, where, however, the hair is hanging down in two long plaits over each shoulder. Mr. Hodges thought the figure was of French workmanship of the beginning of the thirteenth century, as it is like the figures on Chartres Cathedral. It may have been one of the figures of a metal shrine or casket.—Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, of Fettes College, Edinburgh, exhibited a MS. volume of sermons belonging to the Rev. W. D. Murray, D.D., one of the Bodleian librarians. These anonymous sermons for Saints' Days and Ascension Day are written in a Scottish hand. They were preached at a lecture, by one who had been recently appointed lecturer, in a town then besieged by Parliamentary forces. It had been besieged for some months, and successfully defended by a handful. The Mayor had been elected to that office for a third time. Two gates are mentioned, Westgate and Sandgate; a shot fired from the former slew "a whole crew of enemies," and at the latter a blow had been averted. Mention is also made of a narrow escape of the blowing up of the powder magazine, and of a shot passing between the Mayor and his sword-bearer on the day of his election. It appears from the foregoing allusions that the town was Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the preacher Dr. George Wishart, author of *Montrose's Memoirs*, published in 1647-48, and afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh. For Newcastle was besieged by the Scottish Army from February to October, 1644, when it was taken; and Sir John Marley was Mayor for the third time in that year. There were gates of the above-mentioned names there. Wishart was appointed lecturer at St. Nicholas on May 12, 1643, as stated in Brand's *History of Newcastle*. He had been lecturer at All Saints from 1639.—A letter was read from Mr. Woodman, J.P., with regard to the late use of bows and arrows in warfare, in which he gave the following extract from the recently-issued *Memoirs* by the Verney family during the Civil Wars: "In the return of arms of the northern counties, the long bow, the cross-bow, and the crown-bill, are given among the equipments of the men at arms. Guns first introduced at the Battle of Crecy; but the English cross-bow held its own until the beginning of the Civil War, and the last arrow shot in warfare was believed to have been at the siege of Devizes, under Cromwell, which was in 1642." A discussion ensued, but it was not stated, as it might have been, that bows and arrows were used in a skirmish at Hathersage, Derbyshire, in 1647 (Dr. Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, vol. i.).—Mr. Maberly Phillips next read his paper on "Disused Burial Grounds of

the Society of Friends: North Shields (high end) and Cullercoats"; and "Pedigree and Account of the Doves who were Lords of the Manor of Cullercoats and built the Mansion House there now known as 'Sparrow Hall.'" Mr. Tomlinson said that he doubted the derivation of the word "Cullercoats" as equal to "Dovecots." Cullercoats had no connection with the monastery, as there was no village previous to the seventeenth century; nor yet can it be due to a family of Dove, as it is in the register always Colvercotes. It may have been since then connected probably with Whitley, but there is no reference to any document. A few years ago there was a wooden lintel, dated 1682, above the doorway of "Sparrow Hall," but it was replaced by a stone lintel, and the wooden one chopped up.

The annual meeting of the PENZANCE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in the society's museum on November 16, Mr. W. S. Bennett (president) in the chair.—Mr. J. B. Cornish read a thorough paper on "The Old Cornish Language." After giving a list of the literature, and mentioning the difficulties in the way of studying the language through the literature, he referred to the attempts of Scawin, John Keigwin, of Mousehole, and Tonkin and Gwavas, of Newlyn, to save the language. The first difficulty to the student is that there are hundreds of English words in the dramas translated from English into Cornish by people imperfectly acquainted with the Cornish language; so an enormous number of Cornish words is lost, and this makes a tremendous gap in the language. Then there are Cornish terminations put to a great many English words to make them look like Cornish. The spelling is frightfully untrustworthy. The names of places are unreliable, as the meanings are now so different. Seventy-six per cent. of the modern Cornish dialect is modern English and its corruptions; and of the remainder two-thirds are old English; so the number of words in the original Cornish dialect is now very few, and is no help whatever to the student. What is surprising is the suddenness with which the Saxon language appears to have obtained ascendancy in Cornwall, and the rapidity with which the old Celtic language disappeared. It seems at present as if there was an influx of new blood into the county and a dying out of the race which apparently spoke the old Cornish language extensively.—Rev. R. B. Rogers, Vicar of Sancreed, sent a paper and a few relics about the "Glastonbury Lake Village" that has been described at length in the *Antiquary*. (What had this to do with a Penzance Society?)—The report of the council gave proof of the vigour of the association, which now numbers eighty-one members.—Mr. W. H. Borlase was re-elected treasurer; Mr. G. F. Tregelles, secretary; Messrs. W. E. Baily, J. Seymour and Dr. Hugh Montgomerie, curators; and the new council consists of Messrs. F. Holman, R. Pearce Couch, R. A. Courtney, T. H. Cornish, Rev. T. N. Courtenay, and J. B. Cornish. Mr. W. E. Baily takes the presidential chair vacated by Mr. W. S. Bennett. Professor Westlake, Q.C., was elected a member.

On November 11 the ordinary meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was

varied by a lantern lecture, given in the Bradford Mechanics' Institute by Mr. Alexander D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., the subject being "A Tour through Yorkshire." Beginning with the historic city of York, its minster, and ancient bars, the lecturer exhibited views of Doncaster, Conisborough Castle, Roche Abbey, Bolton Priory, Knaresborough, Ripon, Fountains Abbey and Hall, Jervaulx and Rievaulx Abbeys, Scarborough, Whitby, and the coast scenery, all of which were striking in their brilliancy. The interest of the lecture from an historic point of view was enhanced by the excellent descriptions given by Mr. Leadman of many of the scenes visited, and especially of the monastic buildings.



On November 30 the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held their annual conversazione in the Concert Hall, Manchester. The following objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited: Mr. C. T. Tallent Bateman, rare old deeds, autographs, etc.—Cavaliere Froehlich, bronzes from Pompeii.—Mr. George Esdaile, a collection of rubbings of brasses, miniatures in ivory, pack of fortune-telling cards in Rowlandson's style, ivory fans, etc.—Mr. N. Heywood, a collection of rare coins.—Mr. T. Kay, J.P., Greek pottery, lake-dwelling implements from Zurich, early Christian lead funeral bosses.—Mr. A. Nicholson, MSS. about 1745, MSS. thirteenth and fourteenth century, MSS. concerning the Liverpool Blues, raised in 1745; *Book of Hours*, with early woodcuts, printed in Paris by Simon Vostre; old watches, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries; folio book of engraved (Manchester) portraits.—Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., a collection of fifty palaeolithic and neolithic stone celts; stone axes of modern savages, unmounted and mounted; flint arrow-heads; and 100 photos of Palestine antiquities.—Mr. Max Robinow, Egyptian pottery, etc.—Mr. Thomas Oxley, jade ornaments, etc.—Mr. Shentab, Babylonian antiquities.—Mr. Evan Roberts, fifty rare old watches, four sixteenth-century compasses.



The second meeting of the present session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on December 6, when the receipt of various volumes of the Sacred Books of the East series from the Secretary of State for India, as well as other books, was acknowledged. Six new members were elected. The president (Mr. P. le Page Renouf) read a paper entitled "Notes on the Different Egyptian Versions of the Bible," and also continued his translation of the Egyptian Book of the Dead. Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Two Captivities: The Habor and the Chebar." The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, January 10.



On November 30 a meeting was held in the Chapter House of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, when a paper was read by Mr. Cecil T. Davis entitled "The Cross and Commerce."—On December 14 there was a meeting for the general exhibition and description of objects of ecclesiastical interest.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CASTOROLOGIA; OR, THE HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE CANADIAN BEAVER. By Horace T. Martin. *Edward Stanford*. 8vo., pp. xvi, 238. Fifty-four illustrations. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Martin has produced a most able, popularly-written, and well-illustrated monograph on the beaver. It is only fitting that this work should proceed from the pen of a gentleman of Montreal, for the discovery of the Canadian beaver was coincident with the discovery of Canada. The animal was at once recognised as of the greatest importance to this colony in her infancy, so that the beaver was soon adopted as the national symbol of Canada, a position which is still retained. This entertaining volume opens with a brief but interesting chapter on Mythology and Folk-Lore. Many are the curious beliefs and superstitions of the Indians with regard to the beaver, but none of them so fabulous as those that until comparatively recent years formed the staple ideas of Englishmen.

"The animal itself has been represented in forms the most grotesque, and his works have been exaggerated beyond all recognition. The dam has been described as formed of stakes five or six feet long driven into the ground in rows, with pliant twigs wattled between 'as hurdles are made'; and the lodge has been extended to a five-story building with windows and other conveniences; while in the erection of these the tail has been converted into a vehicle for conveying the materials, a pile-driver for placing the stakes, and a trowel for plastering the house. In fact, as Heame wrote in 1771, the only thing that remained to make their natural history complete was the adding of 'a vocabulary of their language, a code of their laws, and a sketch of their religion.'"

Chapter II. tells the legends as well as the scientific fossil truth with regard to the mammoth beavers of the past. The third chapter deals with the European beaver. It has gradually disappeared before civilization. As each wave, starting from the Mediterranean, covered more of Europe, the range of the beaver narrowed in proportion. When its disappearance became manifest, various attempts were made to save it by legislative enactments. Prussian edicts of 1714 and 1725 imposed heavy penalties on the destroyers of beavers in the Elbe, but in vain. A few colonies yet remain in the remote wilds of Scandinavia. "The fact that the bones of the beaver have been discovered in so many parts of England and Scotland shows a very wide distribution, and doubtless the animal ranged formerly over the whole of Great Britain. Gradually civilization spread from the south and east, and as surely did the beaver vanish in these quarters, till history records it remaining only in the upper waters of Wales and the highland lakes of Scotland. The beaver was, of course, regularly hunted; but the objects of the chase, according to existing records, differed curiously from the incentives which have

prompted the wasteful slaughter of the American beaver; for in the early and mediæval days of Europe the greatest value was placed on the supposed medicinal properties, though the meat, especially the tail, was even then in much repute, and the wool was esteemed for its fineness. In England the beaver had served its day of domestic economy to the natives, furnishing food and clothing; then came a period, about the twelfth century, when the animal was closely hunted for castoreum and the skin; the large collection of skins made this an article of export to the Continent, where beaver-felt was greatly in favour. Then followed a few spasmodic efforts of husbanding the beaver, till finally the creature passed from the records in 1526; and henceforth, without opportunity of studying the habits of the animal, tradition enlarged the unwritten history, till we have the popular mind prepared to credit the most fabulous stories concerning the American beaver, though both species were singularly alike, and gave but little excuse for the extravagant accounts which are so freely accredited to them." Africa has lost the beaver altogether; Europe has but one or two stray colonies; Asia, from the district of the Obi River, sends a few furs into the market; whilst North America is the last stage upon which the doomed animal at present moves, and even there within measurable distance of total extinction.

Other chapters deal with the life-history of the Canadian beaver, its engineering accomplishments, its chemico-medical properties, its importance in trade and commerce, hunting the beaver, experiments in domestication, its anatomy, and the beaver in heraldry.

The secretion which is contained in the castoreum glands is the most peculiar distinction of the genus *Castor*. This waxy substance is found in the beaver in two large pockets near the base of the tail, enveloped in muscles specially adapted to enable the discharge of any portion at will. This castor or castoreum had of old all the virtues assigned to it that are now possessed by our patent medicines. The writer of a learned treatise, in 1685, says:

"Castoreum does much good to mad people; and those who are attacked with pleurisy give proof of its effect every day, however little may be given to them. Castoreum destroys fleas; is an excellent stomachic; stops hiccough; induces sleep; prevents sleepiness; strengthens the sight; and, taken up the nose, it causes sneezing, and clears the brain." The same writer elsewhere says: "A Jew of my acquaintance who visited me occasionally, communicated to me a secret which he had learnt from his ancestors, who themselves got it from Solomon, who had proved it. He assured me that in order to acquire a prodigious memory, and never to forget what one had once read, it was only necessary to wear a hat of the beaver's skin, to rub the head and spine every month with that animal's oil, and to take twice a year the weight of a gold crown-piece of castoreum."

The volume concludes with several useful appendices, but we look in vain for an index. The book, we should think, is sure to reach another edition, when this omission should certainly be rectified. At the same time, the section relative to heraldry might be enlarged and corrected. It has seldom, however, been our lot to become so interested

in a work assigned to us for review, or to detect so very little with which any fault can honestly be found.



SELECT HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Translated and edited by Ernest F. Henderson. *George Bell and Sons*. Pp. xiv, 477. Price 5s.

This is an important addition to the new series of "Bohn's Antiquarian Library." To students of history, this book will assuredly become (to use a hackneyed, but in this case correct word) indispensable. The documents that are carefully translated in these pages cover nine hundred years of the great mediæval period. It is positively delightful to be able to lay hold of a single easily-held volume, and to find all these rich stores at once pleasantly accessible. It would be idle to attempt to criticise a book of this character, but we can cordially thank Mr. Henderson for having conceived and carried out so useful a notion. From the preface we take this extract:

"Such documents as I have chosen are the very framework of history. How little are they known, even by those who have purchased volumes of references to and comments upon them! Clauses from them have, during centuries, been woven again and again into histories of Europe; but how few people have ever read them in their own rugged simplicity! And yet a great document is a far greater monument of a crisis in history than is any description of a battle or characterization of a man. It is the corner-stone, the last development after many battles, the crystallization of all that has ebbed and flowed during long constitutional struggles. A constitution, for instance, cannot lie; a treaty cannot give a garbled view of a transaction—it is the letter of the law. And how much do such documents tell us! Is not the *Magna Carta* at once a summary of all the wrongs of all the men of England, and a record of the remedies applied? Can the inner life lived for centuries in monasteries possibly be understood without reading the *Rule of Benedict*? Can the bitterness and venom of the war of the investitures, or of the other struggles between the Papacy and the Empire, ever be comprehended by one who has not seen the letters of Gregory VII., of Frederick Barbarossa, of Boniface VIII.?"

The volume is divided into four sections or books, each having its own introductory chapter. These sections are England, the Empire, the Church, and Church and State. Under the first head are included *Laws of the Conqueror*, *Bull of Adrian IV.* empowering Henry II. to conquer Ireland, *Constitutions of Clarendon*, *Assize of Clarendon*, *Exchequer Dialogue*, *Laws of Richard*, *Magna Carta*, *Statutes of Mortmain* and *Quia Emptores*, *Manner of holding Parliament* (fourteenth century), and *Statute of Labourers*. Under the second head are the *Salic Law*, *Capitulary of Charlemagne*, *Division of the Empire*, *Treaty at Aix*, *Truce of God*, *Peace of the Land*, *Duchy of Austria*, *Gelnhausen Charter*, *Count Palatine as King of the Romans*, *Golden Bull of Charles IV.*, and *Charter of Heidelberg*. Under the third head are the *Rule of St. Benedict*, *Ordeal Formulas*, *Forged Donation of Constantine*, *Foundation of Cluny*, *Summons of Pope Eugene III.* to a Crusade, *Decree of Papal*

Elections, 1179, Summons of Pope Innocent III. to a Crusade, Rule of St. Francis, and Institution of the Jubilee by Pope Boniface VIII. Under the fourth head, several having many subdivisions, are Decree (papal and imperial) of 1059 concerning Papal Elections, Documents relating to the War of the Investitures, 1075-1122, the Vesançon Episode, the Struggle between Frederick Barbarossa and Alexander III., John's Concession of England, the Bull "Clericis Laicos," the Bull "Unam Sanctam," and the Law "Licet Juris" of the Frankfort Diet. Here we have truly almost a surfeit of riches, which, ordinarily speaking, not even an average library would contain.

PRIMITIVE MAN IN OHIO. By Warren K. Moorehead. *G. P. Putnam's Sons*. 8vo., pp. ix, 246. Fifty-five illustrations. Price 12s. 6d.

This is eminently a book written by an archaeologist for archaeologists, and yet it is not the least dry or unentertaining to the less instructed literary public. No higher praise can be given to Mr. Moorehead than that he is an American investigator of the same patient searching type as our General Pitt-Rivers, of whom all English antiquaries are proud. The Mississippi Valley has suffered much, in the same way as the barrow-districts of England (Derbyshire, Yorkshire, etc.), from hasty and careless explorations, followed up by careless but loud-tongued generalizations of an unstable character. Extravagant and foolish statements as to the nation of "Mound Builders" have obtained a ready credence, until those who made a study of American archaeology and ethnology, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, have been fairly puzzled as to what to accept. Of late years various attempts have been made after greater precision and more scientific investigation, towards which the invaluable volumes of the Smithsonian Reports have materially helped; but in the book before us we recognise the first systematic attempt of a popular character to sweep away idle conjectures or cunningly-devised fables, and to put on record accurate information with regard to primitive man in the Western Hemisphere, whom it is sufficient to know by the comprehensive and simple name of "The American Race."

In his preface Mr. Moorehead tells, as an illustration of the extremities to which men will go to support their theories, the comical tale of the once-famous "Holy Stone of Newark." Some years ago there resided at Newark, Ohio, an enthusiastic antiquary whose life-ambition it was to discover the origin of man upon the American continent. He was bitten by that silliest of all silly crazes, the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. After opening mound after mound, and finding no support of his theory, he became desperate. A Hebrew Bible and primer were purchased, and shortly afterwards he found in a cist a slab engraved on one side with a likeness of Moses, and on the other with a condensed version of the ten commandments. World-wide attention was drawn to the discovery. Articles—nay, volumes—were written upon it. But after the man's death, some bits of slate were found in a back room upon which he had practised the carving of the Hebrew characters and of the portrait of Moses. The whole was humbug. Mr. Moorehead is rightly indignant with the publications of the superficial observers who have never done any

genuine field-work. "Those," says he, "who have endured the rains of spring, the heat of summer, the chilly snows and sleet of winter, living in their tents or barn-like sheds alongside the tumuli that must be studied inch by inch with pick and shovel, have a right to cry out in honest indignation when the reports of men who have never thrust a spade into the structures they attempt to describe pretend to be conclusive on this subject."

In South Ohio the traces of pre-glacial man in the gravel deposits are now put beyond doubt. Just as early man in the Old World had to contend with ferocious brutes such as the machairodus and the mammoth, so did the first American race contend with huge jaguars and bears far more formidable than those of the present day. With like implements of rudest stone had they, like our own forerunners, also to struggle for existence with the mastodon and the megatherium, the mylodon and the megalonyx. With regard to later Ohio man, the patient investigations of Mr. Moorehead and his fellows tend to establish the following conclusions: That both the brachycephalic and dolichocephalic races intermingle largely in all the valleys, the long-headed stock being gradually absorbed by the short-headed—that nothing more than the upper status of savagery was attained by any of the early tribes of Ohio—that their accomplishments were building earthen fortifications, and burying the dead; going long journeys for copper, lead, shells, etc., to be used as tools and ornaments; success in the chase and war; chipping flints, and carving bone and stone exceedingly well; and occasionally making fairly good representations of animals and men in stone—that they were incapable of communicating by written character, and knew nothing of the use of molten metal, of the cutting of stone or making brick for buildings, of coal for burning, or of the simplest surgery—that they spent their time in petty warfare and gross superstition, and knew nothing of peaceful village life or of improving a country of boundless and unrivalled natural resources. Thus disappear the marvellous tales, still often written and still oftener believed by people of fair intelligence, of the wonderful civilization and the mysterious powers of the race of "Mound Builders."

The illustrations add much to the value of this volume. The most remarkable is the frontispiece, which represents a head-dress or helmet of copper ornamented with imitation elk-horns made of wood and covered with sheet-copper. This was found in November, 1891, in a mound of Hopewell's Group, Ross County.

A CALENDAR TO THE FEET OF FINES FOR LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, FROM RICHARD I. TO 1834. Compiled by W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., and W. Page, F.S.A. Vol. I. Published at 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. 8vo., pp. 240, lxiii. Price 10s., post free 10s. 6d.

It is surprising that the Record Office have never taken up the official calendaring of the fines, documents which are of the very first importance to topographers and genealogists, and which so often throw interesting and valuable sidelights upon history. In default of official work, we are grateful to societies and individuals who undertake a labour of this kind. The fines of London and Middlesex are of far greater

interest than those of any other division of the country, because of the position of many of those whose property was being conveyed, and because people from all parts of England often had house property in or near the city of London. Among the more celebrated persons whose names appear in these abstracts may be mentioned the poet Chaucer, Sir William Wallworth (Lord Mayor), and Bishop Walter Langton. The old spellings of the suburbs and streets of London are very valuable. Many of the fines are obviously rich also in field-names and special boundary marks. From these pages may be recovered the names of various parsons of a date before the London Episcopal Act Books begin; and lists of abbots, priors, and masters of the religious houses and hospitals may be perfected from the same source. There are curious references to the Savoy, and also to the offices in the Exchequer. What by-the-bye, was the Soke of Moun (Mohun?) in the city of London and Without, mentioned in the reign of Henry III.? The present volume ends with Richard III. Another is promised to the end of Edward VI. This is an undertaking, admirably carried out and thoroughly indexed, which ought to receive encouraging support.



A HISTORY OF THE EARLIER FORMULARIES OF FAITH. By Rev. Canon Heurtley, D.D. *Parker and Co.*, Oxford. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 166. Price 4s. 6d.

These pages are intended by Professor Heurtley to be a companion volume to his well-known and generally used compilation *De Fide et Symbolo*. It is safe to prophesy that this course of lectures, the result of close and reverent scholarship and much painstaking investigation, will be generally accepted as quasi-authoritative by the Church of England, and will be used as a text-book at her theological colleges. The book is divided into five chapters; firstly, on the Creeds in general; secondly, on the Creeds of the Eastern Church; thirdly, on the Creeds of the Western Church; fourthly, on the Definition of Faith of the Council of Chalcedon; and fifthly, an Exposition of the Quicunque Vult. In the opening chapter, the learned professor brings out very clearly that the Creed formed no part of the Church's ordinary service, though the greatest pains were taken to teach it and explain it to the candidates for baptism.

"We are familiar," says Canon Heurtley, "with the Creed as invariably having a place in the public services of the Church; but this was not the case in the earliest times. Its first liturgical use was at Antioch, when it was introduced by Peter Fullo, A.D. 471; its next at Alexandria some seven years later; its next at Constantinople, A.D. 511. Our first notice of it in connection with the Western offices is, that the Third Council of Toledo, A.D. 589, at the suggestion of the Gothic King Recared, ordained that the Creed should be publicly rehearsed in the Liturgy, in all the churches of Spain and Galicia, that no man in future might have an excuse for his ignorance, when he was thus made familiar with the Church's belief. At Rome it is said not to have been introduced into the Liturgy till A.D. 1014, after which time its liturgical use became general throughout the West. This, however, requires modification. Mabillon adduces proofs of an earlier use, only with this dif-

ference, that in that earlier use the Creed was simply rehearsed. From and after 1014 it was chanted."

"These remarks, however, must be understood of the Nicene, or rather the Constantinopolitan Creed, which from the first was commonly called the Nicene. As regards the Apostles' Creed, this was used in the Breviary of the Western Church, its place being after the Lord's Prayer at Prime. It occurs commonly in ancient Psalters among the Hymns of the Church, the 'Te Deum,' etc., at the end. Some of these Psalters are probably as old as the eighth century. But of the time when it was first admitted we have, so far as I can find, no record. Certainly it had no place in the Church's service in Africa in St. Augustine's time. In Spain it was not introduced till the eleventh century, when the Roman use, after long and strenuous opposition, was substituted for the Mozarabic."



A FORMULARY OF THE PAPAL PENITENTIARY IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. Edited by Henry Charles Lea, LL.D. *Lea Brothers and Co.*, Philadelphia. Pp. xxxviii, 183. Price not stated.

Dr. Lea has gained a foremost place not only among American but European scholars for the thoroughness and accuracy of all that he undertakes. He has added materially to ecclesiology and the history of morals by the work now before us. It is a transcript, with a learned introduction, of a thirteenth-century papal penitentiary, of which Dr. Lea became the possessor through purchase in Berlin. It is a beautiful example of calligraphy (of which a facsimiled leaf is given as a frontispiece), and covers fifty pages of fine vellum. It is conjectured that the compiler was Cardinal Gaetan, a nephew of Boniface VIII. The varied series of incidents recorded in the 358 cases here enumerated as examples "afford vivid glimpses into the inner life of ecclesiastics and laymen in the thirteenth century, and into the curious standard of morals erected by the Church." This mediæval document is certainly full of instruction to the historical student. With some of Dr. Lea's quietly-expressed but decided deductions and convictions we are not altogether in accord. He takes too gloomy a view of the morality of the age, and of the corruption of some of the machinery of the Church Catholic. To come to a sound conclusion as to the general customs and habits of any people, it is by no means fair, either in the past or the present, to go only or chiefly to samples of police intelligence, whether of spiritual or temporal courts. If most of our literature and reports of England in this part of the nineteenth century were to be blotted out, save *Truth's* weekly pillory of the inconsistencies of justices' justice, and the accounts of the discussions on the Criminous Clerks Act of last session, a pretty picture might be drawn of Church and State in England. We do not, however, wish it to be understood that Dr. Lea is a violent polemical writer, for he is nothing of the kind, and the book ought to be much valued by many of opposite modes of theological thought.



SUSSEX FOLK AND SUSSEX WAYS. By the late Rev. J. C. Egerton. Edited by Rev. Dr. Ware. New edition. *Chatto and Windus*. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 172. Four illustrations. Price 6s.

It is pleasant to find that a second edition of the suggestive and graphic Sussex book by the late Rector

of Burwash has been published. Those who are interested in kindly pictures of village life, and in the records of waning traditions, should certainly possess this good and amusing little volume. The technical folklorist may perchance be a bit disappointed, but the procession of tales and anecdotes that follow each other rapidly through section after section will be sure to attract, and not a few that tell of old and expiring customs and habits will be found amongst the number. Here are two of the numerous delicious stories that are taken at haphazard from these pages :

"One of our girls was in the service of a rich lady, but having left it, was magnifying to her new mistress her late employer's wealth, and by way of giving one instance out of many, she said, 'Oh, yes, ma'am, she was very rich; I do assure you, ma'am, that all her flannel petticoats were made of silk.'"

"A friend of mine in the next parish but one told me of a wedding experience which happened to him, and in which I sincerely hope that he kept his countenance. The couple being married was a specially rustic one; it was the winter time, and the bridegroom had a bad cold. He had managed with a sad snuffle to say the words in a fashion after the clergyman till the betrothal; but then, having both hands occupied in holding the ring on the bride's finger, and fearing probably that if he let go he should invalidate the ceremony, he felt the coming difficulty; and so, whilst waiting to be 'taught by the priest,' instead of beginning, 'With this ring I thee wed,' he turned round to his groomsman, and said, in the most matter-of-fact voice, 'Wipe my noase for me, will 'ee, Bill?'"

The volume concludes with a carefully worked-out lecture on the history of Burwash parish.

BYGONE LEICESTERSHIRE. Edited by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. *William Andrews and Co., Hull.* Demy 8vo., pp. 264. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

We are always glad to see these bygone volumes, the happy thought of Mr. Andrews, for while we do not, as a rule, find much abstruse archaeology in them, they are for the most part accurately and carefully done, and are of great service in making antiquities and the study of the past popular and acceptable. This Leicestershire volume will rank high amongst the series. The most scholarly papers, with a good deal of original information in them, are "The Ancient Water-mills of Loughborough," and "Gleanings from Leicestershire Wills," by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., and Canon Denton's account of Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle and its associations. "Local Proverbs and Folk Phrases," by Mr. T. Broadbent Trowsdale, and "Street Cries," by Mr. F. T. Mott, are well worked out. Mr. Trowsdale also gives an account of Lawrence Ferrers, the Murderer-Earl, a grimly fascinating subject, with a copy of a contemporary print of his hanging at Tyburn. Why does he say nothing of his grave, and of the inscription over his remains in the churchyard of Breedon? Few people have any idea that a criminal was gibbeted in England so recently as 1832; but Mr. Frost tells graphically the story of the Last Gibbet, which was erected in that year just outside Leicester. On it swung the body of a murderer, one James Cook; but after three days the ghastly object was taken down, by order of

the Home Secretary, and buried. There is a chatty paper on Belvoir Castle, but we think some mention should have been made in it of the recent find of historical manuscripts of great value. About the only paper in the collection that we could have spared is the insufficient one on the death of Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey. For various other pleasant records of the county and of Leicestershire men, we must refer our readers to the book itself.

BOOKS IN CHAINS, AND OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PAPERS. By the late William Blades. *Elliot Stock.* Fcap. 8vo., pp. xl, 232. Price 4s. 6d.

It was an excellent thought to reprint, as one of the tasteful "Book-lovers' Library" series, some of the chief fugitive pieces of that eminent bibliographer, the late Mr. Blades. A well-written general notice of his life-work forms a suitable introduction. The most important paper, "Books in Chains," which is full of interest, has already been reviewed at length in the *Antiquary* (vol. xxii., pp. 209-211). We wish that the additions that we then put on record to the list of chained books now extant in our churches had been included in the reprint. It might be very considerably extended. The other papers in this charming volume are "The Use and Development of Signatures in Books"; "The Early Schools of Typography"; "On the Present Aspect of the Question, 'Who was the Inventor of Printing?'" ; "De Ortu Typographiæ"; "Early Greek Types of the Royal Printing Office, Paris," and "The Chancellor of Cambridge University," and "The First Printing Press in England as Pictorially Presented."

DALE AND ITS ABBEY. By John Ward. New and revised edition. *Murray, Derby.* Crown 8vo., pp. 127. Numerous illustrations by author. Price 1s. 6d.

When this short history of Dale Abbey and handbook to its ruins first appeared, we gave it high praise (*Antiquary*, vol. xxii., p. 230). The revised edition is considerably larger. A fresh chapter (the second) has been added, which tells the story of the old Chronicle of Dale. The chapter entitled "A Peep at Dale 400 Years Ago," which we praised before as a good attempt to give a popular view of an old abbey and its doings, has been extended and partly rewritten; it has, however, several blemishes and minor mistakes, and has evidently been revised under the advice of incompetent ecclesiologists who think that modern Roman uses always prevailed in English monasteries and abbeys. It is a pleasure to say again, as was said in 1890, that this publication is "the best and most thorough popular handbook on an abbey that we have seen."

Among BOOKS RECEIVED, which are held over for review or notice, may be mentioned: *History of the English Landed Interest, Man and the Glacial Period, History of Upton Court, Cairo, Bygone Yorkshire, The Fayûm and Lake Maris, Indian Nights Entertainment, The Attis of Catullus, and 'Bygone' Kent.*

A second and cheaper edition (price 12s. 6d.) has been issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, of *The Ancient Laws of Wales*, by the late Mr. Hubert Lewis; a most important book because of the light which it throws on the origin of some English institutions; it

was reviewed at length when first issued.—*Archæologia Oxoniensis* (Henry Frowde), part ii., with five plates and typo-etching, more than sustains the promise of the first number; the best papers are those by Mr. J. Park Harrison on "Chevron or Sun Beads in the Oxford Museum," and by Mr. C. Oman on "The Ecclesiastical Boundaries of Mediæval England."—*Hants Notes and Queries*, vol. vi., pp. 151, price 3s. 6d.; a reprint from the "Winchester Observer." Among the contributors are the Dean of Winchester, the Revs. Sir W. Cope, Bart., Canon Benham, B.D., F.S.A., R. H. Clutterbuck, G. N. Godwin, B.D., T. Hervey, Sumner Wilson, A. A. Headley, A. C. Radcliffe, C. S. Ruddle, Messrs. W. D. Pink, T. F. Kirby, T. W. Shore, H. D. Cole, W. H. Jacob, W. H. Long, H. F. Napper, C. R. Pink, F.R.I.B.A. (the late), and other well-known antiquaries.—*Roman Inscriptions in Britain, II.* (1890-1891), by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., pp. 48 (William Pollard, Exeter), reprinted with additions from the "Archæological Journal."—*The Etruscan Numerals*, by Robert Brown, F.S.A., pp. 35 (David Nutt), reprinted from the "Archæological Review."—*The Underground Life*, a most interesting and well-illustrated pamphlet (privately printed), by Mr. David Macritchie, on the earth and cave dwellings of Scotland.—*Free Libraries and Popular Culture*, pp. 24 (William Andrews and Co.), the able and comprehensive presidential address of Rev. Dr. Lambert to the Hull Literary Club.—*The Palimpsest Brass of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert at Norbury*, pp. 12, by Mr. A. Archibald Armstrong, M.A.—*The English Liturgical Colours*, pp. 54, price 1s. 6d., and *Low Mass in England before the Reformation*, pp. 24, price 1s. (Church Printing Company), by Rev. A. Stapylton Barnes, M.A., both of them useful and interesting pamphlets to all ecclesiologists.—*The Builder*, of November 26, gives some sketches and letterpress of Gilling Castle, by Mr. E. R. Tate, which are not worthy of the interest and beauty of the building; December 3 takes the cathedral of St. David's for its monthly description and illustration (next month, January 1, it is York); December 10 has a good plate of the seventeenth century portal of Sta. Maria Maggiore, Bergamo, and a pungent but rather despairing comment on the enormities perpetrated at Lichfield Cathedral, concluding, "The architectural atmosphere of Lichfield is Grimthorpean, and we know what that means."

The current issues of *Minerva*, *American Antiquarian*, *Western Antiquary*, *East Anglian*, *Celtic Monthly*, etc., have been received.



Correspondence.

"SOULS" IN MEDIÆVAL EMBROIDERY.

In the paper on "Mediæval Embroidery at Hardwick Hall," in the December number of the *Antiquary*, it is stated that Mr. St. John Hope believes that the Hardwick copes afford the only known example of three figures or souls being held by the Deity in a sheet or napkin, and the fifteenth-century altar-cloth at Alveley is cited as an example of one figure only being thus held; but in the beautifully-illustrated book on *Ancient Embroidery* by Mrs.

Mary Barbour, published in 1880, two plates are given of this altar-cloth, which show the figure of the Deity (or, as Mrs. Barbour calls it, Abraham) holding three figures in precisely the same manner as in the Hardwick cope. The head of the Deity is crowned with a five-pointed diadem, and He is robed in ermine; but, unlike the Hardwick example, He is represented as standing, and not enthroned. The three small figures held in the napkin have their hands clasped as in prayer, not, like those at Hardwick, crossed on the breast.

Didron, in his *Iconographie Chrétienne*, gives a curious illustration of "Les âmes des justes dans la main de Dieu," from a Greek fresco of the eighteenth century; the hand is closed, and holds five small figures, one beneath each finger.

Mr. J. Romilly Allen, in his *Early Christian Symbolism*, page 272, shows a figure from a sepulchral monument in Ely Cathedral of St. Michael, who is carrying a soul to heaven in a fold of his garment.

EMMA SWANN.

Walton Manor, Oxford, December 5, 1892.

PILE-STRUCTURES OR LAKE-DWELLINGS IN ENGLAND.

It may interest Dr. Munro to know that what I believe were veritable lake or pile dwellings were discovered near the ancient British Hill Fortress of Grimsbury, about five miles from Newbury, a few years ago, and are fully described in the *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*, vol. ii., pp. 148-153. This work may be obtained of the publisher, Mr. Blacket, Newbury.

WALTER MONEY.

Herborough House, Newbury.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THE extreme archæological importance of the investigations connected with Pile-Structures or Lake-Dwellings in England induces us to give the first place this month to Dr. Robert Munro's communication, rather than to consign it to the small print correspondence. It is hardly necessary to say that this Edinburgh savant is *facile princeps* in his subject. "In the last number of the *Antiquary* Mr. Walter Money calls my attention to the fact that what he believes 'were veritable Lake or Pile dwellings were discovered' a few years ago in the vicinity of Newbury. Had Mr. Money perused my recent work on *The Lake-Dwellings of Europe*, he would have seen that the discoveries in question have not escaped my attention. In the portion of that work dealing with Lake-Dwellings in England there is a sub-section, entitled 'Lake-Dwellings in Berks, etc.' (pp. 467, 468), in which, not only the more recent information gathered by Mr. Money himself in regard to the existence of piles and wood-work in Cold Ash Common (which I presume are the remains he refers to), and published in the *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*, are recorded, but also the earlier observations by the late Dr. S. Palmer on the same archæological remains, and reported to the Wiltshire Archæological Society as early as 1869. But this does not in the least diminish my gratitude, and that of your readers, to Mr. Money for directing attention to the subject; and, indeed, it is a

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method of disclosing information too seldom resorted to by local observers. More especially is this true in regard to Lake-Dwellings, because their remains are generally buried in peat-bogs, and altogether inaccessible, except under accidental circumstances, or when some casual excavations are made in the interests of agriculture, etc. When evidences of their existence turn up, such as piles, worked beams, industrial relics, etc., they very rarely come directly under the notice of persons qualified to recognise their significance. Now, however, that the subject is attracting an unusual amount of attention, I would take this opportunity of soliciting information from any of your readers who may happen to hear of discoveries suggestive of the former existence of Lake-Dwellings; also, references to any published notices of such remains in old or obscure books not already included in my *Bibliography of Lake-Dwelling Researches of Europe*."



The question of the destructive over-restoration (termed by the authorities "needful reparation") of Lichfield Cathedral has created on small stir in that city and diocese. In addition to much about it in the local papers, there has been considerable and stringent correspondence in the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* and in the *Church Times*. A good deal of hard hitting has been exchanged, but the honour of using the choicest language certainly rests with a champion of the Dean and Chapter. Mr. J. Bagnall, of Water Orton, pens the following chaste sentence: "All this slobbering over venerable ugliness is simply ridiculous." The most encouraging feature of the agitation is the undoubted extent of local feeling that has been aroused adverse to much of the Chapter's plan. We shall be much surprised—and we seldom indulge in a prophecy—if the project for the new roofs is not now quickly dropped.



For the present, our only further reference to the question will be to state what has been done by the Society of Antiquaries since they received Dean Luckock's curt note of contradiction. At the meeting held at Burlington House on January 12, it was proposed

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by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., seconded by Sir J. C. Robinson, and carried unanimously, "That having regard to the fact that the window in the north transept of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, which has been destroyed, was one of the most considerable and conspicuous of Bishop Hacket's works, and also the fact, as stated in Mr. Pearson's report issued by the Dean and Chapter, that it is proposed to lay out £5,000 on rebuilding the roofs, put on the church by Bishop Hacket, though it would seem that the timbers are in sound and good condition, and that it is only the slate covering that is out of repair, the Society of Antiquaries fails to see on what grounds the Dean of Lichfield answers 'that there is scarcely any approximation to truth in either' of the statements contained in the resolution passed at the meeting of the Society held on December 1, and this meeting adheres to the opinion the Society has already expressed." Dean Luckock made a great point, in his communications to the press, of the Society of Antiquaries having rudely and in ignorance passed their first resolution. But, on this occasion, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott was present, and stated his views both on the lancets and the roof, with the result that not a single hand was held up against the reaffirming condemnatory resolution of the Society, not even the hand of Mr. Scott himself! The *Antiquary* looks back with satisfaction to the fact that it was in these columns (November, 1892) that adverse criticism on the Lichfield scheme first appeared, but a good deal too much has been made of its supposed or real influence. It is the printed appeal issued by the Dean and Chapter in October that insures their own conviction. The editor of the *Antiquary* was not even present at Burlington House on either December 1 or January 12.

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Our Oxford correspondent writes that, with regard to the question of the restoration of the steeple of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, he believes that the architect, Mr. Thomas G. Jackson, A.R.A., is in the right. Mr. Jackson's report in the *Oxford University Gazette* of December 6, seems to be a well-balanced and carefully reasoned statement, but for the present we suspend our judgment, owing to other communications that have

reached us. This month we give Mr. Jackson's contentions before any controversy arose. As to the arrangement of the groups of pinnacles, the two sketches that are given in the *Gazette* of the steeple in 1675, and as it was restored in 1856, show how thoroughly their plan had been changed before Mr. Jackson undertook their treatment.

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As to the old statues, it was impossible and dangerous to leave the steeple as a ruin; and if that is admitted, the removal of their remains (sorely as it is to be regretted), unless they were to become shapeless eyesores, became a necessary corollary of the other new work. This is Mr. Jackson's argument in the *Gazette*, and it seems sound. "Perhaps the most serious part of the matter is the question of the statues. There are twelve statues, cut out of monoliths and set with the bed of the stone upright. There is enough left of the original work to show that they were extremely fine examples of English sculpture in the early part of the fourteenth century, and they have in a remarkable degree that *decorative* character which unites them to the building they adorn. They have been extensively repaired; all of them have new heads, or, at the least, new faces and new hands, and the trunks are pieced with new stone, or in some cases modelled up in cement where the nature of the case admitted. The repairs have been very ingeniously done, and the heads are good. They were carved, I believe, by the late Mr. Phillip. Though largely patched and renewed, so much of the original statues remains that it would be most desirable to retain them if possible, and it is with the greatest reluctance that I have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to do so. Parts of the figures have, as you are aware, actually fallen not long ago, and the hands and heads of some of the others came away when touched during my examination."

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It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of Professor Westwood, which took place at Oxford, on January 2, in the 87th year of his age. His were singular tastes to be found in such long-continued juxtaposition. It is in connection with entomology that his fame will be chiefly perpetuated; he has

passed away, as has been well remarked in the *Athenæum*, "the honoured Nestor of the science." But antiquaries owe him a great debt of gratitude in connection with his remarkable abilities in illustrating and expounding the beauties of palæographic art, and in discoursing on early sculptured stones. His two great works in this direction are *Palæographa Sacra Pictoria* and *Lapidarium Wallia*. Only last year he contributed on this latter subject to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.



It is a pleasure to learn in a letter from the Vicar, printed in this issue, that the use of the stucco or cement on the church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, to replace perishing mouldings, has only been applied to the Caen stone of recent restoration. Neither the correspondents who contributed the information, nor the editor who was responsible for its insertion, have the faintest wish to apply the words "dishonest" or "dishonourable" to a gentleman like Sir Arthur Blomfield; but it did seem to us that "dishonest work" and "dishonourable method" were not too strong terms to apply to proceedings that were intended to deceive, that is, to make folk believe that to be stone which was in reality only stucco. If, however, the terms give pain to the Vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe, whom we are sure has at heart the best interests of the noble fabric committed to his care, it is a pleasure to withdraw them. We cannot, however, regret the opportunity that was afforded of uttering an indignant protest against the use by good architects of a fraudulent material. The use of this cement, warranted to imitate any stone, is certainly not confined to comparatively modern work. When the Eleanor Cross at Waltham was recently restored, the architect was in vain besought by those who ought to have known better to use Tarbary's Metallic Cement instead of honest English stone, and testimonials from "restoring" architects of high position were produced in its favour. It is suggested that as tradesmen are prohibited from selling margarine unless duly labelled, lest it should be taken for butter, so architects should be prohibited exposing cement as if it were stone, unless the fact is adver-

tised on a brass plate prominently attached to the fabric where it is used!



With reference to the mediæval embroidery at Hardwick Hall, and instances of the Deity holding a soul in a napkin, Mr. J. Romilly Allen writes to say that the twelfth-century slab at Ely ought not to be included. The figure in this case is clearly not the Deity, but St. Michael, as is proved by the inscription and by the wings.



Mr. R. E. Davis, of Kingsland, Shrewsbury, sends us a yet more astonishing instance of the retention of a benefice for an exceptionally long period by father and son, which puts the cases cited in January in the background. This remarkable case, which exceeded a century, and is probably unequalled, relates to Worfield, near Bridgnorth, in the county of Shropshire and diocese of Lichfield. Humphrey Barney (born 1532, died 1618) was inducted to the vicarage of Worfield on April 20, 1562. His son, Francis Barney, was inducted to the same vicarage on October 18, 1617. He died April 21, 1670, aged 88. The two thus held the benefice for 108 years.



Rev. Dr. Cox, in vol. iv. of *Derbyshire Churches*, gives the Staveley instance of two Gisbornes, father and son, holding the living for 105 years; but at present the "record" case is Worfield.



With regard to these remarkable instances of longevity, and of father and son retaining an office for a period closely bordering upon a century, it is now possible to chronicle something of a like character, but infinitely more wonderful! Commenting upon the recent death of Captain Every, of Egginton Hall, the *Derbyshire Advertiser* assures us that "the deceased gentleman was born in 1860, and he married in 1284 Miss Leila Box, daughter of the Rev. Henry Adderley Box, of Parker's Well, Devonshire; but she died in 1989, leaving him with one son, born in 1886, who now becomes heir to the baronetcy!" This personal connection of Captain Every with the time of Edward I. and with

a possible Edward XII. in the coming century is of special interest to chronologists!

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We have received the following interesting communication from Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A.: "The town of Horsham, Sussex, possesses a relic of past times which is almost unique; for in the centre of the open space called the Carfax the massive iron ring remains to which bulls were fastened to be baited, a practice which was in vogue until the year 1814. At the present time, in consequence of the increased population, the turf which covered the Carfax had become rough and disreputable-looking. To remedy this eyesore, the local authorities have recently removed the grass and covered the entire space with broken flints, which has had the result of almost entirely burying the ring, so that it can only be found with difficulty. The only other example I have heard of is said to be at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, and it seems a pity that the Horsham one should perish, as it soon will under present circumstances."

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We congratulate the northern kingdom on having regained the belt of James IV.'s state sword, to be replaced among the other regalia after a period of separation extending to two hundred and forty years. Acting on the suggestion of the Society of Antiquaries, the Rev. S. O. Baker, Vicar of Muchelney, generously restored this interesting relic, for long a cherished heir-loom in his family, to the Queen's Remembrancer. The belt has had a remarkable and chequered succession of adventures. Originally the gift of Pope Julius II. to James IV., it narrowly escaped being captured by the Cromwellians on the fall of the Castle of Dunnottar. The resource of a Scottish matron, one Mrs. Granger, prevented its capture, and for greater safety it was buried under the church-floor at Kinneff. At the restoration (when the said Mrs. Granger earned a reward of 2,000 marks) it was again brought to light. Ogilvy is supposed to have retained the sword-belt, and long after his death it was discovered in the wall of the house of Barras. Since its second resurrection it has remained in the possession of the family, and in course of time was handed down to the present

representative, Rev. Samuel Ogilvy Baker. May Mr. Baker's unselfish conduct serve as a guide for other antiquaries!

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A sensible suggestion is mooted by Mr. Edw. Owen in the *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertiser* with respect to the proposed publication of the records of the Corporation of Montgomery. Mr. Owen would have the Corporation undertake this work itself, and certainly no individual nor society would be better fitted for a task, which should specially appeal to local sentiment. To set before the Welsh public, emphatically patriotic, "the record of the gradual growth or decay, the small changes and chances of municipal life that lie between the Welsh Corporations of six hundred years ago and those of to-day" would add an important chapter to the history of Wales.

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It is to be hoped that an effort will be made to print the records of Hereford, recently brought under notice by the issue of the last Report of the Historical Documents Commission. Though the carelessness of later custodians has caused several volumes—notably all those referring to the Civil War—to be lost, the forethought of the original caretakers in preserving the documents in sheepskin sacks has been the means of retaining for posterity a considerable store of information of no mean value and interest.

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In a remarkable series of articles appearing in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* during November and December last a complete exposure has been made—and none too soon—of a nefarious system of forgery. Letters of Burns, Scott, and other celebrities, military documents of the seventeenth century, bearing signatures of Cromwell and Montrose, and a great variety of other MSS. of no small literary and historical pretension have for some time back been systematically foisted upon the market. There was an alarming profusion of these things, but loud whispers of doubt had got wind and suspicion was in the air. Now, however, suspicion has become certainty, the spurious nature of much of the base currency has been publicly laid bare, and

what is alleged to have been the principal mint has been no less publicly and pluckily challenged. It is due to the specialists in Burns to say that their zeal for the national bard of Scotland has been largely instrumental in exposing the fraud which was ascribing to him a quite phenomenal correspondence, and the perpetration of some bad grammar and worse verse.



The discussion began in an Ayrshire newspaper, in which had appeared a previously unprinted letter alleged to be from the quill of the great Ayrshire poet. This letter was strongly called in question, but, after a heated controversy, in which the holder of the letter, a chemist in Edinburgh, refused to submit it to the test of skilled examination by British Museum authorities, the editor closed the correspondence in terms which indicated his dissent from the views of the challengers. In course of this hot debate the chemist cited as corroboration of the authenticity of his suspected letter large extracts from two unpublished poems of Burns, the MSS. of which were in his hands also. He was rash to do so: he was supplying the feathers that were to wing his critics' fiercest shafts! Soon the *Dispatch* took up the whole question in right good earnest. Public attention was drawn to the existence of forgeries, and to the problem of their manufacture. Once the subject was fairly opened, fact after fact leaped to light in confirmation of the *Dispatch's* statements. The vaunted unpublished poems of Burns were found to exist in print, and it was triumphantly demonstrated that they were not by Burns at all; so that the chemist's trump argument went to pieces. For ten days the *Dispatch*, with its evening by evening studies in the modern antique, gave its readers a first-rate literary sensation, the net result of which is not only a demonstration of certain forgeries, but an *apparatus criticus* for detecting others. There are amusing points in the exposure, such as the shrewd judgment of a well-known antiquary that a (bogus) Solemn League and Covenant submitted to him for examination was, as he caustically put it, "written yesterday"; but the most romantic incident is the chemist's wonderful story about a cabinet with a secret drawer,

from which ancient manuscripts emerged in a manner little short of miraculous. But amongst these delights we may not linger. The outstanding feature of the exposure is its convincing thoroughness. A few well-selected facsimiles add greatly to the force, as well as the attractiveness, of the argument. Amongst other things, they enable anyone to apply the *comparatio literarum* for himself. They prove that the pen of the forger, fairly good imitator of the hand of Burns though he be, is easily distinguishable when the work is scrutinized by a suspicious eye, and this in spite of the sundry small deceptions in old paper and doctored inks and washes with which a superficial look of antiquity has been given.



In most of the great literary forgeries of the past the lust of fame has been the inspiring cause, but in the present case there seems strong reason to believe that the motive was purely mercenary. There has been a very large quantity of these pseudo-manuscripts manufactured. Many of them were turned to cash through the undignified medium of pawn-offices. Hundreds, if not thousands, have been sold to purchasers in every quarter of the globe. Collectors of all kinds and calibres have been duped. No previous forgery has had such far extended ramifications. It seems to have been through the pawn-offices that detection came, for a close examination of the dockets on certain pledged bundles of documents showed a singular similarity between the mode of writing certain test words and letters on the dockets, and the writing of the same words and letters when found in the manuscripts themselves. By such means as these a skilful effort has been made to strike and follow the forger's trail.



Detailed criticism on the subject or the expression of any opinion would at present be out of place, as discussion has been muzzled by the High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal in Scotland, before which, probably ere these lines are read, the alleged artist-in-imitations and manufacturer of many of the manuscripts is to appear for trial. There is, however, no need for reserve in repeating that the existence of wide-spread

forgeries has been abundantly proved, that already large numbers of recent manuscript purchases have been re-examined and condemned, and that it is to be expected that, once the trial is over, the *Dispatch* will be to the fore with further revelations. The articles are possibly to be revised and re-issued in pamphlet shape. We trust this will be done, and when it is being done we think the investigation, so far as regards the actual penmanship hitherto mainly devoted to the Burns forgeries, should be extended to the seventeenth and eighteenth century concoctions as well. To that end there should be further facsimiles, and the editorial microscope should be turned upon the literal peculiarities of these bogus-antique passports and despatches as keenly as it was turned upon the imitations of the caligraphy of Burns. We cannot close our remarks without a warm word of praise to Mr. Reach, editor of the *Dispatch*, whose energy of research, plainness of speech, and lucidity of criticism have earned for his articles a place amongst the curiosities of literature, and for himself the hearty gratitude of antiquaries. It is now announced that out of 202 of these documents submitted to British Museum experts, only a single one turns out to be possibly genuine!



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN one of the houses about to be demolished in the process of effacing the ancient Jews' Quarter in the centre of Florence, between the Via de' Pescioni and Via degli Zuffanelli, some interesting old frescoes have been discovered. The house belonged formerly to a family called Teri. These frescoes are painted in imitation of hangings or tapestry, fastened by rings to rods running round the room, and covering the whole of the walls. A very pretty one is in black and white, with a frieze round the top. Another represents an oriental staff, while another contains a number of armorial shields, probably of families connected with the owners of the

house. The ceilings are also decorated in polychrome. Drawings and tracings are to be made of these remains of fifteenth-century house decorations at the expense of the Municipal Historical and Artistic Committee. Florentine and mural paintings of that period are rare; hence their value for the history of the Tuscan School of Art.

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Careful drawings are also being made of the remains of ancient Roman baths, recently discovered near Piazza degli Strozzi. These, no doubt, form part of the same baths which gave the name to the Via delle Terme that runs close by.

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At the December Conference of Christian Archæology at Rome, Commendatore Gamurrini presented drawings of a fifth-century sarcophagus he had noticed in the baptistry of Castrocaro, near Forlì, bearing sculptured on its front two crosses and two lighted candles, with in the middle a lamp or thurible hanging. There is a cross also on each side. As for the candles, called *cereofala*, he recalled the mention of them in the *Peregrinatio S. Silvæ*, discovered by him. The sarcophagus resembles in style those of Ravenna, of the fifth and sixth centuries.

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The fresh campaign of excavations at Mycenæ, under Dr. Tsoundas, have brought to light some more buildings on the Acropolis, amongst which the most remarkable is a large construction of the prehistoric or Mycenæan age, which must have belonged to the royal palaces previously disinterred. Close by was a large cistern hewn out of the rock, as was also a group of tombs now seen for the first time, the sepulchral belongings whereof will be described later.

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The chief work recently executed by M. Kaovadias at Epidauros has been the clearing out of the area of the large covered Roman theatre inside the Gymnasium. At the same time another large hall with various rooms, and an atrium having stone seats and a small bath, came to light near the Gymnasium. At one of the far angles of the sacred enclosure several bases of statues and votive offerings were found.

At Zante, in the village of Yerakari, while working in the fields, some labourers have found a well containing objects of antiquity of some value. They consist of a fine female head in marble, the broken head of a child, and a piece of a fantastic animal, all of which objects being of fine art have been placed in the local museum.

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It is announced from Vienna that Messrs. Heberdy and Wilhelm again explored Cilicia in the spring of last year, directing their researches chiefly to the coast between Seleucia and Rosos, in North Syria, making only a few excursions inland. The Cilician gates were visited, and the site of Issos sought for. It would seem that the Persian host came through Arslau-boghas into the Cilician plain, where the great king hoped to find his enemy.

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Another journey was made from Seleucia to Olba, Maron, and the Upper Lamas Valley. Here an Aramaic rock inscription was found, the fourth so far known to exist in Asia Minor. Exact itineraries and plans of ancient towns have thus been acquired for the next map of this district, while 300 new Greek and Roman inscriptions were discovered.

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The excavations at Sicyon in the Peloponnesus have proved that the theatre here had formerly a lofty wood proscenium, traces of which have been found under the Roman proscenium wall, but that the Roman theatre had no *logeion* or stage.

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In the island of Psarà a peasant has accidentally come across an ancient tomb containing some vases and the figure of an infant in terracotta, with the head of Ethiopic type; a rare curiosity.

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Under the propylæa at Eleusis has been found a large cistern, and on the edge of the acropolis some bits of old boundary wall.

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Recent excavations at Corinth in search for the old Agora have led to the discovery of the whole of the basement of a house of good Greek period, the architectural portions of which were imbedded in the walls of a Byzantine house, built over it. It now appears that the ancient level of the ground

was here so low, that good hope is afforded of finding many ancient Greek buildings covered by posterior erections of Roman times.

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At Stratos, in Acarnania, besides the discovery of the remains of an ancient temple, an archaic inscription, the only one hitherto known in genuine Acarnanian dialect, has now been reported by M. Joubin.

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Monsieur Homolle has communicated, in opening the winter sessions of the French School at Athens, some details on the results of his first works at Delphi. These began at a spot previously in part explored by O. Müller, Monsieur Foucart, and Monsieur Haussoullier. Numerous important inscriptions and constructions, one of a circular form, have come to light. Architectural stone and terracotta fragments like those found at Olympia, and some fragments of sculpture of lesser importance, also rewarded the excavators.

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At Gortyna in Crete two sarcophagi in marble, and a head also in marble, have recently been found. Their period appears not to be anterior to the Roman. The workmanship, however, is good.

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An inscription relative to a member of the *Gens Valeria* has recently come to light in the valley of the Adige, between Trent and Rovereto. It belongs to a tomb which probably skirted the ancient *Via Romana*, between Verona and Tridentum, and its discovery may enable us to fix with certainty another point of its passage. The text is as follows: "D(is) M(anibus). Cæcilie Firminæ L. Valerius Valerianus h(oc) l(ocum) c(oncessit) coniugi b(ene)m(erenti)." The museum of Rovereto will excavate on the spot, with the help of Dr. Orsi.

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From Stratonicea in Caria is reported the discovery of a temple of Hecate, and 160 feet of sculptured frieze have been transported from the ruins to the museum at Constantinople.

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The excavations of Dr. Doerpfeld near the Pnyx and Areopagus for the remains of the celebrated fountain of the nine springs

or *enneakrounos*, have taken an unexpected turn. Last December he suddenly came across undisputed Mycenæan remains in the shape of two vases within a small sepulture. Another very ancient tomb, but larger, yielded remains of a burnt body, as can be seen from the fragments of bones amongst the charcoal. These funereal deposits belong to the most ancient inhabitants of Athens, to a time when cities like Athens and Mycenæ were bounded by the rock of their Acropolises, with their burial-places just outside their walls.

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At the same time a very fine water conduit of terra-cotta tubes, fastened with molten lead, came to view, which led from a large channel in stone of Pisistratan make, previously discovered. It is now evident some large fountain must have been near.

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The excavations at the Pantheon, which are still in progress, are judged to be so important, that the Italian Minister of Public Instruction has given orders for the latest discoveries to be forthwith given to the public. The report will clearly establish that the Emperor Hadrian in restoring this building reconstructed the *pronaos* from the foundations, the remains of which are found some mètres deep below the level of the original temple of Agrippa, which latter was not circular, but of rectangular design, with its peristyle, like that of a Grecian temple.

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At Ognissanti, near Cremona, about six miles from the Po, an ancient Italic prehistoric settlement has recently been found, the reports upon which have not yet been made by the authorities. It consists of a *terramara*, or fortified village, raised some three yards above the surrounding country, which may have been then under water. The animal remains already observed consist of bones of horses, sheep and wild boars. The pottery is of a rude description, and was baked at an open fire. One vase, however, was found entire, of somewhat elegant shape, moon-shaped handles, and a number of earthenware balls, which may have been toys, or used for games, came to light. Several of the wild boars' teeth look like ornaments, and it is remarkable that the

Italian traveller Modigliani found them so used by some tribes of Oceanica. The most noteworthy "find," however, is a double-edged dagger, or bronze blade, one of the types already observed to be characteristic of the *terramare*.

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Two other prehistoric pile settlements have recently been explored, one in the Commune of Alseno, at the *terramara* of Castelnuovo Fogliani, and in that of the Montata dell'orto. In the first, fictile objects of the bronze age were found; in the second only its existence could be established, but the piles had not yet come to light.

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The works that are being carried on for making the great collecting sewer on the left bank of the Tiber, near the ancient temple of Vesta (*Bocca della Verità*), have brought to light, at the depth of over six feet from the ground, a network of ancient *cloache* or drains that have been verified as having been built in the times of the Kings. These drains all meet in one large canal, which evidently some distance further on has its mouth in the river, near the Pons Sublicius. The structure of these *cloache* is still perfect, and is of hard rectangular tufa blocks, perfectly fitted together. It is supposed that they were used for draining away the waste water from the marshy valley, where was afterwards built the Circus Maximus, and where are now the gasworks.

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Two of these drains, one larger than the other, came from two opposite directions; two smaller ones empty themselves into the two former. The direction of the great collecting drain is not the same as that of the Cloaca Maxima. It is remarkable that the former is constructed of cubes of tufa, while in the latter other stones are used, as Travertine and a volcanic stone from the Alban hills, which are mixed with the tufa.

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Discoveries in the works for the monument on the Capitol have been frequent of late, and comprise an inscription to the god Sabatius, a marble fragment of Hercules in combat with the Nemæan lion, the fragment of an Egyptian statue in basalt, a much injured statuette, representing, perhaps, Æsculapius, several heads of statues, some

Latin inscriptions, and one in Greek, with many stamped bricks. One of the Latin inscriptions records a votive offering set up to the divinity of the place by the College of the Velabrians.

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Some fresh tombs have been explored in the necropolis of Novilara, near Pesaro, which from the personal ornaments are attributed to the seventh century B.C. In one of the tombs was found a slab inscribed in Sabellian characters.

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A stone of some importance for the history of the *municipium* of Juvanum nei Frentani has been discovered at Santa Maria di Palazzo, between Montenerodomo and Torricella Peligna, in the province of Chieti, where other stones belonging to Juvanum have been found from time to time. The new inscription speaks of municipal magistrates, of which hitherto no record existed.

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Other sepulchral Latin inscriptions have come to light in the ancient necropolis of Brindisi, at a place called De Marzo-Monaco.

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An underground building, with inscriptions in Greek, and designs in *graffiti*, has been found on the Gallitto property, near Syracuse, close to the tomb denominated Matrensa or Milocca.

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Four tombs have been explored in the village of Telti, territory of Terranova Pausania in Sardinia. A coin of the Emperor Titus was found in one, while in another was a milliary column of the road between Cagliari and Olbia.



The Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, and its proposed Restoration.



CITIZEN of Gloucester sends us a copy of an appeal for funds for the "restoration" of the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, which has been issued by an Archdeacon and a Canon of that church. With the appeal is sent a

letter from the Dean, which we are told "embraces"—whatever that may mean—the report of the architects. The report itself is not sent. We wish it had been; for it behoves men to inquire carefully what will be done with their money before they part with it to help a "restoration" which may be the completion of the ruin which time, fanaticism and long neglect have begun. And we have so often had to protest against the manner in which Mr. J. L. Pearson has treated ancient buildings which have fallen into his power, that the appearance of his name, together with that of Mr. Waller of Gloucester, as architect of the now proposed work, does not inspire the confidence we should like to have, that it will be done with that respectful appreciation which we contend to be the due of a venerable monument of bygone times.

But the Dean's letter tells us something. And first we note with gratitude that he repeats his promise that nothing at all shall be done to the reredos. This is as it should be. To touch that reredos in the way of "restoration" would be an unpardonable crime. And as Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out in his address to the associated Archaeological Societies, which we printed a few months ago, it is in no way necessary for the decent fitting up of the chapel for future use. The rereading of the glass is, we believe, really necessary, and it should be done, as is said in a quotation from the report, by "an artist who thoroughly appreciates its value, and who, with a loving hand, will replace each fragment without injury, and without removing in the least degree the effect of time upon it." If no more than that is done to it, it will be well.

But there are passages in the Dean's letter which "give us pause." When we read that "the parapets and pinnacles should be restored in strict accordance with the old work," when after mention of the delicate tracery and the unique small chapels and minstrels' galleries we are told that "a careful and judicious restoration will give us back one of the most striking of the late pre-Reformation churches," and that its "restoration to something of its old beauty and grace will be a fitting crown to the other works" at the church, our mind is carried back to the cloisters and chapter-house at Lincoln, and

we shudder to think that this beautiful chapel should be reduced to the commonplace of the nineteenth century as they have been.

The Gloucester Lady Chapel is one of the most beautiful buildings in England, and it well deserves the laudatory epithets which the Dean applies to it. It is also one of the richest, and it has suffered so little that, except for the mutilation of the reredos, it may be said to have come down to our time quite perfect. The walls and vault are, by the admission of the architects, substantially sound. The roof coverings and gutters ought to be made good, and some repair is wanted to the masonry outside, chiefly in the windows. But the inside *needs positively nothing to be done to it at all* beyond the setting up of a decent altar and the bringing in of a few chairs. We are not told what is intended to be done with the old tile-pavement, which is one of the largest and, notwithstanding some moving of the tiles in grave-making, one of the most perfect works of the sort which remain to us. To take it up would be its utter destruction. The "restored" floor would no more be the old one than that "restored" floor in the Chapter-house at Lincoln is. So, too, of the walls. The richness of the detail makes the occasional mutilations of parts of no real importance in the general view, and seen nearer they are not such eyesores as new patches would be. And if any such patching is allowed, it is not without cause that we fear that it will be accompanied by such a furbishing up of the old that all will be made new. "To restore the chapel to something of its old beauty and grace" reads well, no doubt, but surely its present beauty and grace are not to be rashly thrown away, even to make room for what the combined skill of Messrs. Pearson and Waller can put in their place.

We would not willingly say anything to discourage the zeal of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester for the House of God which is in their keeping. We are very glad that they should wish to put this beautiful chapel into good repair, and to fit it once more for the sacred purpose for which it was built. But we earnestly urge that both these things may be done without that destructive "restoration" which it is the duty of the *Antiquary* to oppose.

Celtic Remains at Llanfairfechan.

BY THE LATE MR. H. H. LINES.



HERE are four principal groups of ancient remains at Llanfairfechan. First what appears to be an old Celtic village, the ancient and forgotten prototype of the present gay sea-bathing place; second, there is just above this, upon the shoulders of Pen Craig, a small Celtic caer, or enclosure, with some remains of ancient roadways, old hut dwellings, and stone circles; again, there is among the trees of Coed Isaph, facing the sea-beach, a considerable number of vestiges of huts and stone circles. These three groups are mixed up with the enclosures of the present village. At the extreme upper end of the vale or glen of Llanfairfechan is a fourth group, placed upon the bare top of Craig y Ddinas. All these four groups are independent of the great fortress Braich y Ddinas upon Penmaenmawr, and show that the glen of Llanfairfechan was well known and thickly populated at an early period.

Of the ruins upon Pen Craig and in the Coed Isaph, having no measured plans, I shall not further speak. The old Celtic village is near to a farm named Yr Hengae, which means "the old residence." It is known to the present generation merely as a field of big stones, and may have been the original Hengae. The field lies upon a high terrace road looking down upon the upper village of Llanfairfechan, and just opposite the village water-mill. The ancient settlement is entered at the same point where it was customary to enter when it was full of habitations. I began a plan of the place in 1873, having to leave before I had completed it. On returning to the spot to renew my measurements the next year, I found that during an interval of twelve months twenty of the large stones near the entrance had been removed, and in other parts I found the same thing had taken place, so that between thirty and forty of the stones had disappeared, the holes, from 9 to 12 inches deep, remaining to testify to their former position. Many of the stones in this group were found to be 5 feet long, and the circles

of which they were a part at one time filled the entire field, as may be seen by a few scattered and broken rings on its north-east side. The group lies due south-east and north-west, and is 350 feet long, by 250 wide. The first noticeable feature at the gate was two large stones to mark the entrance. The largest of these is now gone, but on passing through we enter a straight passage or path between the rings of 150 feet in length and 5 feet broad, which was evidently the principal street of the settlement. At the end of this track was an open space 30 feet in diameter, from which were three or four branch roadways in different directions. At this point of juncture the circles were larger, the stones placed close to each other, and in nine instances were in combination with mounds of earth, giving the interior of the rings a hollow or depressed condition. An examination of these depressed rings shows them to have been apartments formed by mounds of earth, surmounted by large and small stones, upon which there was no doubt a timber superstructure, thatched with rushes. The entrances to these hut dwellings were marked by two stones larger than the others, nearly every circle showing the portal stones undisturbed. One of the largest of the rings, of which about one-third remains, indicates a diameter of 40 feet; this lies on the north-east side. Other half-rings of similar dimensions are on the south-east, near the old village well, which still sends its tiny stream through the group to another spot where it falls down the face of a rock into a watering-place on the north-east boundary. These two supplies of water show that the field of stone rings was at one time occupied permanently by a resident population. There may be here only the fragments of the old Celtic village, though probably the most interesting and important portion, as it doubtless covered originally the adjoining fields. It seems to have been laid out at first on some settled plan, with a certain amount of uniformity. There is a principal street, narrow certainly, as all streets were in the olden times. At its upper end it is intersected by cross-roads leading to larger circles on the right and left. The disposition of the various parts and their character remain sufficiently preserved to render this

place a most interesting example of the mode of arrangement adopted by the old Britons of Wales in their village communities. We see how their huts were grouped with regard to each other, and also with regard to the roads, lanes, or streets, which gave access to them, and we see one of the first considerations was the water-supply. Of defence walls I cannot speak, as there are none here except field walls, and I am inclined to think that this was never intended as a place of defence, but that it was an open unwallled village of the times prior to the advent of the Romans in Britain, before mortar or cement was known, or stones squared. I failed in recognising any special arrangements for idolatrous worship, no *carneddan*, no place for large assemblies, no seat of presidency. The entire place is closely covered with the old dwellings, and every space economized thoroughly, showing that the social sentiment was as strictly developed in the old Celtic village as it is at the present day in the modern village.

At the upper end of the glen, where three mountain streams unite at the base of a steep hill named *Craig y Ddinas*, 900 feet high, the ruins of twenty huts, some of 20 feet across, are arranged in symmetrical order around a vacant space of 100 feet by 50, which from its four entrances may have answered the purpose of a public square or *prætorium*. The huts, unlike those of *Yr Hengae*, were constructed of much smaller stones, and built up at once without a submound; the walls are all thrown down, and lie as broad bands of loose stones 5 feet broad surrounding the circles; the entrances of eight retain their original shape, the centres being slightly depressed. There is a very slight remnant of an enclosure wall on the least defensible side, but the steeper scarp of the *Craig* appears to have been left with its natural defence of loose stones, which cover the sides nearly to the base. Among these loose fragments are small *cittiau*, or holes, about 5 or 6 feet long, to accommodate men when upon guard, probably in the night. The *Ddinas* commands the glen of *Llanfairfechan*, and has full view of its roads down to the sea-beach, and must have been the stronghold of the glen, and a place of refuge in times of danger, both for the inhabitants and

their cattle. Of this being the chief purpose for which the Craig was occupied, I believe there exists a remarkable proof in the manner in which a large space of ground at the back of the fortress is laid out, the space being 850 feet by 800, with a moderate slope towards the head of the glen. This ground has been at some early period divided into three divisions by long walls, now in ruins, carried along either the top or the bottom of a terrace; sometimes the same terrace will in one part have a wall on its upper edge, in another part at its base. In the latter case the slope of the terrace would be 10 feet from base to crest. In another division are 200 or 300 feet of a stone mound, under 3 feet high, with a ditch 5 feet wide on the inside. The same continued for nearly 400 feet as a terrace or abatis with a wall outside, the abatis taking the place of the ditch in the previous 300 feet. The highest of these three divisions on the south is for a space of 500 feet merely an abatis, without any remains of a wall, the abatis gradually subsiding into the general level of the ground on the east. Defence does not appear to have been the object in these walls and terraces, which were merely to enclose a certain space of ground. On the east there is an old hollow road leading to the turbaries or bogs at the base of Voel Lwyd and Tal-y-fan; on the north is a branch road leading down to the upper end of the vale of Llanfairfechan. Along these two roads the old inhabitants of the village could drive their cattle up to the enclosures on any sudden alarm of approaching danger.

It would be one of the first requisites, in an arrangement like the above, to have a plentiful supply of water, which seems to have been provided for in four wells within separate enclosures, the whole nearly 300 feet long, situated on the lower extremity of the ground. The position of these wells with regard to each other is somewhat singular; one may have been reserved for the herdsmen, the other for the animals.

There is yet another purpose than that of being a place of security for cattle, to which the west end of the upper enclosure may have been appropriated. We find at 150 feet before reaching the end, that the abatis or slope of the terrace curves inwards, giving

a roadway of 15 feet wide leading to the upper terrace, this being a perfectly flat area from end to end, with only a dozen small and fixed stones within its bounds. On the edge of the abatis, at 50 feet east of the roadway, is a pointed stone, 4 feet high, with an altar-shaped stone 8 feet in front, from which I infer that this upper terrace, with at least a portion of the next, were retained for the immediate use and occupation of human beings, and not for cattle. Again, at the west end of this upper abatis, and upon the second terrace, there is marked off by a slight mound a space of 60 feet by 100, within which are four pit-like hollows, and three or four upright stones about 3 feet 6 inches high. Here may have been the huts of the herdsmen. I have no doubt but that within recent years some interesting stone rings were to be seen upon this upper terrace, of which only five stones remain, behind the pointed stone on the edge of the abatis; but, unfortunately for archæology, a strong new wall is carried longitudinally along the terrace at about 100 feet behind the slope of the abatis. Wherever stone walls are built, stone circles are sure to disappear—at least, in Wales.

When I first observed these terraced divisions of this group of enclosures, my idea was that the whole consisted of the lines of a Roman expeditionary camp or field work, but after careful investigation and planning, I found reason to alter my first impression to a certain extent. The two upper divisions may have been in the first instance a Roman field work, with a simple abatis without rampart or ditch. Trees for the abatis were plentiful at that period, as the forest of Snowdon then extended in some places to the shores of Llanfairfechan, as a remnant still covers the hills about Aber. The long straight abatis of the uppermost terrace, with its 15 feet entrance, has a decided Roman character; and as it is only six miles from the Roman Conovium on the Conway, and not more than one mile from the Romano-British road of the two stones, leading from Conovium to Segontium, there is great probability of its having been the advanced post or *Castra Exploratoria* of the consular army in its approach to Braich y Ddinas on Penmaen-mawr, just one mile forward. Of the necessity

of reducing this fortress before any attempt was made upon Mona by either Ostorius or Suetonius, there can be no reasonable doubt, as no commander with a grain of common-sense would have left intact a stronghold like that on Penmaenmawr in his rear. I had anticipated meeting somewhere on these hills around Braich y Ddinas evidence of the formation of a Roman expeditionary camp, and I believe that on these terraces we see the uncompleted exploratory camp of the expedition, and it is probable that its non-completion was caused by an attack from the fortress of Braich y Ddinas during the formation of the works. Having ventured so far to theorize upon this rather peculiar arrangement of walls and plateaus, I would further surmise that the enclosures were in existence before the passage of the Roman armies across Bwlch y-ddeufaen, that the Romans took possession of them, commenced their castra, were disturbed in their operations, but without being impeded in their general march towards Mona. At a subsequent period the enclosures might be again occupied by the natives, who may then have placed the pointed stone on the slope of the upper plateau with the altar-stone in front. There can be no doubt about these two stones, the pointed block being 5 feet broad at the base, and carried up 4 feet to a clearly defined angle. The other stone stands 8 feet in front, is also 5 feet wide at the back, and is flat and drawn to a point in front. It would be described as a leaf-shaped altar, which is the most common shape found among the altars of the old Britons.



Cairo : its History, Monuments, and Social Life.*

THE prolific but ever fresh pen of Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole has been once more well employed. Notwithstanding the immense amount that has of late been written—good, bad, and moderate—on Egypt and the Egyptians,

* *Cairo : Sketches of its History, Monuments and Social Life.* By Stanley Lane-Poole. J. S. Virtue and Co. Pp. 320, with numerous illustrations. Price 21s. 6d.

we are quite sure that Cairo has never before been so graphically and carefully brought before the reader as in these pages. They will interest both those who have visited and those who long to visit what has been truly described as "one of the most interesting and quaintly fascinating cities in the whole world." Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole is a master of good strong English, and when he has a congenial and thoroughly familiar theme such as this, it is a pleasure to read his sentences. "Every step in the old quarters of the Mohammedan city tells a story of the famous past. The stout remnant of a fortified wall, a dilapidated mosque, a carved door, a Kufic text—each has its history, which carries us back to the days when Saladin went forth from the gates of Cairo to meet Richard in the plains of Acre, or when Beybars rode at the head of his Mamlûks in the charge which trampled upon the Crusaders of St. Louis. A cloistered court recalls the ungodly memory of the prophet of the Druses ; a spacious quadrangle, closely filled by picturesque, albeit scowling, groups of students, reminds us of the conquering Khalifs of Aly's heretical line, who, disdain-ing the mere dominion of Roman 'Africa,' carried their triumphant arms into Egypt and Syria, Sicily and Sardinia ; whilst their fleets disputed the command of the Mediterranean with the galleys of Moorish Spain."

Many an association of this kind is wrapt around the remains of mediæval Cairo, but hitherto they have spoken but very rarely to the throng of Englishmen who in ever-increasing numbers flock, winter after winter, to the city of the Mamlûks. But now that a volume is issued which contains a general view of all that is most interesting with regard to the historical, archæological, and social aspects of both mediæval and modern Cairo, English-reading people will be much to blame if they do not henceforth take an intelligent view of their surroundings in this realization of the *Arabian Nights*, and find Cairo more fascinating than ever.

The first chapter gives a free-hand account of Cairo and its growth, size, walls, citadel, canal, bazaars and shops, and general topography. The second chapter treats of the mosques, the Mamlûk period of building, their general description, special Cairo

examples, their decoration, stained windows, and lamps. The next chapter gives the history of the Mamlûks, who governed Egypt from 1250 to 1517.

Chapter IV. is the one that will be of

trate the chief branches of Saracenic art in the best periods of its history. Some of the most exquisite specimens in the collection are a series of low tables, called *kursy*, upon which the Mohammedan eats his meals.



chief interest to the antiquary. It deals with the Museum of Arab Art, formed by a practical commission, wherein are gathered together and safely preserved a great variety of objects of beauty and interest that illus-

These little tables, beautiful as even the commoner sorts of the modern, or comparatively modern, kinds may be, are quite unlike any now met with even in the best-furnished houses. They have all come from

religious foundations, and are unique. The wooden table, in the carved arabesques and turned open-work, of which we reproduce an

ably of Cairene workmanship, and is most likely of fourteenth-century date.

In mosque lamps, the Cairo Museum of



illustration, exhibits in some of its details fairly common ornaments, but they have a delicacy of finish and treatment quite unlike modern examples. This table is prob-

ably of Cairene workmanship, and is most likely of fourteenth-century date. In mosque lamps, the Cairo Museum of

with an inscribed copper band round the centre. There are also a beautiful variety of almost priceless old glass lamps, worked over with enamel, forming arabesque and floral ornaments, and recording the names and titles of the Sultan in whose mosque they hung.

Other chapters tell of the modern Cairene, the revels of Islam, education and religion, the Coptic Church and monasteries, Memphis and the Fellahins. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole concludes with a sanguine section on England's work in Egypt. His conclusions with regard to the influence of the Khedive Smail, notwithstanding his devotion to the past, are thus summarised:

"It is all very well for artists and antiquaries—people who, like myself, care more about the past than the future—to groan over the changes which are taking effect in Egypt under European influences; but it is perfectly obvious that these changes are, and have long been, inevitable. It is as much a waste of time to lament the passing away of the old order in Cairo as to deprecate the triumph of incompetent democracy in England. We have to deal in both cases with *faits accomplis*, and there is no use regretting what is past mending."



The New Disney Professor of Archæology at Cambridge.

IN December 1, 1892, the Heads of Houses elected Mr. William Ridgeway to the Disney Professorship of Archæology in the University of Cambridge. The chair was founded in 1859 by the late Mr. John Disney, of Ingatestone, and the professor, who must be a member of the University, of the degree of M.A. or some higher degree, is required to deliver six lectures during the academical year on "classical, mediæval, and other antiquities, the fine arts, and all matters and things connected therewith." The stipend is the interest on a capital sum of £3,250. Under these circumstances, the University is to be congratulated on having produced a large field of eminently eligible persons. Indeed, it would have been far easier, con-

sidering the wide range of subjects on which the professor may discourse, to appoint several professors rather than one.

Mr. Ridgeway, the successful applicant, has had a very distinguished career. Fifth classic in 1880, he was elected a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College the same year, and in 1884 Professor of Greek in the Queen's College, Cork. Nearly half of each year he has, however, resided at Cambridge, and is thus familiar with the antiquities of the Eastern counties. The new professor's recent work on the *Origin of Metallic Currency* is declared by a competent authority to be one of the most important and brilliantly original contributions to the science of archæology that has been produced for many years past. Antiquaries will rejoice to hear that the same pen is engaged on a work on the Greek influences in the West of Europe, and the origins of civilization in Spain, Gaul, and Britain, a considerable portion of which is already written.

Members of the Royal Archæological Institute will remember Professor Ridgeway's paper on the "Ancient Ditches of Cambridgeshire," read at the Cambridge meeting last year.

Resident members of the University are to be congratulated on the fact that the new Disney Professor intends to reside at Cambridge, and to devote himself entirely to the systematic study and teaching of archæology. Considering that Professor Ridgeway has already published twenty-nine works and communications to learned societies, etc., and has also undertaken to edit Cole's MS. History of the Parish of Fen Ditton for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the University which has lost Professor G. Forest Browne, B.D., F.S.A., now Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, with very great regret, may look forward to important results from this election, even if the new professor should obtain some more lucrative post at the end of his five years' tenure of office; but it is to be hoped that he will not again be tempted away from Cambridge, for in the words of Professor Jebb, the University has now secured the services of "a scholar of the rarest and most versatile ability, fitted alike by natural gifts and by varied attainments to be an inspiring teacher."

Further Letters Relating to "The Forty-Five."

[The originals of the following letters are in the possession of Mr. William Gibbins Welch, of Lancaster.—W. O. ROPER.]

Nottingham.

Decem: 6. 1745. 12 o'clock.

S^r

Just now we have an Express arived that they whole of the Rebell Army is marched from Derby and have taken the road back again for Ashborn. They made a feint last night at 12 o'clock and a Party of them march'd 6 miles towards Leicester (London Road) another Party at same time march'd towards Ashborn in Derbyshire ye same Road they came, and w^t they Design now we can't Pretend to inform, but are afraid of 'em makeing for Wales or Scotland, and of them being Join'd by a Larger Party of French or Irish &c. Duke William was at Litchfield last night at 4 o'clock but his artillery was got ye Length of Country, for he Imagined y^t they Designed Directly from Derby to London: now they have given him the slip and turn'd back again or at least we fear it to be so. Genl Wade we don't know where he is, and w^t we judge from ye whole is yt now they Rebels have it in their Power to go either into Wales Yorkshire and Newcastle upon Tyne or return into Scotland the same way they came. We have been in the utmost confusion here for this 2 or 3 Days last past, and if they sho^d make a Double upon us; as Derby is but 12 miles Ashborn 20 from us, as we are now in spirrits shall be as much damp't again, but believe they will not make a Return at yet. The above is w^t you may Depend upon. Post stays if anything Exterornary hapens you may Depend of Hearing by the next Post without fail and am S^r your obliged Humble Serv^t

J. W.

P.S.

they Generallity of People here have taken care of their effects.

Addressed:

To
M^r Isaac Trueman
In
Free Darlington
T: Shore.
VOL. XXVII.

Mansfield Friday 2 of Clock

Our advices from Derby just now Arrived is that ye Highland Army & Artillery set out at 9 of Clock this morn^e for Ashburn wth great Precipitation having Rec^d Opposition from y^e Duke's Army at Swarston Bridge 4 miles from Derby in ye way to Loughborough.

Mansfield at 3 o'clock

Just now Arriv'd an Express that ye Rebels Left Derby in their Return to Ashburn this morn^e at 10 clock their Artillery went of at 9 in ye greatest confusion. The Dukes forces appearing at Swarston Bridge was ye cause of their Return.

An acct of ye Regular Forces in & about London.

Horse

2 Troops of Horse Guards
1 Troop Grenadiers do
2 Troops Sigoniers
Hawleys Regt Dragoons
Richs Regt do
Expected to Land
1 Troop Horse Guards
1 D^o Grenadiers D^o
Ye Regt Blues Horse
Stairs Regt Dragoons
Roths D^o Copes D^o

Foot

4 Battalions Guards
Braggs Regt.
Haughton do
Richbells do
L^d Murrays D^o Highlanders
Royal Scotch 1st Battalion
Welch Fuzislers
L^d H. Beauclerk Regt
Royal Irish D^o

and some few other Regts Cavalry not yet Arrived None of ye new Regts nor ye Train Bands in ye above Acct

I've just now seen a Letter from S^r Jno Arnotts son who is an Officer in Genl Wade's Army Dated at Ferrebridge Saturday Last w^{ch} says

the night before 4 Expresses arrived at ye Gen^{ls} Quarters giving acc^t that ye Rebels appeared on a Rising Ground at ye Bridge mentioned on ye other side & seem'd De-

F

term'd to give ye Duke's Army Battle but upon their Approach Retired wth ye greatest signs of Fear & that Genl Hawley at ye Head of L^d Cobhams & L^d Mark Kers Drag'ns had pursued & taken ye Artillery & kill'd abt 100 that Guarded it. Am afraid ye last part ye Cap^t. Intelligence will want Confirmation.

York Dec^r 9th 1745: Even. 5.

Yesterday morning ye Gentⁿ & Independants were Order'd upon Guard at eight and sent to watch at ye Doors of all ye Papists here. Abt Noon they seized 17 very fine Horses, some of them worth 50 Guineas & sent y^m this morning for ye Duke's Army being all they could find they tho't worth taking; they Likewise took some Arms from them. We have ye eleven Rebell prisoners taken at Lowther Hall in our Castle.

York Saturday Evening
Dec^r 14th 10 a clock

Dear Isa^c

The following acc^t we rec^d yesterday morning from Wakefield

Wakefield Dec^r 12th. The main Body of ye Rebells Left Manchester last Tuesday morn^g & ye Rear Guard being ab^t 500 Horse went out ab^t 4 in ye Afternoon. having Demanded another Contribution of 2500 £ before they went off. Ab^t 4000 of ye Dukes Army got to Manchester Last night in full pursuit of ye Rebells the first Division of ye foot were ab^t Stockport & ye second with ye Duke himself att Macklesfield who was Left there Last night by one of ye Kings Messengers that got here this Morning wth an Express from ye Duke to Mars^h Wade whose Army Encampt att Leeds Last night as I suppose they will at Wetherby tomorrow night. The Royal Hunters Montagues & Wades Horse & St. George's Dragoons have been Detach'd for Lancashire under ye Command of Genl Oglethorp to joyn ye Dukes Horse in Harrasing ye Rebells: I hear Genl Oglethorp Left Huddersfield this morn^g at 3 o'clock.

Copy a Letter from Leeds Dated Yesterday

The Officer who is now taking Horse is Aid de Camp to Mars^h Wade he was Dispatch'd to ye Duke 5 or 6 days ago & left him this morn^g at Macklesfield The Duke designs to be at Wigan to-night, has got 20

Squadrons Horse &^c with him but ye foot considerably behind. The Duke makes no Doubt of being up with ye Rear of the Rebell Army w^{ch} he Intends to attack.

By an Express from Leeds Arriv'd this Even^g we have ye journall of a Messenger sent from ye Town as follows—

To Hallifax on Tuesday, Wednesday to Rochdale, from thence to Blackburn by 5 a Clock at night staid there till 12, from thence to one Howards att Oak Tree in Owton Lane, got there by 5 in the morn^g & staid till 8, Borrow^d Shoes & walked to Preston Bridge where all ye Rebells were return'd to again, then I went to my Horse & Came to Chorley where ye Rear of ye Rebells Lay, from thence I went within 4 miles of Manchester where I mett 120 of ye Duke of Kingstons Light Horse who wo'd march to Churley that night, then I turn'd off to Bolton where 700 of ye Royal Hunters and Light Horse is gon thr^o this morn^g. I've sent this to be forw^ded to satisfie you where I am but shall follow ye Horse & see God Willing the end of it & when Over may Depend Let ye Distance be what it will to bring you an Acct before I sleep.

Bolton Dec^r 13th. 1745.

Genl Wade Army tonight at Borrowbridge
I am wth Dear Love Thy Ever Affect^d
Cos.

Jonathⁿ White Jun^r

Sent you this week p. Darnton Carrier 1 pair hose silk & wors^d.
Addressed :

To
Isaac Brown
att D^r Gargetts
in Barnerd Castle
Darlington

a Single Sheet

York Nov. 1st 1746.

Dear Isaac,

As I thot some Acct of ye Execution here this day wo^d not be Disagreeable & thou was so obliging in sending me Intelligence of ye progress of ye Rebells wⁿ in Arms in England, have sent the following particulars.

Captain Hamilton, Edm^d Clavering, Dan^l Fraser, Jno James Jellens, Wm Connolly, James Sparkes, Wm Dempsey, Wm Crosby, Wm Barclay, Charles Gordon, Angus

McDonald, James Main, & Benj. Mason, in all 13, had yesterday their Irons knock^d of in Order for Executⁿ to-Day, but in ye afternoon a Messenger Arrived & Bro't a Reprieve for Wm Crosby & Wm Barclay, this morning abt 9 aclock sixty of Montague's Horse on Horseback and 42 on foot Paraded at ye Castle & betwixt ten & eleven ye above eleven Persons were bro't out in three Sledges; when they had got into Castleg^t they were mett by a Person post wth a Reprieve for Jellens ye Frenchman (who I fancy thou may Remember by his being in a Crimson Coat). Ye Poor man Immediately Leapt out of ye Sledge in ye Utmost Transport & ran back to ye Castle; ye Other ten were conveyed to Tyburn & Executed, their Hearts burned, their heads cut of & 2 of ym Connolys & Masons are put up at Micklegate Bar, Capt. Hamiltons to be sent to Carlisle, ye Rest Buried wth their Bodies. The first 3 said Little, spent most of their time in their Devotion, Connolly said ye Person yt gave evidence agt him had swore his Life away falsly yt he was a Soldier was (word torn off) by ye Rebels & forced along wth ym. Sparkes, a Derby man, who went out of town to meet ye Rebels put on a White Cockade, marchd in wth ym & was very Officious in serving ym there, said he Never took Arms or was ever a Soldier till now that he was under Jesus Christs Banner.

Ye next 3 said Little but ye 2 Last, Main & Mason, died hard, said they Died in a Righteous Cause & in ye faith that their King was not on throne & therefore if he was in Scotland again & they had it in their Power should do ye same thing they had already done. 53 are to have Order to prepare for Execution this day sennight & four this day fortnight w^{ch} makes up ye whole Number of 70 Condemned, No Reprieve being yet come for any of ym except ye above 3, but its tho't many more will Receive yt favour Next week.

I am wth Dear Love Thy Ever Affect
Cos :

Jonathⁿ White.

Addressed

To

Isaac Brown att Dr Gargetts
Barnerd Castle

Post Paid

York Nov^r 8th 1746.

Dear Uncle

In my last I gave You An Acct of ye 53 Rebels Ordered for Execution this day. I was not at Tyburn but having Rec^d ye following Information thot it wo^d not be unacceptable if I sent it to you.

Yesterday Arrived an Express w^{ch} Bro^t Reprieves for S^r David Murray & 40 Others upon w^{ch} ye Sheriff went to ye Castle, ye Prisoners being Called Over, ye following 12 were Seperated from ye Rest & was told they were to Die to-day & had their Irons knock'd off for y^t purpose. This Morning a Little before they were Bro^t out one of ye Kings Messengers Arrived and Bro^t a Reprieve for Alex^r McLean.

Ye Other Eleven vizt David Roe (he was a Volunteer in ye Rebell Army, joyned ym soon after ye Battle of Preston Pans, had got a very Liberal Education, being Master of Sev^l Languages & was ye Const^t Companion of Capt. Hamilton & declared his Sorrow for not Dying at ye same time wth him) Will^m Hunter (of Townleys Regt, a Newcastle man, when ye Lotts were Drawn, had the Misfortune to Draw ye fatall No) Jn^o McLean of Sky belong'd ye Duke of Perth's Regt in wh^{ch} some say he was a Cap^t) Simon McKenzie they likewise say was a Lewt^t in Roy Stewarts Regt). But I can't Assure you of ye truth of their being Officers, Jno Endsworth, a Cheshire man, of Col. Grants Regt, Tho^s McGennis of Glenbuckets Regt. Arch^d Kennedy of ye same, Alex^r Parker of Stewarts Regt, James Thompson of Ogilvies, Jno McGreggor of ye Duke of Perth's & Mich^l Brady (an Irishman who Lived at Manchester joyned ye Rebels & Carried a Halbert in Glengarrie's Regt) Were Drawn Upon three Sledges to Tyburn, there Executed, their Hearts Burn'd, their Heads cut of & c^o in ye Same Manner as ye Last Ten, but I don't hear of any of their Heads being Ordered to be sett up, I am told they Behaved pretty much Like those who suffer'd Last week, some of them throwing white Cockaids and Papers abt. Roe Bravado'd it to ye Last, said in ye Castleyard as he was going to ye Hurdle yt he had never been a Coward in his Life time & they should see he wo'd not Dye one. Reprieves are also come for 3 of those yt were Order'd

for execution this day sennight so that there is only James Reid, a Piper in ye Rebell Army now under that Order. Have not an Opportunity to write to Isa^c tonight, if thou co'd send him this Letter or a Copy by some Market People on Monday I fancy it wo'd not be Disagreeable to him to hear ye No &^c Executed. Having now almost Wearing myself and Pen must Conclude with D^r Love Thy Ever Affect. Nep^w


Jonathⁿ White.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

NO. XVIII.—GLOUCESTER.

By JOHN WARD.

“LOUCESTER is a wonderful and misleading city; a city which you can walk about and examine carefully and dispose of in your own mind as a combination of an ordinary agricultural capital and a cathedral town till you happen to see a man in complete maritime costume turning down an obscure lane which apparently ends in the county gaol. You follow this mariner. . . . You will see suddenly appearing, as in a dream, long ranges of warehouses with cranes attached, endless intricacies of dock, miles of tramroad, wildernesses of timber in stacks, and huge three-masted ships. . . . And it is this extraordinary inland port which you had disposed of so easily as a quiet cathedral town!” Thus wrote Charles Dickens; and it is very true that Gloucester is a misleading city. Its general face is not that of an ancient town like Chester or Shrewsbury. It has a by-no-means remote likeness to Worcester, save that its streets have a busier and more thriving appearance, which must often have misled the passing stranger into the belief that it is a larger place than it really is. Yet this city teems, as no other in the western counties does, with interest to the antiquary and the historian. It was successively an important Roman legionary station; “one of the noblest cities of the kingdom” under Penda of Mercia; “strong and royal,” the

rival of London and Winchester in Norman times; the seat of one of the wealthiest of English monasteries in those of the Plantagenets, and Roundhead to the core in the civil war of Charles I. Again and again have kings kept court and summoned parliaments within its walls. From it went forth the Conqueror's mandate for the compilation of Domesday Book, and issued, at a later date, the famous “Statutes of Gloucester.” Here Henry III. was crowned, Edward II. was buried, and Richard III. cruelly determined on the death of Edward V. Here Bishop Hooper bravely suffered and died for conscience' sake, and Taylor, the “water poet,” Whitfield, the great preacher, and Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools, were born. And how conspicuously have the men, to whom Gloucester has given title, figured in English history! These have passed away. But the glorious unrivalled cathedral tower, which has witnessed the succession of a dozen generations of its sons, still rears its lofty crest of airy parapet and pinnacle, and dominates the whole scene.

The museum of this interesting city owes its origin to the late Mr. John Jones, a resident of the locality, and an antiquary and naturalist of considerable experience. His collection was deposited in some rooms at the corner of Commercial Road, and was maintained out of a fund raised by subscription. In 1864, however, it was purchased by the then president, Captain Guise, and the honorary secretary, Mr. W. C. Lucy, of the Cotteswold Club, for £200, contributed by forty-six subscribers. It is now maintained by the Gloucester Science and Art Society, and since 1872 has been located in the School of Art. The large room (63 feet by 23 feet), which contains nearly the whole of the collection, is by no means adapted, and apparently was not constructed, for its present use. And to make matters worse, the funds available for the support of the museum are quite inadequate to maintain a curator, or to provide suitable cases. The consequence is that the room is crowded; the cases are of all sizes and shapes, and piled one upon another in anything but museum fashion; and the objects are badly displayed, arranged, and insufficiently described. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that steps are being taken to erect

more suitable rooms close by the School of Art, after which the present room will be devoted to technical education. The antiquities, which form a large proportion of the collection, are varied and of unusual interest. As the reader will surmise, the locality is well represented, particularly by Roman objects, for not only was Gloucester an important Roman point, but the county, as a whole, is the richest in England in remains of that era.

Before entering the institution we will pause a moment outside. Along the front are some railings, and in the small area behind these are a number of carved stones—bases and capitals of columns mostly—of Roman workmanship, which have been found from time to time in Gloucester. Although the Roman buildings of this city have ages ago been levelled with the surface, and that surface is now from 6 feet to 18 feet below the present level, yet the existing streets and even lanes perpetuate in a remarkable way the arrangement of a large Roman camp. There are the two main streets (the *Via Principalis* and the *Via Prætoria* of old) intersecting at right angles; and the theoretical sites of public buildings have yielded tessellated pavements. Even the line of the ancient wall is indicated by the streets. Mr. Bellows, a local gentleman who has devoted much time to the study of early Gloucester, and whose conversation made my short stay very enjoyable, has traced the remains of this wall at several points, finding the masonry to bear a close resemblance to that of Hadrian's Wall. The School of Art is partly built upon this wall, and the masonry of the railings is derived from it. So prolific is Gloucester of minor relics of the occupation (so Mr. Bellows assured me) that for about every English coin found in digging, six Roman are found.

In the entrance lobby is a large piece of tessellated pavement, which was found in 1806, in Eastgate Street, on what was probably the site of the *Prætorium*. It bears a purely geometrical pattern in white upon a gray ground. Another Gloucester object of this period is a remarkably well-preserved monumental slab of stone, which was found in 1826. It is about 5 feet high, and 2 feet 6 inches wide, divided into two panels, the one above the other; and the top edge ornamented with three heads, a man's flanked

with two lions' heads. The upper panel bears the frequent sculpture of a soldier on horseback spearing a fallen foe, all in high relief; and the inscription of the lower panel runs:

RVFVS . SITA . EQVES . CHO . VI
TRACVM . ANN . XL . STIP XXII
HEREDES . EXS . TEST . F . CVRAVE
H S E

("Rufus Sita, a horseman of the sixth cohort of Thracians, aged 40 years, having served 22, whose heirs in accordance to his will have raised this, is laid here.") There is another stone slab in this room, but it was found at Cirencester in 1836. It is considerably larger, being more than 7 feet high. Its decorative framework consists of a pediment supported on two fluted columns, which rest upon a panelled basement. In the space between the columns is the figure of a civilian, in low relief, like the rest of the sculpture, and dressed in a hooded cloak, which reaches down to the knees. The inscription on the basement panel is:

PHILVS CA
SSAVI FILI
CIVIS CE EQV
ANN XXXXV
H . S . E

(Intended for, "Philus, the son of Cassaus, a citizen of the Sequani, forty-five years of age, lies here.") Among the less interesting objects of this room may be noted a portion of the square shaft of a pre-Norman cross, with interlacing spirals, and the inner pair of gates of the old south gateway of Gloucester, which was taken down by order of Charles II., who gave the outer gates to Worcester. These each measure about 9 feet by 5 feet, and are constructed of bars of oak crossing one another trellis fashion.

Entering the museum itself, we halt at an isolated case at the east end of the room. The first of its choice and varied contents that we will discuss, are the peculiarly interesting objects which were found on the edge of the Cotteswold Hills, near Birdlip, in 1879. According to Mr. Bellows' account of the "find," in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society* for that year, three skeletons at full length, and in cists, were discovered in a line, the middle

one being that of a lady; and with her, were these objects associated. Upon the face was an exquisitely made shallow bowl of thin beaten bronze, 9 inches in diameter, and its thin, recurved rim decorated with a fine lathe-turned moulding. Near this was a smaller bronze bowl of very similar shape, but much corroded. A pretty silver-gilt fibula with spring pin, partakes of the ordinary bow-shaped variety, but its decoration is quite un-Roman. Of small brass objects, are the loop-handle of probably a wooden box; the handle of a key; several



HAND-MIRROR, GLOUCESTER MUSEUM.

plain rings; a tubular armlet or bracelet, closing with a slight spring; and a plain pair of tweezers. A bronze knife-handle terminates with a well-shaped deer's head, the eyes originally being set with stones. A necklace consists of thirteen plain circular amber beads (red and pale straw) of sizes varying about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, two jet beads of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and a marble one of about 2 inches in diameter. The jet and marble beads are turned extremely well, and would be much better described as rings. But the crowning piece of this small collection is a

most beautiful bronze hand-mirror, which measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and weighs $38\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Its construction and character will easily be gathered from the accompanying illustration. The mirror is enclosed in a hollow bead rim, which is prolonged to form a looped and banded handle. The back is enchased, and its decoration consists of the peculiar divergent spiral or trumpet pattern so characteristic of early Christian Irish art. Mr. Bellows remarks that "each of these objects might be very closely matched by articles at Pompeii and other Roman cities." There is something Roman in their general forms, it is true; but their ornamentation is so emphatically and purely late Celtic, that one almost instinctively turns to Ireland as their source, rather than to regions which were under Roman influence. It can hardly be doubted that the interment was that of a lady during the Anglo-Saxon period, but whether she was British or English, it is difficult to say. Articles similarly decorated have frequently been found associated with those of Anglo-Saxon manufacture in graves of this period.


There are a few Roman antiquities in this case, notably a nice collection of sixteen silver coins, but no mention as to their source. Two of them are consular coins—Papian and Rubia. Some small objects on a card came from Tibberton, two of them being a pair of enamelled bow-shaped fibulae, with spring pins. On another card are a pair of ring fibulae, with no information as to where they came from. A cruciform and two bow-shaped fibulae, two ligulae, a small, rude terracotta lamp, and various specimens of pottery, are from Gloucester. Many of the latter were given by the late Mr. Arkell, a builder of this city, and a careful preserver of the antiquities he met with in building operations. Would that there were more like him!

On the top shelf of this case are a dozen or more human skulls, which were found in 1881, in the vicinity of Half Street, in this city. More than forty skeletons were unearthed on this occasion, and, as is only right, the ticket which briefly describes them refers to the papers upon them by Mr. Bellows and Dr. Beddoe in vol. vi. of the *Transactions* mentioned above. We there learn that these skeletons were nearly all those of men; that

everything pointed to their simultaneous and careless burial; that they were associated with Roman potsherds and broken tiles; and that the site where they were found was about a hundred yards outside the north-west angle of the Roman city. From these circumstances, Mr. Bellows concluded that they were the slain in an attack on the city in the third century,—*this* on the evidence of a worn coin of Julia Moesa. Both writers suggest that they were Silurians. According to Dr. Beddoe, two or three of the skulls might pass for ancient or modern Englishmen, but the rest are typical dolichocephalic British, the dolichocephaly being occipital, and the maximum breadth far back. The average cephalic index is 75·2.

Among the objects of mediæval and modern times may be mentioned the following:—A gilt medal, about 3 inches in diameter, of Francis I., which was found in Gloucester, and which bears on its obverse the monarch's head surrounded with the words, FRANÇOIS DUC DE VALOIS COMTE D'ANGOULESME AV X AN D S EA, and on its reverse a salamander in flames, with the king's motto, NOTRISCO AL BUONO STINGO EL REV. MCCCCIIII.; a seal, about 3 inches in diameter, of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, with the image of the saint flanked with the letters and figures,

S	B
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and around, the words,  SIGILL HOSP S BARTHO GLOVC EX SCDA FVDAC ELISABETH REGINE; a small and choice powder-flask, elaborately enamelled in red, blue, black, and white, of apparently sixteenth century German manufacture; an exquisitely carved alabaster panel (Italian?) relieved with gold, about 4 inches by 6 inches, and representing the Assumption of B. V. M.—two angels below lifting her, two above crowning her, while rays of glory emanate from her, and around are clouds; the engraved white metal oval badge, formerly worn by the Blue Coat scholars of this city, bearing the inscription, SIR THOMAS RICH'S HOSPITAL, 1666, and the crest, an arm embowed and armed; a small collection of old keys; a collection of Gloucester tokens and medals, presented by Mr. W. B. Clegram; a Nuremberg token

found in Eastgate Street, Gloucester, with HANS SCHVLTES IN NUR on the obverse; and a small seal about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, with the device of a hare riding on a dog's back, and the inscription, SOHO V. . . . (dog's name?). This spirit of topsy-turvydom was a frequent element in mediæval art. A few years ago, an excellent example on an encaustic tile, was found on the site of Repton Priory, Derbyshire. Puss is there shown in very spirited fashion blowing the horn, and urging on her old enemy, the dog, to the chase; while above, as if to emphasize the grotesqueness of the scene, is a grinning face, with tongue lolling out.

Before leaving this case let me not forget such precious (?) trifles as a fragment of the *Royal George*, another of the "so-called Vocal Memnon, the Northern Colossus before the Palace of Luxor," and a bit of lichen from Stonehenge! I looked, and looked again, at the latter, and failed to see that there was anything unusual about it, so passed, none the wiser, to the adjacent end wall of the room.

Here two large pieces of Roman tessellated pavement arrested my attention. One only has a label, and it is to the effect that it was presented by Miss Purnell, of Stancombe Park. As there is a small collection of objects elsewhere in the museum, described as from the "Stancombe Park Villa," we may conclude that this also, if not both, came from the same spot. A Roman altar, close by, is also *minus* a label. It is 2 feet 4 inches high; its front consists of a panel, in which is the well-wrought sculpture of a soldier with spear and shield; and above are faint traces of lettering. A length of (sixteenth century?) carved oak; two notice-bills of the Cotteswold Games (Dover's Meeting), 1806 and 1819; and a cast of the Rosseter Stone, complete the objects at this end of the room.

We now walk down the left side of the room, the glass cases of which are devoted to natural history objects. Under them, however, are many Roman and Norman carved stones, presumably all local. One has evidently been a Roman antefix. It is 18 inches across, and has for its decorative device a well-carved human head with scrolls proceeding from it, the whole putting

one in mind of Medusa's head. A length of handsome tessellated pavement border (fret-pattern broken at regular intervals by panels) may belong to the two pieces just referred to. On the wall above the cases are the framed objects from the Stancombe Park villa. They are of very simple character—plain bone pins, bone tweezers, two wire hooks with looped handles, rings, a small key, buckles, a bone and a lead disc, 1 inch in diameter and simply decorated, the latter with interlacing arcs, and calling to mind similar discs found on the site of Derventio, near Derby, and illustrated some time ago in this magazine. On the wall is also a photograph of Abbot Seabrook's crosier, which was found in his coffin in 1741. In one of the glass cases are two very elaborate wheel-lock musket stocks. The steel portions of both are beautifully engraved, and the wood is inlaid with ivory. They are described as of Portuguese design and Indian workmanship, and apparently belong to the sixteenth or early seventeenth century. Close by these are the horns of the cow from which the first vaccine lymph was taken by Dr. Jenner at Berkeley, in this county.

Lying loose on one of the glass cases on this side is an interesting relic of mediæval times, which belongs to a class that long puzzled antiquaries. It is a rectangular sculptured slab of alabaster, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and about (the upper portion is broken away) $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Its chief feature is a venerable face, not unlike the conventional one of the Saviour. The hair on the forehead is parted into three locks, and the beard is divided. Behind it is a disc, which might be regarded as a nimbus. Flanking this are two figures; that on the left-hand being St. Peter, with key and book, and that on the right a mitred archbishop in alb and cope, and holding a cross and book; while below, and, of course, between these figures, is the Agnus Dei. All these figures are in high relief; and, although covered with white paint, some traces of the original colours (green and red) are still visible. The meaning of these curious sculptures was long a *crux*, until Mr. W. St. John Hope brought good evidence together to show that the chief feature represented St. John the Baptist's head on a charger, a favourite subject in the

fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (see his interesting and well-illustrated paper in *Archæologia*, vol. lii.). The accessories varied, but it was always associated with the figure or emblem (the Holy Lamb) of Christ. Mr. Hope does not attempt to explain this association, but he thinks that it indicates that the head was not the sole object of veneration, "but in some mysterious way—at present unknown—a connection of it with the sacrament of the altar." He further states that these panels were not for reredoses, "but devotional tablets of a special kind, that could be hung up, perhaps favoured by the members of some large gild;" and he connects this gild with York, and the manufacture of the tablets with Nottingham.

We now have reached the other end of the room, which has nothing of antiquarian value, except a cast of two Egyptian sitting figures, 2 feet 9 inches high, and some carved oak of no special interest. A little gloomy apartment at this angle of the room contains still more gloomy Egyptian mummies, and their dilapidated cases and coffins.

We now pass to the opposite side of the room. From a small unlabelled case of old keys, our eyes rest upon "the actual oak box for scales and weights belonging to the noted Jemmy Wood, of Gloucester, and his father before him. On the lid are cut names or initials of clerks at the offices of the Woods, bankers for two generations in this city—1749-1826." Near this, is a plaster model and a lithograph of this eccentric Gloucester character.

In a neighbouring glass case, is a curious rectangular vessel constructed of four sheets of lead soldered at the edges, about 8 inches high, and having on each side a sunk panel containing the emblems of the Passion, etc., in low relief. The accompanying illustration is taken from a very rough note-book sketch, but it is sufficiently correct to give a fair idea of it. Each panel is cast from the same mould. The various details will readily be made out from the sketch—the cross, spear, sponge, cock, crown of thorns, nails, ladder, scourges (two), pillar, the heads of Pontius Pilate and the High Priest, basin, purse, dice, and what may be intended for the hammer and pincers above the left-hand limb of the cross; while at the foot are St. Mary with the dead Christ, and

Sta. Mary Magdalene and the other Mary. The whole execution is good, and is probably of the fifteenth century. I have been unable to obtain any information as to its use, or where it came from; but the editor suggests that it may have been a "lavabo," or small vessel for the washing of the priests' hands at Mass, though if so, as he remarks, of an unusual and inconvenient form.

The rest of this side of the room is mainly taken up with prehistoric implements, and their



LEADEN VESSEL, GLOUCESTER MUSEUM.

survivals among modern savages. First, are animals' bones and teeth, and other objects, from King Arthur's Cave, near Simmond's Yap, on the Monmouthshire Wye. In the same case, are a few fragments from Kent's Cavern, Torquay, originally given by Rev. McEnery, who, it will be remembered, was the first systematic excavator of that famous cave. In the next, are "mammalian remains from the gravels," confused with others "lent by Mr. Thomas." In the next, King Arthur's

Cave objects are resumed, the objects covering so wide a range of time as Pleistocene mammals, mediæval glazed pottery, and worked flints of uncertain age. A few bones and pebbles are from the Bear's Den, a small cave near the above. On the wall above, are numerous examples of stone implements of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Many of these are local, as those from barrows and camps at Nailsworth, Sapperton, Chavanage, Hyde, Gatcombe, Longstone, and Avening. Besides these, there are ancient Irish and Danish, modern American, and other examples, from the Solomon Islands, some of which are very beautiful.

In the middle of the room, the first noteworthy object is a part of the stake on which Bishop Hooper suffered martyrdom. It was found many years ago on the spot indicated in Foxe's *Martyrology*, and where now stands the commemorative monument. In the same case, are an impress of the bishop's seal and documents which relate to the transmission of this piece of the stake. Mr. Bellows has published in pamphlet form, an interesting paper upon the subject, which he read before the Cotteswold Club in 1878. In another small case, are some old specimens of the *Gloucester Journal* and the *Gloucester Gazette*. On the floor are a large stone stoup or mortar (mediæval ?); several fine quernstones (one, Roman ?); a considerable number of (pre-Norman ?) carved stones obtained from Newent Church, when it was restored in 1884; two iron sword-blades (Anglo-Saxon ?), each about 2 feet 6 inches long, found with 145 others near a camp at Salmondsbury, near Bourton-in-the-Water; three or four pieces of more or less handsome Roman tessellated pavement, all unlabelled except one, from Quay Street, Gloucester; and a part of a Roman sepulchral slab, 2 feet 3 inches wide, with the following imperfect inscription:

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Before leaving the institution, we must not omit to inspect the contents of one of the table-cases. They deserve a more lengthened and detailed description than can be afforded

here, or, in fact, than can be given, on account of the sparseness of the information that accompanies them. Very many of these came from the celebrated Purnell collection, but it is not easy to say which of them. We will pick out a few of these objects that give a fair idea of all. An oval bronze medal (Roman ?), about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and of beautiful workmanship, has two figures in relief; the one, a draped woman seated, and holding a cornucopia, and the other, a man standing and offering her something. Several vessels, of the same alloy, have the purest of classic outlines: one is a jug standing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; the other, a two-handled tazza, about 5 inches high. They are probably Roman, as also are two large and slender bow-shaped fibulæ. These are nearly 3 inches long, and are skilfully made of bronze wire, hammered here and there into flattened surfaces. Besides these, there are many bronze personal ornaments, and other small objects. A terra-cotta bottle, which is moulded into the form of a helmed head—the helmet drawn over the face—has all the simple elegance of Greek art. A small doll-like object—a youth with a disc in the right hand—has the limbs riveted to the trunk, consequently movable, like those of a Dutch doll. There are also other terra-cotta objects, as the heads of statuettes. Some exquisitely worked arrow and spear-heads (mostly barbed) of flint are artistically grouped on a tray. A bronze ribbed sickle, about 5 inches from tip to base, is similar to Fig. 233 in Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements*, only more curved. Of similar age and character, are a fine ribbed spear-head, a dagger, 6 inches long, and a plain penannular bracelet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and closely resembling Fig 472 in the above work. One old English object is worthy of special notice. It is a mould carved out of fine white stone. The object cast from it would be like a miniature hand-book—oblong, and with a prolongation for insertion into a handle, and on it the alphabet in Roman capitals. It is not easy to say what its age is, but to judge from some details of the letters, I am inclined to think it is late sixteenth, or early seventeenth century. work. Another stone, of very similar character, presents the intaglio of a disc, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, edged with a dotted fillet, and with a fleur-de-lys in the centre.

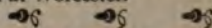
But the most noticeable object of all, in this case, is the head of a crosier, about 1 foot long. It is a charming piece of work, made of gilt metal inlaid with black enamel. But, unfortunately, nothing seems to be known of its history, beyond that it was given to the museum by the late Mr. Arkell, with other things. Mr. Lucy, the honorary secretary of the institution (to whom I am much indebted for information), states that it has been pronounced to be of Limoges manufacture. It certainly dates from the thirteenth century. The loop contains a spirited representation of an angel (St. Michael ?) spearing a lizard-like monster.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

No. 2 of vol. xiv. of the second series of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES covers the period from April 23 to June 22, 1892. It opens with the interesting annual address of the President (Sir John Evans) on St. George's Day, previous to his laying down the reins of office in favour of Mr. Franks; it is an excellent summary of the year's archaeological work. The following is a list of the more important exhibits and brief papers of the eighty pages of this part, given in the order in which they occur: Mr. W. Rouse, a small head of Egyptian glass; Mr. Arthur J. Evans, a highly interesting Roman bronze lamp, with chains, rings, and dedicatory tablet, A.D. 11 (illustrated); Mr. J. T. Irvine, on the "So-called Monument of Abbot Hedda," at Peterborough (fully illustrated); Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, "The Ancient Maces and Seals of the Extinct Borough of Burford" (illustrated); Mr. Robert Blair, "Roman-Inscribed Altar at Wallsend"; Mr. C. H. Read, on "An Important Find of Bronze Implements at Shoebury, Essex," (illustrated)—a valuable paper; Mr. E. M. Beloe, "A Quern of Late Roman or Saxon Date, still retaining its Iron Handle" (illustrated); Mr. Haverfield, on "A Roman Bronze Inscription at Colchester"; Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, "A Silver Perforated Dish of Unusual Design, 1618-19" (illustrated); Mr. F. B. Garnett, "The Lately Recovered Brass of John Borrell, from Broxbourne Church, Herts" (illustrated); Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, on "The Saxon Crypt of Ripon Minster (a plan)"; and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, on "Some Remains of Early Vestments found in a Bishop's Coffin at Worcester."



The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND has just issued a new and enlarged edition of their

Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities. It consists of 380 closely-printed 8vo. pages, and has a wealth of typical illustrations under almost every class. The catalogue is a model of what such a compilation of a handy character should be, and is in itself an evidence of the admirable arrangement that characterizes the well-housed collection of Scotland's antiquities. The catalogue is divided into the following sections: Stone Implements, Scotland; Collections (Stone) from Special Localities, Scotland; Collections from other Countries, for Comparison; Moulds for Casting Bronze Implements, Scotland; Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments, Scotland; Sepulchral Collections, Scotland; Personal Ornaments, etc., Scotland; Roman Remains, Scotland; Collections from Inhabited Sites, Scotland; Sculptured Stones, Scotland; Antiquities of the Viking Period, Scotland; Canoes, etc., Scotland; Ecclesiastical Scotland; Arms and Armour, Scotland; Floor Tiles, etc., Scotland; Musical Instruments, Scotland; Domestic Utensils, Scotland; Instruments of Punishment, Torture, etc., Scotland; Scottish Dress; Watches, Clocks, Compasses, etc., Scotland; Seals and Stamps, Scotland; Charms and Amulets, Scotland; Tobacco-pipes, Snuff-boxes, Scotland; Chessmen, Draughtsmen, etc., Scotland; Miscellaneous Articles, Manuscripts, Letters, Scotland; Coins and Medals, Scotland.—The book is not only indispensable for a visitor to the museum, but is a most desirable adjunct to the library of any practical or working antiquary; for, brief as are the descriptions, the numerous good woodcuts, which are found on almost every page, make the volume a thoroughly useful handbook of general archæology. The varieties of stone implements are abundant and well classified. We are glad to see that the pedantic name "Celt," which used to be applied to all axes of prehistoric times, is discarded. An interesting illustration is that on page 76, of the upper and lower stones of a quern on a wooden frame, which was in use in North Yell in 1865. The arrangements of extensive collections to illustrate the general character of the archæological deposits on certain defined areas of a sandy nature are an excellent and almost unique feature of this museum, and are here well illustrated. There is a splendidly varied collection of bronze implements, the gem (illustrated) being a beautiful specimen of hammered work in the shape of a circular shield two feet in diameter, the upper surface of which is covered in raised concentric circles and rows of knobs. Among the "personal ornaments" of a later section are several of bronze. One of these is a circular bronze mirror, eight inches in diameter, with a handle, having late Celtic ornamentation. With it is a bronze "gorget" to match, with spiral ornaments. The shape of the mirror and the pattern on the gorget are exactly similar to the more beautiful mirror of the Gloucester Museum, illustrated in this issue of the *Antiquary*. There are also some particularly fine specimens of bronze caldrons. A variety of good samples of cinerary urns of clay are illustrated, as well as the small cup-shaped urns, and urns of the food-vessel type. Among the "personal ornaments" are some most noble silver brooches of considerable size, beautifully ornamented with interlaced work, including the grand Hunterston brooch of silver gilt, with amber settings, and having a runic inscription

on the back; of this last brooch, both the obverse and the reverse are engraved. There are also some fine ornaments of pure gold. The altar and inscribed stones of the Roman period are not very numerous, but there is a good illustration of the exceptionally finely sculptured Legionary Tablet of sandstone, 9 feet by 3 feet, found near the end of the Roman wall at Bridgeness, on the Forth. The collections of objects from the brochs or circular towers, peculiar to Scotland, and of post-Roman date, are singularly interesting, and so, too, are the collections from the crannogs or lake-dwellings. The collection of sculptured monuments and crosses of an early Christian character is a fairly representative one, but includes many casts. The best specimens are illustrated in the catalogue. There are some rich specimens and remarkably fine ornamentation among the hoards of the Vikings. The ecclesiastical section, with the lovely ornamented crozier of St. Fillan as its choicest relic; and a highly interesting selection of articles of domestic use, here find their appropriate illustrations. We are not aware whether there are any copies of this most important catalogue for sale to non-members, but it would indeed be well if this were the case.

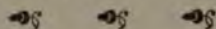


A second most useful volume, though in another direction, recently issued by the same society, is the GENERAL INDEX AND INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, 1851—1890. The index to the twenty-four volumes of the Proceedings occupies 440 double-column pages of the small 4to. size, corresponding with the Transactions. It cannot fail to be exceedingly helpful to the antiquary, and we congratulate the society on its accomplishment. We have tested it in several places, and have failed to find any errors or any omissions of any importance.



The concluding quarterly part of the second volume of the fifth series of the Journal of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND is the thickest we remember to have received. This is partly occasioned by the preface and good index to vol. ii., and by the ever increasing list of fellows and members; but also by the happy inclusion within its covers, as a society "in union" with the London Society of Antiquaries, of the excellent index of archæological papers published in 1891, and of the report on the transcription and publication of parish registers. The journal proper, in addition to a good variety of miscellanea (including three illustrations of curious sculptured slabs at Saul, co. Down) and notices of books, contains the following varied selection of antiquarian papers: "On the Ornamentation of the Lough Erne Shrine," by Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., with no less than nine illustrations; a brief explanation of the remarkable Irish custom of butter burying in bog banks, by Rev. J. O'Lavery; the first part of "The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny," with folding pedigrees, by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell; a good account of the ruins of the ancient monastery at St. Mullins, co. Carlow, with several engravings and plans, by Rev. J. F. M. French; a continuation of Miss Hickson's "Old Place-Names and Surnames"; the first part of "Killaloe: its Ancient Palaces and

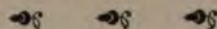
Cathedral," by Mr. T. J. Westropp, with illustrations; and "Notes on the Ancient Monuments Protection (Ireland) Act, 1892, and the previous Legislation connected therewith," by Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A.



The second volume of the HENRY BRADSHAW LITURGICAL TEXT SOCIETY, which has been just issued, is *The Manner of the Coronation of King Charles the First of England at Westminster, February 2, 1626*, edited by Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, M.A. The volume consists of lxviii pages of introduction and of 147 pages, in which the full details of the coronation are given. It forms a book of rare interest and of exceeding value to the historian and liturgiologist, as well as to the general antiquary. It is difficult to see how any editor could better have fulfilled his task. When Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia* was issued, he was unable to bring forward any satisfactory authority for the elaborate coronation form used at the crowning of Charles I. But Mr. Wordsworth has been more fortunate, for he is able to print (using Lambeth and St. John's Camb. MSS.) (1) the collation of an order contemplated, (2) the form actually used, and (3) notes written by Dr. Laud (then Bishop of St. David's), some immediately before, and others immediately after, the coronation. One of the interesting facts that come out is that the service was originally designed for a double coronation, but that eventually Henrietta Maria declined to be either crowned or anointed, although she was proclaimed Queen of England. Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were both crowned with the usual office in Latin, the mediæval forms undergoing little, if any, revision. James I. was crowned with too much haste to allow due attention to be given to the details of the ceremonial. Therefore Charles I. resolved to issue a commission to Archbishop Abbot and certain of his suffragans to revise the order. By far the most active of these commissioners was Bishop Laud. The editor's account of the holy oil and the varied modes of anointing peculiar to the English use are most interesting. For the first time we have published the prescription used in preparing the "oil" for the anointing of Charles I., which was done "by his Physicians; and hallowed by ye Bp. of S. David's": "Olei florum Aurantiorum & Iasimini per infusionem in oleo Been preparati, quale ex Hispania affertur, ana ʒvi. Olei stillatitii Rosarum ʒs. Olei cinnamoni stillati ʒii. Florum Benzoini non adustorum alborum in arenâ per cophinum chartaceum extractorum ʒi. Ambrægrisie ʒiiij, Moschi ʒij, Zibette ʒi. Misce in porphyrite, mox in porcellana super cineres tepidos. Adde Spiritus Rosarum ʒs. F. Ung." There are also given a set of valuable appendices, including a fourteenth-century coronation order and list of services; a table of comparison between a fifteenth and seventeenth century coronation; the coronation of James I. and his Queen; notes by Sanicroft and others; Charles I.'s coronation at Holyrood, 1633; the coronation office in Prynne's *Signal Loyalty*; a list of English coronations from 1066 to 1838; and a list of Archbishops and Bishops consecrating from 1547 to 1838.

The sixth volume of the SOMERSET RECORD SOCIETY is the *Pedes Finium* for the County of Somerset (Ric. I.—Edw. I.), by Emanuel Green, F.S.A. (price to subscribers, one guinea). These Feet of Fines (written in abbreviated Latin) are here printed in English, yet, as the preface tell us, "with the form and reading of the originals so fully retained that it may be hoped no further reference need be made to them." It would have been useful if one of the documents had been given in full in its original form as a specimen of all the rest. In the introduction Mr. Green writes: "It is disappointing, perhaps, that more curious points and customs are not recorded, but this arises from each document being so limited, generally to its own simple intention." Still, there is much interesting diversity in the different services and annual rents mentioned in the agreements; these include a rose, roses, a chaplet of roses, white gloves, spurs, to mew a hawk, a stick of eels, salmon, cumin, pepper, and a clove gillyflower. In one case (p. 367) "a palfrey, with harness and proper fittings, and a groom, and a chambermaid, and a laundress, and a squire" were to be found. The payment mentioned at the end of each final concord is not for the land, but for the agreement, and sometimes consists of money, sometimes of a sore sparrowhawk, or a sore goshawk, these being birds of one year old. No notes are added to identify names of persons or places, and possibly it was considered that the addition of these would make the volume (which already reaches to 426 pages) too bulky; but surely when an obvious error occurs in the original, it would have been well to point it out in a note. Thus on p. 80 there is an agreement between Michael, Abbot of Clopton, and Wm. de Montecuto for 800 acres of marsh in Welton: of course, Clopton should be Glaston, but the error finds a place even in the index, where the claimant appears as "Clopton, Abbot of." The index, which the editor modestly refers to as being "in skeleton form," seems to us very full, and, as far as we have tested it, very accurate. It consists of twenty-seven pages of three columns each. The introduction is extremely interesting, and contains much valuable information on the several parts of the documents treated of, together with remarks on "common rights," "knights' service," "duel or trial by battle," and kindred subjects. We congratulate the Somerset Record Society on the appearance of this volume, and await with interest *The Cartulary of Bath Abbey*, promised for 1893, and *The Bruton and Montacute Cartularies*, to be edited respectively by the Rev. W. Hunt and Mr. John Batten, F.S.A.

F. W. W.



The third part of vol. iv. (new series) of the Transactions of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, extends from pp. 161 to 228. The first article is entitled "Destruction of Church Monuments in Essex," by Mr. H. W. King, who has previously drawn attention to grievous cases of wrongs done to sepulchral memorials. It is a most admirable paper, and we wish we had space to transfer much of it to our columns. Here is a quotation: "A novel idea of the modern church restorer, conservative to a certain extent, but not the less ridiculous and inde-

fensible, is to remove sepulchral effigies from their slabs and fix them upon the walls. . . . The idea of the mediæval artist, with his exquisitely fine feeling and sense of propriety, was to represent the departed lying in solemn state upon his bier, with his hands clasped in prayer. The modern church restorer, in his intense vulgarity of idea, thinks they look better staring down from the walls upon his gew-gaw tiles, which occupy their place. If he really thinks they look better stuck bolt upright, with a background of whitewash, than reposing in one of dark, shining Purbeck marble, on the pavement over their remains, most of us will, I think, say mildly that he is under a miserable delusion; nor would the mural position be improved even were the walls frescoed." The particular case discussed in this paper is the alleged burial of a large monumental brass (a double "bracket brass") in the chancel of South Bemflett Church.—Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., writes on "Rayleigh Mount: a British Oppidum"; a learned paper, illustrated with ground-plan and sections, and a full-page plate.—Mr. J. C. Gould contributes "Remarks upon an Ancient Cemetery in Chigwell Parish," with a ground-plan and several cuts of the pottery found at this Romano-British burial-place.—Mr. H. W. King writes on "The Lawless Court of the Honour of Rayleigh," and also gives a "Description of a Roman Oven or Kiln discovered at South Shoebury."—An account of the Siege of Colchester in the Great Civil War is wisely reprinted from the appendix of the Seventeenth Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission.—Proceedings at meetings complete the part, which is certainly one of true antiquarian value.

The report of the tenth annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD forms a pamphlet of sixty-three pages. The meeting was held at Bishop's Stortford and district on June 21 and 22, when various churches were visited, and several papers of value on brasses and other memorials were read. These were named in a previous number of the *Antiquary*, so that it only remains for us now to congratulate the members on having these papers in an accessible form.

The UPPER NORWOOD ATHENÆUM has again published in a well-printed pamphlet of 102 pages the account of the summer excursions of the members for the season of 1892. The volume is well edited by Mr. M. Pope, F.S.A., the president and energetic hon. sec. The excursions in this number comprise descriptive reports and papers on Boxhill, Denbies, and Ranmoor; Hertford; Chelmsford; Taplow and Bray; Amberley and Parham; Cobham Hall and Park; Roehampton; Eridge Park; Silchester; Reigate; Canterbury; and Oxford. It is almost invidious to particularize among the pleasant reports of these obviously pleasant antiquarian outings; but the three which we should have most enjoyed would have been, Oxford, under the leadership of Rev. Lord Victor Seymour; Silchester, under Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.; and Canterbury, under Mr. Theophilus Pitt, A.K.C., of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Mr. Pitt's paper on the ecclesiastical history of Canterbury

is a careful and scholarly bit of work. Silchester is rendered more interesting by the insertion of several blocks lent by the *Illustrated London News*.

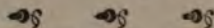
The last number of the first volume of the Monthly Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY opens with the conclusion of "Castlemore and Connected Castles in Muskerry," by Mr. Herbert Webb Gilman, with plans and illustrations.—Mr. C. M. Tennison continues his account of the "Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland."—There are also a variety of Notes and Queries giving useful information, as well as continuations of the separately paged serial works, to which we have several times alluded.

The last number of the WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S MAGAZINE opens with a note by Rev. W. Cunnington on two urns in the society's museum at Devizes. They are remarkable as being round-bottomed and having eyelet-holes for suspension. Both are from the collection of Sir R. C. Hoare. The one found at Kingston Deverill, Wilts, the other at Long Crendon, Bucks. The two urns are well illustrated by a photoprint plate.—Some entries made in Latin by the Rev. W. Sherwin, 1700—1735, in the registers of Collingbourne-Ducis follow, with translation and annotations by Canon Hodgson, the present rector. Mr. Sherwin comments on his neighbours very freely, e.g., "John Torbuck, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, then Rector of Ludgershall, threw away his life on April 14, 1707; a man of talent, of pleasant wit, and no mean poet, but broken down by his family troubles.

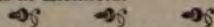
"Who can excel, of scanty means possess,
By worthless wife and daughters vile oppress?"

The great storm of November 27, 1703, is also noted: "Wch did unspeakable damage all over England, but few places suffer'd more y^e Parsonage here, For there was one long barn blown down, all ye rest of ye barns, outhouses, stables, & reeks of corn were unthatched, ye whole dwelling house uncovered, ye lead upon ye chancell shrivell'd up like a scrawl, & ye tower & body of ye church much damnified."—"Notes on the Church Plate of Wilts," by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, are accompanied by illustrations of one of the most important pieces from Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wilts*, with a chronological list of church plate in South Wilts to the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Goddard mentions an interesting Elizabethan chalice and paten which have lately come to light at Stratton under singular circumstances. It appears that a former vicar, seeing that they had got thin and battered, and had, moreover, been mended more than once, proposed that they should be sold for the very moderate sum of 7s. 6d. offered for them by a local silversmith. One of the churchwardens, however, said that, if it was all the same to the vicar, he should prefer that the chalice, out of which his father and grandfather had received the Sacrament, should not be sold. The vicar accordingly, as the matter was of such small moment, handed over the articles to the churchwarden to keep, and they were put away and forgotten, and a pewter chalice substituted for

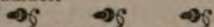
them, until they were discovered and restored to use by the present vicar last year.—The paper on the "Excavations in Wansdyke," by General Pitt Rivers, contains a digest of the results of the excavations conducted by the General in 1889 and 1891, which are more fully set forth in the third volume of his works lately issued, the evidence going to prove that the Dyke is not earlier than the Roman occupation of Britain.—Next follow some fifty pages of transcripts, by Mr. T. Waylen, from a M.S. diary of the Parliamentary Committee which sat at Falstone House in South Wilts during the Civil War, containing much valuable information, and the names of a large number of the most prominent persons then living in the county, who appear either to compound for their malignancy, to answer charges brought against them, or to bring in contributions to provide the sinews of war for the Parliament.—Mr. F. M. Willis gives a list of the seventeenth-century "Wilts Tradesmen's Tokens," which have come to light since the publication of the first edition of Boyne, chiefly taken from Dr. Williamson's work, mentioning, however, a few which have never appeared before in any list.—An interesting pavement and small semicircular bath lined with tessera, which were discovered at Box, and taken up in 1881, are shortly described by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, the description being illustrated by two photographic plates.—The number concludes with a series of short notes on several local finds, of which no record has appeared elsewhere.—The list of new members elected in 1892, to the number of thirty-two, shows that the society has plenty of life and vigour.



The third part of the Transactions of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the year 1892, just issued to subscribers, contains the "Shropshire Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327 for the Hundred of Munslow," annotated by Miss Auden; the late Mr. Blakeway's "History of Hadwall," with the manorial and general history brought down to the present time, edited by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. This society, which continues to take a leading place among our county publishing societies, has also issued to its subscribers 128 pages of the "Calendar of Wills and Administrations at Lichfield."



Part I. (January) of vol. iii. of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY makes a good start of the new volume. It opens with "William Hogarth as a Book-plate Designer," by the editor, with some excellent engraved examples. To this succeeds "Yorkshire Book Plates," compiled by Mr. John H. Ashworth. Editorial notes, and a variety of pertinent small print miscellanea, together with a well-printed title-page, contents, and index for the second volume, complete the number.

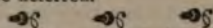


Part II. of vol. xv. of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY has some brief but valuable remarks by the President on the very slender help that has yet been gained from a study of Egyptian records towards the identification of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. The President (Mr. P. le Page Renouf), also gives a further continuation of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead."—Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, F.S.A.,

contributes an interesting paper on "The Two Captivities."—Mr. F. Cope Whitehouse describes the Lake Moeris, and favourably notices Major Brown's new book (which we have reviewed in another column), under the title, "The Raizan-Moeris and the Ptolemaic Maps"; it is illustrated with a map of Middle Egypt from the latest survey, and with a reproduction of Ptolemy's quaint map of Egypt.—The same gentleman describes and gives two plates of the beautiful caligraphy of a papyrus fragment, containing part of the oration of Demosthenes against Meidias; it is the only codex thus far recovered from the tenth century.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on January 11 some Roman coins of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, found near Newbrough, Northumberland, on the line of the military way, south of the Roman wall, were exhibited by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A. They afford some evidence that the roads of approach and the wall itself are of the same date.—Mr. Oliver described some curious old MSS.—Dr. Fairbank, F.S.A., exhibited an admirable rubbing of the fine brass of Lord Camoys and his wife in Trotton Church, Sussex, and Mr. Oliver rendered descriptions of various other "Garter" brasses.—The Rev. Cave Browne read a paper on the church of St. Martin, Detling, Kent, where two interesting sepulchral slabs were found some few years since, and carefully preserved by him. The staple for receiving the point of a lance formerly deposited in the chancel by a member of the Detling family has been uncovered in the roof, and also the iron crook to receive its foot. Drawings of the well-known lectern were exhibited. It is, however, most likely a music-stand of foreign workmanship.—Mr. Park Harrison, M.A., exhibited a copy of one page of the MS. life of St. Cuthbert, by the Venerable Bede, now in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It represents King Aegfrith and St. Cuthbert standing beside a church, and it is surrounded with a border of foliage of remarkable character. The date is about 950, but the foliage is similar to work of the thirteenth century.—Part of an elaborate paper was then read on the old traders' signs in Little Britain by Mr. H. Syce Cuming, F.S.A. Scot. In this street were assembled a great many of the early booksellers and publishers. The signs were very numerous and peculiar, and they date from an early period in the sixteenth century until well into the eighteenth, when the locality was abandoned by the booksellers. Additional interest was given to the list of the signs by notices of many of the most curious of the books issued from the shops named. The lateness of the hour caused the remainder of the paper on the signs in Duck Lane, adjoining, to be deferred.



We were particularly sorry to find the following paragraph in the *Athenæum* of January 7: "At a meeting of the Council of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on December 20, Mr. Hartshorne resigned his position in connection with the *Archæological Journal*, which he has edited for upwards of fourteen years. At the same meeting Mr. Gosselin resigned the secretaryship of the Institute, which he has held for nine years."

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, on January 9, the following communications were made: "On some Stone Implements," by Professor Duns, D.D.; "On Incised Sculpturings on Stones in the Cairns of Loughcrew, County Meath, Ireland," illustrated with a series of water-colour sketches, by Mr. William Frazer; "Notes respecting the Derivation and Signification of the Place Name of Falkirk, as ascertained from early Charters and other Historical Documents," by Mr. Peter Miller; and "Notice of a Cist with an Urn," found at Noranside, Fearn, Forfarshire, by Rev. J. Ferguson.—There were also exhibited by Mr. Lockhart Bogle, a Highland dirk, with peculiarly carved handle; and by Mr. J. O. Clazy an urn of drinking-cup type, from Noranside.

The opening of the 1893 session of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on January 10, when Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., gave an address, entitled: "The Frontiers of the Roman Empire and of Roman Britain." The prospectus of his able lecture was as follows: (1) General notions of the Romans about frontiers, walls, rivers, buffer-states; (2) the frontiers of the Empire, in the East, on the South, on the Danube and Rhine; (3) Britain a frontier itself, the military occupation always the prominent feature in the province; (4) the British fortresses, Chester, the northern frontier (Hadrian's Wall, the Glasgow and Edinburgh lines), the defences of the west coast, of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Wales; and (5) elaboration of the system under Diocletian, the Saxon shore.

The second evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held at 22, Albemarle Street on December 21, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.) in the chair.—Mr. E. S. Hartland, F.S.A., read a paper "On a Marriage Custom of the Aborigines of Bengal."—Starting with Colonel Dalton's account, in his *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*, of the *sindra dān*, a ceremony practised at marriages by several of the aboriginal tribes, and consisting in the bridegroom's marking the bride with red lead, he attempted, by comparison of ceremonies in other parts of the world, to verify Colonel Dalton's guess that it symbolized the fact that bride and bridegroom become by marriage one flesh. He then passed to other ceremonies of similar import, discussing especially the Roman rite of *confarreatio* and its analogues elsewhere. But union implies union, not only with the spouse, but also with the spouse's kindred; and conversely it implies separation from the kindred of birth. A number of ceremonies and other usages bearing on this point were examined; and it was shown, in opposition to the view of M. Westermarck in his recently published *History of Human Marriage*, that over a wide area the consent of the kin generally is required to a marriage, the reason being the loss on the one hand and the gain on the other of the kin by taking away or adding a member. Mr. Hartland expressed the opinion that M. Westermarck had unduly overlooked the study of ceremonies, and that this was the reason of the mistaken conclusions he had arrived at in these and some other points in his otherwise valuable work. A discussion followed in

which the Rev. C. Swynnerton, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. J. Stuart Glennie, Mrs. Nutt, Mr. Brynmôr Jones, M.P., and the president took part.—The following short papers were also read, viz: (1) "On the Sin Eater," by Mrs. Murray Aynsley; and (2) "On the Cow Mass, formerly held at Dunkirk," by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A.—Mrs. Gomme exhibited some rubbings of games cut on stones, found at Norwich Castle; and a printed version of the Mummer's play, sent by Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Strandtown, Belfast.

At the meeting of the ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY, on January 4, Mr. Frederick Rogers in the chair, Miss Grace Latham read an interesting paper on "All's Well that Ends Well," and "Troilus and Cressida," considered from a chronological and dramatic point of view, in which she remarked that each of these plays are supposed by many critics to belong to two dates far apart, the first being sometimes identified with the "Love's Labour's Won," praised by Meres in his "Palladis Tamia," 1598. The passages usually received as early work in "All's Well that Ends Well" closely resemble in their style, especially in the use of rhyme and metaphor, that of "Love's Labour's Lost," the success of which would make an allusion to it in the title of the next play a good advertisement. In "All's Well that Ends Well" the major portion of the first play had been cancelled, a few easily recognised fragments alone remaining of it. In "Troilus and Cressida" Shakespeare has followed quite a different method, leaving some scenes almost intact, replacing others with totally new matter, and retouching the remainder so elaborately and with such careful imitation of his old style as to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between the early and late work. The former belongs to a time when Shakespeare no longer had to struggle to express himself, but delighting in his dexterity, his gift of melodious verse, and fertile imagination, yet wrote every line with definite dramatic purpose. The scenes are full of passion, brilliant comedy and strong tragic power; the characterization is clear, well defined, with great variety and much contrast—the work of a practised dramatic author. The latter belongs to his gloomy middle period. It chiefly treats of the two ideals of worldly life, that to which the chief good is fame, nobly attained by constant labour, and in submission to constituted authority, and that which finds it in one of the many forms of self-indulgence.—A discussion followed, which was opened by the chairman, and continued by Mr. James Ernest Baker, Mr. W. H. Cowham, Mr. J. A. Jenkinson, Mr. W. Rickards, and other members of the Society.—The secretary announced that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne would read a paper on "William Chamberlayne" at the next monthly meeting.

At a meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held in the Chapter-house, St. Paul's, on January 18, an interesting paper was read by Mr. G. Ambrose Lee (Bluemantle), entitled: "Some Notes on English Ecclesiastical History."

At the anniversary meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on January 10, the secretary (Mr. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.), was able to

present a satisfactory report for the year 1892, though acknowledging that its work was crippled by the comparatively small number of members. We are glad to quote the following paragraph of the report, as it has been sometimes wrongfully assumed that the Society is entirely in the hands of a few Egyptologists who exclude other work: "The Society, it must never be forgotten, is by no means restricted to the particular studies of Egyptology and Assyriology. It has published many communications upon other subjects embraced in the general title of Biblical Archaeology, and the Council are quite prepared and always willing, within limits, to extend the radius of operations. To do this satisfactorily we must receive the assistance and co-operation of those interested in the other subjects included in our studies, and I can only express the hope that this assistance and co-operation will be freely given during the coming year." After passing in review the work done by the Society in the past year, chiefly by giving a summary of the "Proceedings," the report went on to name the official incorporation of the Society as a technical Corporate Institute, and the securing of a lease of the house at 37, Great Russell Street, where there is room for the rapidly increasing valuable library. The audited balance-sheet showed that the funds available for the year 1892 were £508 10s. 5d., and the expenditure in the like period £470 4s. 5d., leaving a balance to be carried forward of £36 6s.

The monthly meeting of that important new association, which has made so healthy a start—THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—was held on December 19, at 20, Hanover Square, Mr. H. S. Ashbee presiding.—Mr. Henry B. Wheatley read a paper on "The Present Condition of English Bibliography, and Suggestions for the Future." After reviewing the materials already existing for a general bibliography of English literature, Mr. Wheatley expressed the hope that the society would undertake the work of a complete bibliography, which, he maintained, might be accomplished by well-organized co-operative effort within a reasonable time. A discussion ensued, in which several members took part, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Wheatley concluded the proceedings.

At the December meeting of the BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY Mr. R. M. Young, C.E., read an interesting paper, entitled "Brief Antiquarian Notes at Bushfoot and Ballymagarry." The former part of the paper told of his discoveries of a prehistoric settlement on the sandhills of Bushfoot. "On the Causeway side of the Bush, close to the railway-bridge, where a cutting through a gravel bed had laid bare a section of the ancient ground surface, about four feet below the present sward, I dug into the dark unctuous sand, charged with charcoal, with indicated an ancient hearth, and found a number of flint-flake knives and one or two scrapers. On excavating into the bank, a remarkable feature was disclosed in the form of a low wall of sea-worn stones, arranged evidently around the enclosure of the primitive dwelling to prevent the sand falling in. A few yards from this hearth another was disclosed some days after by a fresh removal of gravel

from the same hill, and quite a number of flint knives and chips dug out, as well as a finely-polished green-stone chisel and a fragment of a celt. The coarse sandstone on which they were rubbed I had previously found close by. At a stone-throw from the spot, and in the direction of the Causeway, are some large boulders of trap, weighing considerably above a ton on the average, evidently forming the remains of a stone circle or funeral monument. These stones must have been brought from the seashore one-eighth of a mile distant, and placed on the surface of ground already occupied by human beings, as on excavating beneath them unmistakable flint implements were obtained in profusion. In fact, the whole district must have supported a large settlement of the early flint age, and was suited admirably to supply their wants. Deer and other wild animals would abound in the dense forests which covered the face of the country, even in Elizabeth's reign. The Bush swarmed with salmon, and the harvest of the sea was at hand, whilst the raw material for their weapons was also easily procurable." Mr. Young then drew a good picture of the present life and dwellings of the natives of Yezo, one of the Japanese islands, a primitive race who, he contended, were singularly like the early inhabitants of Ireland in their habits. The latter part of the paper dealt with much more modern matters, being a description of the former mansion of the Earls of Antrim at Ballymagarry, near Dunluce Castle.

The HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY will issue in the early part of 1893 *The Martiloge in Englysshe after the use of the Chirche of Salisbury*, and the facsimile edition of the *Bangor Antiphoner*, completing the issues for 1891 and 1892 respectively. Considerable progress has also been made with the printing of the Rev. H. A. Wilson's edition of the *Evesham Consuetudinary*, and of the second volume of the *Westminster Missal*, which will be sent to the subscribers for the year 1893.

At the last monthly meeting of the DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY a specially interesting paper was read by Mr. J. G. H. Starke on "The Ancient and Rapidly Dwindling Custom of Harvest Kirns." The kirk in Scotland corresponds to the harvest home in England. It is the Scotch way of pronouncing the word churn, just as church is pronounced kirk; much, meikle; such-like, sic-lyke or sicken. In the North of England it is called the mell-supper, which some English antiquaries suppose to be a corruption for meal, and that the Scotch is a corruption of the word corn. But the word corn is never pronounced kirk; and in regard to the word mell, the explanation given by Brand and adopted by Strutt in his *Sports and Pastimes* is the probable one, that it means the promiscuous mingling of master and servants at the same table. The association of a kirk with churning arose from the circumstance that there was always a churning in a farm-house before any large supper, in order to provide "cream crowdie," i.e., cream with oatmeal. There was generally a family tea in the house before the supper in the barn, so that its inmates might give their whole attention to

the guests at the kirk. The farmer, also, always paid his harvesters their wages before the kirk began, so that they might have their minds more free for enjoyment. It was the custom in Scotland towards the end of the reaping to leave a small sheaf standing—called the maiden—at which the harvesters from a distance aimed their hooks, and whoever was skilful enough to cut it, he or she wore a bit of it, and led off in the dance at the kirk. The rest was hung up in the farmhouse until next harvest. The “huik,” or hand-sickle, has been long ago superseded by reaping machines. It was a short, sharp, curved instrument, similar to what is represented as having been used in the East from the earliest times. The supper and dance were held in the barn, round the sides of which were placed long deal boards, supported on barrels or other tressels. Supper was laid out on a centre table laden with substantial viands, also whisky, home-brewed beer, and cream crowdie. Dancing was carried on until daybreak, and the barn-door always stood wide open. The barn was lighted up with thick dip candles, made for the occasion by dipping wick into the melted tallow that had been accumulated in the farmhouse. An itinerant fiddler, and sometimes the bagpipes, furnished music, and the dances were chiefly reels and country dances. Songs were given at intervals, and when daybreak appeared all parted, wishing to the master that he might live to see “mony mae sic merry kirns.” Kirns were held all over Scotland forty years ago, but have been gradually dwindling away, until now in many rural districts they are known only by hearsay, and the barns have been gradually demolished.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on December 28, after the exhibition of several antiquities, Mr. Robert C. Clephan read the first part of a paper on “The Hanseatic Confederation,” with special reference to the rise and progress of its English factories and trading in connection with Newcastle. The paper proved to be an interesting and valuable one, the first mention of trade between Newcastle and the Hansa occurring in the fifteenth century.—Rev. C. E. Adamson read another good paper, entitled: “Notes on the Private Account Books of a Lady of the Last Century,” based on the interesting MS. books of the expenses of Mrs. Hannah Cuthbertson, widow of the town clerk of Newcastle, from 1756 downwards.

The first general meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Hull on January 11, when Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. (president), gave a full and interesting summary of the history of the Abbey of Meaux. He said that, although not one of the largest of the Cistercian monasteries, it was of great importance in Holderness, and much of the draining that was done by the monks in the twelfth century was of value to the present cultivators of the soil. There was scarcely another monastery in England of whose history so much could be gathered, the chief source being the chronicle drawn up by Abbot Burton at the close of the fourteenth century. Facts not hitherto known he had gleaned from documents in the Public Record Office, such as the visit of Edward II.

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with Gaveston to Meaux Abbey shortly before the murder of that favourite. He had also obtained much information relative to the Abbey at the time of the dissolution, which was too long and tedious to introduce into a lecture, but which would be of value when printed in the Transactions of the society. When they proceeded, as he hoped they would be permitted to do, to the excavation of the site, the various records would prepare them exactly for what they might expect to find; in fact, a good conjectural ground-plan might be drawn out from the statements as to the conventual buildings in the chronicle. There was hardly another monastery of whose condition so faithful and detailed a picture could be given as of that of Meaux in the year 1396. Some of these details had been printed, but it remained for them to bring most of them to light. He gave a good many interesting details from the sacristy roll of the relics, a most unusually full one, which has not yet been published. Dr. Cox told several remarkable stories of the Abbey in old days, one of much interest pertaining to a great miraculous crucifix. Another interesting part of the lecture was the account of the loss of many of the monastic possessions by the encroachments of the Humber. The paper was illustrated by a map, on a large scale, of the Abbey's Holderness possessions, prepared by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, the hon. secretary.—A large and varied assortment of antiquities dug up during the drainage at Beverley were exhibited and described by Mr. Bolton. The next general meeting will be held at Beverley on March 20.

The second evening meeting of the WINCANTON FIELD CLUB was held in the Parish Room on December 15. The Rev. F. W. Weaver (editor for Somerset of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*) gave an interesting lecture on “The Military Religious Orders of the Middle Ages, and their Commanderies in Somerset.” The first part of the lecture was taken up with a general sketch of the origin of pilgrimages, the rise of the Crusaders, and the foundation of the two great military religious orders. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem (as being the first founded) was noticed first, after which the rise of the Templars and their terrible end were fully related. Coming nearer home, Mr. Weaver said that these two orders had only two commanderies or preceptories in Somersetshire. The Hospitallers had a commandery and also a nunnery (the only one in England belonging to the Order) at Buckland, near Durston; but as the late Mr. Hugo had written its history, he need not do more than refer to it. The History of the Preceptory of the Templars at Templecombe has never been written, so that his remarks would be confined to that institution. Each preceptory was intended to be a training-place for young knights and horses. At the time when the Templars were disbanded there were only four Knights Templars at Templecombe, but it must be remembered that there would be several servants in the house, so that altogether there would be between thirty and forty persons at the preceptory. In 1185 Serlo Fitz Odo gave Templecombe to the Templars, but the parish was divided into two distinct manors—Templecombe and Abbascombe. Dugdale, Speed, and Tanner all said

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that Templecombe was given to the Hospitallers, and not to the Templars; but, the lecturer pointed out, the name itself proved that it was originally Templars' property. The name Temple or Templar still lingered on the Ordnance map, and it would be found that near where the Templars had a preceptory there would be some such place as Temple Farm. There was a place on the Mendips, near Charterhouse-on-Mendip, still called Temple Down Lodge. That showed how ancient names came down to this very day. If anyone had time to go into the subject they would find, whenever there was the name Temple Farm, Temple Down Farm, or Temple House, that the Templars at one time had property in the parish. The first Templar who was tried in England by the commission he had referred to was Bro. Wm. Raven, who, at his trial in 1309 said that he was received into the order of Templars five years before at Coumbe, in the diocese of Bath, by Bro. Wm. More, and that there were then present Bros. John Walpole and Wm. Ering, and about 100 secular persons. He swore "To serve God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to end his days in their service. There were no secret rites." He swore on the Gospels to observe the rules of obedience, poverty and chastity; that he would see no man unjustly put out of his inheritance, and that he would lay violent hands on no man save in self-defence or in war against the Saracens. In the end, the knights who were arrested were declared guilty of secret initiation, of allowing absolution by their officers, and of an oath to advance the wealth of the Order by right or wrong. They were condemned to perpetual penance, or, in other words, to be kept shut up in various monasteries. It seemed to have been the desire that this penance should practically come to an end within a short time. There were then, as he had said, four knights at Templecombe. They were removed, their names and the monasteries to which they were taken being: William de Warrewyk, to Glastonbury; William de Craucombe (Crowcombe), to Muchelney; Richard Engaine, to Taunton; and Richard de Collingham, to Montacute. They were kept in these houses 276 days, and receipts were in existence showing that 4d. per day was paid for their keep.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

INDIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT; OR, FOLK-
TALES FROM THE UPPER INDUS. By Rev.
Charles Swynnerton, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*.
Royal 8vo., pp. xxii, 380. With numerous illus-
trations by native hands. Price 31s. 6d.

This is a handsome collection of eighty-five stories, translated from the Panjābi of the Upper Indus. "As folk-tales they claim, of course, the highest possible antiquity, being older than the Jātakas, older than the Māhabhārata, older than history itself.

From age to age, and from generation to generation they have been faithfully handed down by people rude and unlearned, who have preserved them through all the vicissitudes of devastating wars, changes of rule and faith, and centuries of oppression. They are essentially the tales of the people." The translator has faithfully collected these tales from the mouths of the narrators, mainly at the little village of Ghāzi, on the Indus, thirty miles above Attock, and upwards of a thousand miles due north of Bombay. In the introduction a vivid and well-written description is given of this district, calling to mind how this land was once in the hands of a Greek dynasty, whose coins attest the excellency of the arts in these remote places, and how it was also under the enlightened rule of the great Buddhist convert, Azoka, several of whose rock-cut edicts still remain to the delight of Oriental epigraphists. "And not only Azoka, for here reigned also the representatives of other famous dynasties as well: the brilliant Scythian chief, Kanishka; the Hindu Kings of Kabul, of whom Rāja Rasālu was doubtless one; the survived line of the Sassanians; the pitiless Mahomedan Mahmoud, the image-breaker of Ghazni; and lastly, the Mogul Emperors of Delhi. No wonder this region abounds in footsteps of the speechless past, and that every separate village contains within itself an unwritten library of old-world legends, stories, and proverbs, of which the present volume offers but a few examples."

Mr. Swynnerton does not enter at any length into the fascinatingly interesting, but still very puzzling, question, of the inter-connection that exists between the household tales of India and the folk-tales of other lands, and reserves its discussion for some future occasion. But the question is illustrated in a remarkable way right through the volume. For instance, in *Sussex Folk and Sussex Ways*, by the late Mr. Egerton (reviewed in the last issue of the *Antiquary*), the tale of the simpletons who took a pumpkin for a mare's egg, with the result that it seemed to them to turn into a hare, which they imagined to be a young colt, is told in the vernacular, and assigned with a good deal of circumstance to that county; but here in Mr. Swynnerton's page we find the identical story, under the title of "The Weaver and the Water-Melon," current in the Upper Indus, and told there with much graphic force, and with additional and amusing variants.

Mr. Swynnerton tells us how he purchased at a Roman bookstall a few years ago a copy of Poggio Bracciolini's *Liber Faciliarum*, of the fifteenth century, and found an almost exact similarity in his fifty-ninth tale to "The Banerwal and his Drowned Wife" of his own oral collection. The story briefly is this: After a great flood, a distracted husband is found on the river banks searching for his wife's corpse. A countryman remarks, "If your wife has been drowned, she must have gone down the stream with the rest of the submerged folk; why, then, are you going up the stream? To this the widower replies, "Ah, you did not know that perverse wife of mine. She always went clean contrary to everyone else; therefore I know full well that, as the rest of the bodies have floated down the river, her corpse is sure to be floating up the stream!"

The numerous illustrations of this entertaining volume add very materially to its value. They are

the work of purely native draughtsmen, and are in the Indian manner. The perspective is occasionally somewhat comic, whilst others show very little notion of proportionate size; but their naïve simplicity and directness of treatment are much more forcible than any current Western treatment. "In their way," says Mr. Swynnerton, "they are learned, since every caste-costume, every style in turban or dress, every interior, every scene of whatever kind, is technically correct, representing with careful fidelity a condition of things which has remained unchanged for thousands of years."

In addition to a table of contents, giving the titles of the stories, and a good general index, there is a classification of the tales, based on Mr. Baring Gould's scheme of "Story Radicals," as recommended by Mr. G. Laurence Gomme. They are grouped into (I.) Nursery Tales, with subdivisions: (a) Marvellous or Supernatural, and (b) Adventure or Romance; (II.) Drolls or Comic Tales, with subdivisions: (a) Exploits of Noodles, and (b) Tribal or Caste Eccentricities; (III.) National or Professional Character, with subdivisions: (a) Tribes or Families, (b) Religious Orders, (c) Misers, (d) Trades; (IV.) Fables; and (V.) Miscellaneous Anecdotes.

We believe that all recent collections of Eastern Tales have passed through our hands, and we have no hesitation in saying—irrespective of the real amusement they offered—that Mr. Swynnerton's series is by far the most valuable that has yet been published.



HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANDED INTEREST: its Customs, Laws, and Agriculture. By Russell M. Garnier. *Swan Sonnenschein*. 8vo., pp. xviii, 406. Price 10s. 6d.

We should have liked this book better if the indefinite article had preceded the first word of its title. It is a good book, very much wanted, and on the whole fulfils its mission. But it is by no means *the* history of landed economies and society, which must some day be written. Mr. Garnier is equipped for his task with first-class credentials. He is a practical surveyor and agriculturist, and he knows the value of history. So good is he in the later periods of his subject that it is easy to see he has gone back to the earlier periods out of a pure sense of duty, and though we cannot quite agree with some of his conclusions in his earlier chapters, we bear testimony to the thoroughness of his research, his full acquaintance with all the best authorities, and his judicious steering amidst some very dangerous waters. Where one can see that the later period is really Mr. Garnier's own is in the occasional use of the later terminology for the earlier period. Who, for instance, was "the ancient British yeoman" mentioned on p. 34? If he had really existed, it is probable he would have replaced "the old savage farming customs" by his own; but the antithesis of a yeoman to savage used here by Mr. Garnier is not based upon historical evidence, and is not needed, or indeed used, as a mere piece of forcible rhetoric. Mr. Garnier so well understands the necessity of using correct terms to describe each of the periods covered by his work that we have no hesitation in pointing out this blemish. We need not give other examples, except to object to the expression "British farmer" when used to connote the pre-Roman agriculturist. But it is not really detrimental

to his book, which depends upon too solid a superstructure of knowledge to be seriously damaged by mere slips of style which may easily be corrected in new editions, and we are certain that Mr. Garnier will not misunderstand the criticism.

It is an acute and accurate interpretation of agricultural writers, Roman and English, that they tinged their subject with religious and superstitious feelings, and it may be that in this fact may lie the beginning of much of that agricultural ceremonial and belief which has lately been investigated in connection with another science. Mr. Garnier appears to accept the much-disputed origin of "family" life as the basis of the village, but we do not quite see how the scattered homesteads described by Tacitus could be grouped together to form the village without a much longer historical process than can be described in a single sentence on p. 41. When a little later on he discusses the land-tenure and agriculture of Anglo-Saxon times, he is on firmer ground, and thereafter his book is one of great and permanent value and interest. If, for instance, anyone takes up Chapter XXII., dealing with the general aspect of the country, with its houses, gardens, and orchards, in the Tudor period, it is abundantly clear that the author has dealt with his subject with a lightness of touch and careful accuracy which almost makes it romantic, and his tribute to Harrison, Camden, and other Elizabethan writers, shows well how deeply he has studied them before he brought himself to pen this chapter. The chapter, too, on Estate Economy is very well done, and is very minute in its details, leading up to the following study of a sixteenth-century farm. On the Manor Courts Mr. Garnier writes ably, but not convincingly, and we are not converted by his ingenious method of accounting for the facts which go to support the theory that both Court Baron and Court Leet are offspring of one parent—the village Communal Court. Why should Mr. Garnier be so severe upon those he terms "modern antiquarians"? We think him a little unjust against the writers he thus somewhat scornfully describes, though it is one of his great merits that he pays handsome tribute to all who have investigated in the same field before him, and never attempts to enhance his own work by belittling others from whom he may differ. We commend also some of his practical suggestions to the modern reformer, particularly the plea for arbitration on matters which cannot always be settled fairly in a court of law.

It will be gathered that this book is a solid contribution to an interesting, and, indeed, fascinating, study. It lets us know more of the real life of the nation at different periods than many a treatise of more brilliant design and scope, and it will find readers who will go to it for genuine interesting reading, as well as those who will study it side by side with such writers as Seeböhm, Maine, and others.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.



ONOMASTICON TOTIUS LATINITATIS: opera et studio Doct. Vincentii De - Vit lucubratum. Tom. IV. Distributio XLI. Onesipaurus-Ozzola. Prati, Aldina Edente, 1892. London agents, Nutt and Dulau. Price 2s.

A melancholy interest attaches to the issue of this last number of the fourth volume of De-Vit's *Ono-*

masticon, as it is the last we shall receive from the octogenarian Paduan lexicographer. Scarcely had he corrected the last proof than he succumbed to the ills of age, and died on the vacation tour in the north of Italy, at the College of Domodossola, in August. Other hands, it is to be hoped, will, with as little delay as possible, be able to make use of the author's MSS., and bring the work to a close. Eight or ten years will, however, be necessary for this purpose, as *P* is a very long letter in ancient proper names, while *S* is the longest in the alphabet. Some years ago De-Vit had already completed the task of marshalling in order all the Greek and Roman proper names that were to appear in his two concluding volumes. The present fasciculus consists of only seven sheets, pp. 801-856, double column, and was an addition required in order to bring the short letter *O* within the compass of the fourth volume. This letter is not without importance, as the names of Orestes, Origen, Orion, Orpheus, Osiris, all in the present number, sufficiently suggest; while the Roman family names, Opellius and Opimius, as also Ovid, naturally come in for special treatment.



ENGLISH FOLK-RHYMES: A Collection of Traditional Verses relating to Places and Persons, Customs and Superstitions. By G. F. Northall. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 565. Price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Northall has done his work most conscientiously and thoroughly. The book represents the result of a laborious and systematic research, and seldom indeed has the compiler failed to give a practical and satisfactory explanation of the rhyme or verse under discussion. The authorities in each instance on which the conclusions are based are given with great care and accuracy. Many and various are the sources which have been laid under examination, ranging from the "Notes and Queries" of papers of recent issue to the most abstruse works on folklore of earlier date. The palpable lack of an index is to a certain extent remedied by a fairly full table of contents.

The book is divided into eighteen chapters. The first—somewhat vaguely entitled "Places and Persons"—is chiefly remarkable for its frequent illustrations of the petty jealousies of English towns and villages, now fast falling into decadence, thanks to the more cosmopolitan nature of their inhabitants. The second chapter gives some amusing and occasionally rather profane book-rhymes, so dear to all school-boys. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is that on "Superstition," subdivided into Divination, Charms and Spells, and Credulities. One of the most extraordinary of the local customs, described under the heading "Divination," is the following:

"*Pins*.—On St. Thomas' Eve girls peeled a large red onion, stuck pins in it, and said:

"Good St. Thomas, do me right,
Send me my true love this night,
In his clothes and his array
Which he weareth every day."

The repetition of a peculiar charm is recommended for toothache:

"Peter sat weeping on a marble stone;
Jesus came near and said,
'What aileth thee, O Peter?'
He answered and said,
'My Lord and my God!'

'He that can say this and believeth it for My sake,
Never more shall have the toothache.'"

Other chapters of interest are those on Customs, Games, and the Almanac. Quaint advice is given for various saints' days:

"St. Valentine,
Set thy hopper by mine."

"David and Chad
Sow peas good and bad.
Sow beans and peas on David and Chad,
Be the weather good or bad."

Most of these sayings have direct reference to agriculture, and were evidently in use mainly, if not solely, among the pastoral labouring classes. Mr. Northall has done a real service, both to historian and antiquary, in rescuing from oblivion so interesting and instructive a mass of traditions and customs. That folklore is of great and practical use to the student of history, as well as to the antiquary, has been conclusively proved by that prince of historians, Macaulay.

W. M. C.



THE *ATTIS* OF CATULLUS. Translated into English Verse by Grant Allen, B.A. *David Nutt.* Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 154. Price 7s. 6d.

We offer a hearty welcome to another of those tasteful and beautifully printed volumes of Mr. Nutt's "Bibliothèque de Carabus." Mr. Grant Allen has in these pages translated the *Attis* into rhythmic English verse, and has added thereto dissertations on the myth of *Attis*, on the origin of tree-worship, and on the Galliambic metre. His estimate of this poem is remarkably high, and is somewhat too extravagant to commend itself to mature classical scholars; but there is no doubt that it is a masterpiece of its kind, and well worthy of the attention and critical acumen that Mr. Grant Allen has bestowed upon it. These are his words about it: "The *Attis* is in my opinion the greatest poem in the Latin language: its spirit is the profoundest, its tone the most modern. We get in it the finest flower of the Celtic genius, infiltrated by the mystic and mysterious charm of the Oriental imagination. No poem is worthier of the closest reading; no poem so great has received on the whole such scanty attention. As a work of art, it is supreme and well-nigh perfect; as a specimen of a peculiar mode of thought and feeling, it deserves the deepest and most sympathetic study."

Mr. Allen's essay on the origin of tree-worship, which covers nearly one hundred of these pages, is an able and original argument. It attempts to combine and bring into harmony Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory of the origin of gods from the primitive ghost, as set forth in *Principles of Sociology*, and the explanation of many myths and religious practices as given by Mr. Frazer in his learned *Golden Bough*. The main idea of Mr. Allen's contention is this: that while all gods were originally ghosts, sacred trees and tree-gods owe their

sanctity to having grown in the first place on the tumulus or barrow of the deified ancestor.



CULTURE IN EARLY SCOTLAND. By James Mackinnon, M.A., Ph.D. London. *Williams and Norgate*. 8vo., pp. 239.

The culture of Early Scotland has been so ably investigated from the historical aspect by the late Dr. Skene, by Professor John Rhys as a philologist, and from a purely archaeological point of view by Mr. Joseph Anderson, that he must indeed be rather a bold man who is prepared to attempt to add to what we already know on the subject, unless he has either unearthed some new source of information, or is gifted with the quality we sometimes call genius to enable him to place the facts already known before his readers in an entirely new light.

In order to show that there is no necessity for Mr. Mackinnon to offer up the well-known Scotch prayer, "Oh Lord, gie us a guid conceit o' oursel's," we have only to quote the following passage from his preface:

"While giving in the footnotes the authorities on whom I base some statement or conclusion, I have refrained from lingering in the text over intricate and dry processes of archaeological or historical reasoning, and have striven to render the story readable, as well as instructive. This merit cannot be claimed, with the rarest exceptions, for the treatises on the history or archaeology of Scotland, which are irksome reading to all but the knowledge-thirsty students."

Are we to gather from this that Mr. Mackinnon intends his book, not so much for the knowledge-thirsty student, as the young person who wishes to take up ancient Scottish "culchaw" as an amusement? Mr. Mackinnon quotes Bishop Stubbs in demanding that the critic shall try to put himself in the author's place, and look at the subject from his standpoint. Presumably, therefore, we must leave the knowledge-thirsty student to rack his brains by trying to grasp the meaning of the dry-as-dust treatises of Anderson, Rhys and Skene, and look at the subject from the standpoint of the author, who wishes to give the general reader an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the main facts connected with the development of culture in Scotland in early times, but who does not care to bore him with anything too deep for his limited comprehension. The attempt is not unlike that of a gentleman who advertises that he is able to teach the piano in three lessons; but let that pass.

It would seem that Mr. Mackinnon is of opinion that the advance of civilization in the human race does not depend upon the gradual accumulation of stores of knowledge, but that it took place by leaps and bounds whenever a new material, such as bronze or iron, was discovered for the manufacture of cutting tools, for he says at the beginning of Chapter III., "The use of his implements and weapons would keep the man who was acquainted with the manufacture of bronze from becoming a savage."

He also appears to take a much lower view of the intelligence of the Neolithic peoples than they are generally credited with by those most capable of forming a competent opinion, as is shown by the following remarkable statement (p. 15): "Though the builder of the Later Stone Age used no tools, he was not destitute of tools of a sort." Are not axes,

hammers, gouges, saws, planes, etc., tools? and have not nearly all our modern tools their Neolithic prototypes?

The work under review is divided into three books, dealing respectively with Prehistoric Culture, Roman Culture, and Celtic Christian Culture.

We cannot help admiring the great amount of pains that the author has taken in consulting all the latest and best authorities on Scottish history and archaeology, but we cannot conscientiously say that he has contributed a single new fact to our store of knowledge. The book is readable, and no doubt will prove acceptable to those who are too busy or too lazy to consult the original sources whence the information has been gathered. We notice one or two misprints, as for example "Majorius" for "Marorius," on p. 130, and "Winwich" for "Winwick," on p. 182; but the facts are on the whole fairly reliably stated.

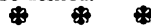


THE FAYÛM AND LAKE MÆRIS. By Major R. H. Brown. *Edward Stanford*. Large post 4to., pp. viii, 112. With illustrations, maps, and diagrams. Price 10s. 6d.

This is indeed, as Colonel Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff remarks in his prefatory note, a valuable addition to our previous knowledge of the mysterious Lake Mæris. Major Brown has a great practical superiority over the "learned Germans and brilliant Frenchmen" who have previously attacked the subject, in his thorough acquaintance with the levels of the country. In a few pages of introduction Major Brown states clearly the general aim of the volume—namely, to work out more clearly and fully the ideas of previous explorers and theorists, giving at the same time a list of authorities which amply proves that his conclusions, whatever they may be, are based on no insufficient data.

In his first chapter Major Brown describes the Fayûm of the present day in a style which is perhaps rather too technical to form easy reading for any but an engineer. In the second chapter the evidence of the classical writers and that of an Arabic tradition is briefly and concisely set forth. The theories and conjectures of later explorers and travellers are set forth with great elaboration and minuteness of detail in the following chapter; Mr. Petrie seems to be, perhaps, the most trustworthy of modern authorities. The history of the Fayûm province occupies Chapter IV., and, again, both history and conjecture evidently favour Mr. Petrie's conclusion. In a few concluding pages (Chapter V.) Major Brown discusses the probability of the Fayûm becoming one of the storage reservoirs for the Nile, a project which the English Government now have under consideration.

The author's style is somewhat bald, and lacks polish, but the object of the book is certainly fulfilled. The illustrations, which are taken from photographs by the author, are singularly clear and of no mean beauty, while the various diagrams and maps are all that could be desired.



MAN AND THE GLACIAL PERIOD. By Dr. Frederick Wright. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 385. With 111 illustrations and maps. Price 5s.

Professor Wright, one of the most distinguished

of American geologists, is well known to his English brethren in that science by the submission of his views on the antiquity of man to the British Association in 1891. The publishers of the International Scientific Series have been fortunate in securing him to give a popular scientific treatise on man's entire relation to the glacial period in Europe as well as in America. The author is not of the school of Croll and others, who attempt to account by astronomical surmises for the glacial period. He regards Prestwich's calculation that not more than 25,000 years has elapsed since the glacial epoch as probably correct. This will excite much contempt from certain geological schools, both in America and Europe; but the fact is that there is not near enough humility at present among the general run of leading geologists, and they do not take sufficient warning by the fact that one after another of dull, strongly-held theories keep crumbling away before further light. At all events, Professor Wright has produced a most readable book, and the unscientific will find his arguments as well as his facts easy to follow. The illustrations add materially to the value and interest of the book. The chapter entitled "Relics of Man in the Glacial Period" is a remarkably good summary of ascertained facts.

THE HOURS OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, according to the Sarum Breviary. *Percival and Co.* Pp. 177. Price 2s.

This tasty little volume in its appropriate deep-blue cover will please liturgiologists and those who, from one cause or another, make a study of England's devotional literature. It is a translation from the Sarum Breviary of the Hours of Our Lady (or "Little Office," as it is termed in the modern Roman Breviary), together with a brief commentary from "The Mirror of Our Lady." The *Antiquary* does not enter into matter of theological controversy, but it may be stated that the preface is quite correct, as all will admit, in assigning, with regard to such a devotion, "both its cause and its justification to the early controversies touching the Incarnation of our Lord. The Nestorian attack upon this transcendent mystery in the fifth century is especially remarkable for the weapon it forced the Church to take up in defence of the faith." But the first distinct evidence of a regular office of the Blessed Virgin in daily use does not occur until the ninth century. In this edition the Hours are taken directly from the Sarum Breviary without any alteration. The Psalms, Canticles, and other portions of Holy Scripture are taken from the Prayer-book and Authorized Version of the Church of England. The hymns have mostly been translated afresh, and a fairly successful "attempt has been made to reproduce these short pieces of rugged Latin verse." The short commentary on the Hours, taken from "The Mirror of Our Lady," is of the first half of the fifteenth century, and gives technical as well as devotional reasons as to "how and why God's service is said each day in Seven Hours."

BYGONE YORKSHIRE. Edited by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. *A. Brown and Sons*, Hull. Demy 8vo., pp. 267. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

Yet another of these popular volumes is before us, this time dealing with the great shire of York. The longest and best paper of the volume, covering

38 pages, is one on "Lake-Dwellings in Yorkshire," by Mr. Tindall Wildridge, wherein a good deal of valuable information, chiefly relative to Mr. Boynton's discoveries in Holderness, is set forth, much of it for the first time. Mr. Wildridge tries his hand at drawing a restoration of the West Furze lake-dwelling at Ulrome, which is shortly to be thoroughly excavated by means of a grant from the Society of Antiquaries. We wonder if Mr. Wildridge knows Dr. Keller's drawing of a restored ancient Swiss lake-dwelling on Lake Zurich.

Mr. W. H. Thompson has a short paper on the ancient monolith in the churchyard of Rudston, near Bridlington. It is a huge tapering block of close-grained grit, about twenty-four feet high. With regard to the derivation of the name "Rudstone," about which there have been so many theories, we are glad to note that the writer approves of Rev. E. M. Cole's suggestion that it is derived from the old Norse *prodr-steinn*, signifying "famous stone."

"Relics and Remnants" is a readable collection of old odds and ends, brought together by Mr. John Nicholson.

York has a large share of the volume, there being papers on "York Castle," on "The Rampart Walls and Bars of York," on "St. Mary's Abbey, York," and on "The Curious Customs of the Minster." In the last of these there are several odd slips. For instance, the York Canons will be surprised to learn that they elect the Dean. The truth is that the Deanery is a Crown appointment, and the Chapter is as powerless to elect their own Dean as the earth to choose its own sun. The proceedings in York Minster and the action of its chief ministers have often been criticised both in the past and present, but we doubt if in the fiercest anti-heresy days the Dean and Chapter would have enjoyed "the swinging to and fro of the censors in front of the high altar" (p. 198). Perhaps Mr. Benson, the writer, meant "censers." The old story of the Pilgrimage of Grace is once more well told; a short paper on "Ripon Spires" is interesting; and an account of Farnley Hall, near Otley, is another bit of pleasant reading.

Mr. Lamplough gives a chatty paper on "Byland Abbey," but it is not up to date in several particulars. Roger de Mowbray's (the founder) bones have long ago been brought back to the abbey, and there re-interred.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL: a Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day. *Hazell, Watson, and Viney*. Pp. 740. Price 3s. 6d.

The eighth annual issue of this work, which has speedily earned a well-merited popularity, is a considerable improvement on any of its predecessors. It is remarkably well up to date; events so recent as the death of Jay Gould, the result of the *Howe* court-martial, and the issues of the recent election petitions, being all recorded. Fully two-thirds of the book are new matter, whilst the remainder has been revised up to November 30. This annual volume really fulfils its claim to be a guide to the progress of the world during 1892, and also with cunning foresight provides much information on topics that are certain to be well to the fore in 1893, such as Chicago World's Fair, State Pensions, Uganda, Home Rule, One Man One Vote, etc. The article on State Pen-

sions is most thorough, and so is that on the Labour movement. The scientific progress of the year receives adequate treatment under different heads.

An interesting review of the archaeology of the year covers several pages. The comments on the work of each society are given in terse, vigorous language, and direct attention is paid to some of the prominent features of the year's work. We are glad to notice the approval given to the removal of the ivy at Kirkstall, and a favourable comment upon our series of articles on local museums. In another matter the lead of the *Antiquary* has been evidently followed in reference to the contract between excursions and work at the British Archaeological Association. Mr. Kerry's able editorship of the Derbyshire Society's Proceedings receives merited commendation, and the various local and county societies are briefly and favourably reviewed.

Noticing such a work as this, the reviewer longs for an adequate sentence or two that have not been worn threadbare and therefore somewhat unreal. This is the best he can do, and it is honestly meant. The library table upon which *Hazell's Annual* for 1893 does not stand is lacking in one of its most essential features. We would willingly give another sixpence for the 1894 volume, if only the proprietors will abstain from stamping somebody's soap in big letters all over one side of the red cloth cover.

There is a curious mistake under Harrow School. The headmaster is given as J. E. C. Weldon, who used to be head of Tonbridge School; the head of Harrow is M. E. Weldon. Another matter that much more nearly concerns us is Mr. Hazell's explanation of appended initials. F.S.A. is said to be "Fellow of the Society of Apothecaries," and afterwards it is added, as a sort of afterthought, "or Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries." This is an absurd blunder. Members of the Society of Apothecaries may, we suppose, be entitled to the letters; but 99 out of a 100 well-instructed people know that F.S.A. implies the coveted and real distinction of being a member of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, the reviews or notices of which have to be held over, are: Corroyer's *Gothic Architecture, Studies of a Recluse, Lancashire and Cheshire Brasses, English Book-Plates, Ufton Court, Bygone Kent, Denham Tracts, Industrious Arts of the Anglo-Saxons, and Bygone Nottingham*.

The twentieth part or quarterly issue of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver and C. H. Mayo, is the best number we have seen of this publication. An eager antiquary would readily give the 5s. required for a yearly volume for the opening note by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, with a most excellent and faithful illustration of the prehistoric boat from the recently-discovered Lake Village at Godney Moor, near Glastonbury. The canoe is 17 feet long, its greatest width 2 feet, and 1 foot deep. There are also valuable notes on Hell as a place-name, on Cocklode, or Cogload, on Dorset Christmas Cards, Cranborne Trade-Tokens, Dancing in the Churches, and a variety of quaint matters, as well as numerous genealogical items.—The third number of *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* (issued monthly at 6d. by Frank Murray, Derby), edited by Messrs. Briscoe

and Ward, is very good for a monthly number, and promises well for its future success. We are especially glad to see the complete list of field names of the parish of Cubley, compiled from "particulars of sale" at a recent auction.—The thirty-sixth quarterly part of the *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* (Taylor and Son, 1s. 6d.) contains part 2 of the Althorp Library, Wellingborough Bridge, various genealogical items, and a valuable note on the Chapter House, Peterborough, by Mr. J. T. Irvine.—Part VII. of a new series of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (1s. 6d.), edited by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, has a variety of good and novel notes. Among the curiosities is an advertisement of 1798, offering a reward of fifty guineas for the conviction of the person or persons who stole several painted heads from the glass of the east-window of the cathedral church of Gloucester.—*Yorkshire County Magazine* (price 5s. per annum) for January, edited by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, has a good assortment of out-of-the-way information pertaining to the great shire.—*The Queen of Egyptology* is the happy name of a reprint with portrait of a charming In Memoriam notice of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, by Dr. Winslow, from the "American Antiquarian Magazine."—*Verzeichniss der Bibliotheken*, by P. E. Richter, royal librarian at Dresden, is the second part of a valuable International Library Directory of the public libraries of all countries, published by G. Hedeler, of Leipsic. This part includes, amongst other countries, the libraries of Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Servia, Scandinavia, and Mexico.—A reprint of Mr. J. Romilly Allen's good and vigorous article on the great need of a *Museum of Early Art and Architecture in Great Britain*, from "Archæologia Oxoniensis," is likely to be useful.—*Notes on Specimens of Interlacing Ornament at Kirkstall Abbey*, by Mr. J. T. Irvine, with illustrations, is, like all that comes from his pen, useful and ably done; it should be studied as a corrective by those who are inclined to fancy that all knot work is Anglo-Saxon.—*The Clan Centers and Clan Habitat of the Effigy Builders*, by Dr. Stephen D. Peet, is an interesting reprint from the transactions of the Wisconsin Academy.

The January number of the *Newbery House Magazine*, which is now well illustrated, has a good article, by Dr. Hayman, on the remarkably interesting and historic church of St. Peter's Montwearmouth.

The *Builder* of December 17 and January 14 have no special interest for antiquaries.—December 31 has a drawing of a particularly charming doorway to the Convento San Pablo, Seville, of the date 1541, by Mr. A. N. Prentice. The same number has an insufficient initialled article, not up to date, on Low Side Windows.—January 7, the jubilee number, the *Builder* completing its fiftieth anniversary, is a marvellously full fourpenny worth. York Minster is the cathedral selected for treatment. There are drawings of the ironwork on the lids of York cope-chest, and a plan of the crypts; whilst the large ink-photo plate of the north-west of the cathedral, by the editor, is the best view yet given in the cathedral series. Among the wealth of illustrations pertaining to this number may also be mentioned a charming drawing of Chester Cathedral and town, by Mr. J. Pennell, and a restoration of the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli, by Mr. P. J. Esquié.

There are also on our table the current numbers of

Minerva, the American Antiquarian, the Celtic Magazine, the Western Antiquary, and the East Anglian.



Correspondence.

ST. MARY'S, REDCLIFFE.

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your number for December, in which reference is made to some work lately done to the fabric of St. Mary Redcliffe Church. May I be allowed a few words in reply?

In the early days of the restoration of this church, some fifty years ago, the south-east corner of the church was restored with soft Normandy stone from Caen. Fortunately the committee discovered the mistake they were making, and the use of this stone was soon abandoned. This corner has been a source of anxiety for some years, as the stone has been gradually decaying on the external surface where exposed to the air.

Sir Arthur Blomfield, our architect, has, during the past eight years, carefully watched this decay, with a view to seeing whether it could be arrested. To remove the Caen stone entirely would be a serious and difficult task, not without danger to the fabric, especially as there is a tendency in that corner of the church to settlement; it is the only weak point in the building. After due consideration, Sir Arthur decided that it would be well to treat the base of the two weakest buttresses with the space between to the height of four feet from the ground, according to the method referred to, with a view to strengthening them.

Only the modern Caen stone has been so treated, and of each block only the decayed portion has been removed; wherever the stone was sound it was left.

That what we have done is open to criticism, I fully admit; but I do protest, and that emphatically, against the use of the words "dishonest" or "dishonourable" in connection with work done by Sir Arthur Blomfield.

CHARLES E. CORNISH,
Vicar of Redcliffe.

Redcliffe Vicarage, Bristol, December 16, 1892.

THE MONUMENT OF JOHN LORD D'ARCY AND MEINILL, SELBY ABBEY CHURCH.

I must correct two errors in the article under this title in the last number. The jupon exhibited the arms of D'Arcy and Meinill quartered, and not impaled, as stated in page 26. Meinill was by a clerical error spelt with an "h," instead of as above.

The Vicar of Selby is aggrieved at the demolition of this monument being made known. Had he not assured me personally in the most emphatic manner in 1890, when I remarked upon the removal, that the greatest care would be taken of all the monuments, I should have regarded his subsequent treatment of this one as an inadvertence.

In 1890, the remaining portions were: the head and trunk of the effigy, the feet and the lion, eight of the niches with angels and shields from the sides and ends,

and the moulded plinth and base, as shown by the sketch on page 28 of this volume.

The parts now wanting are the feet and lion of the effigy, one of the niches with an angel and shield, the whole of the finely-moulded plinth and base.

Will the Vicar of Selby say where this large amount of alabaster is? His letter to the *Selby Times* of April 8, 1892, says, speaking of these portions, "They have been incorporated with the credence table." For fear your readers might think this means that the credence table exhibits ancient workmanship, I may say that it does not. The alabaster has been re-worked to another design, and the credence does not contain a tenth part of the missing material.

Why was this monument taken to pieces and not put up again anywhere? This question the Vicar has not yet answered.

CHARLES C. HODGES.

Sele House, Hexham, January 14, 1893.

[Several other letters have been received about the grave question of the demolition of this monument, and complaining of the moving of others, and of damage done to them during the recent restoration; but we can only apologise to our correspondents that lack of space prevents our giving them insertion. On the other side, the Vicar of Selby has written to us a most peculiar letter, charged with personalities; but as it does not contain a single argument, nor any traversing of Mr. Hodges's statements, the kindest thing is not to print it. If the Vicar, or anyone else, has any justification to offer for the treatment of the tomb, this statement will, of course, at once be inserted. The whole question will probably be again dealt with on some subsequent occasion.—ED.]

ERRATUM.—On p. 6 of January issue, for "*Musgrave*" read "*Musbury*."

BEVERLEY TRIFORIUM.—Letter on this subject from Mr. W. H. St. John Hope held over till March number.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "*ANTIQUARY*" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "*ANTIQUARY*," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "*Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton*." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

NOTHING has yet been discovered of the missing fragment of the monumental slab to Flavius Antigonus Papias recently found at Carlisle, and the great missing word competition as to the nominative to the verb *REVOCAVIT* remains open. Several other interments have been found in the same locality; one was an oak coffin covered by an enormous slab of red sandstone, 7 feet long and 6 inches thick; on its lower side a grotesque figure of a man, about 3 inches in height, was carved. Some of the local antiquaries have raked up all the interments found in this vicinity since about the year 1800; it is clear that the Romano-British cemetery commenced close to the south of Luguvalium, and extended for a mile along the south road—almost to the river Petterill to the south of Gallows Hill. Great finds were made when the road was cut through that hill first, *circa* 1800, and again in 1829, but little record was kept thereof, beyond a few newspaper paragraphs. These have, however, been disinterred, and will furnish material on the Romano-British cemeteries of Luguvalium for the local society's *Transactions*.

The gate-house to the abbey at Carlisle possesses a chimney of classical fashion at each of its corners, one of which recently required repair. The discovery was then made that that chimney stood on the wreckage of a newell stair which once gave access to the roof of the building. The

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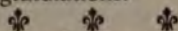
other three chimneys were then examined, and found to be dummies. It is clear that at some time or other the upper chamber of the gate-house was provided with a fireplace and four chimneys, three dummies and one practicable one; this is carrying a love of classical symmetry to excess!

The parish church at Ecclesfield (Yorks), known locally as the "Minster of the Moors," is being re-seated with oaken benches, and the west door is also now opened out. The date of the edifice is fifteenth century. A few weeks ago, beneath the surface and near to the doorway in question, the stem (broken) of an ancient stone cross was found, together with a singular base, which appears to have held the shafts of *two* crosses that had originally stood close together. The monolith is rudely incised with characters that suggest Celtic work. We believe examples of two crosses in one base, although rare, may be quoted. The only modern instance we remember is in the graveyard at Hell, in Norway, where two lovers are buried side by side, and the two upright stems of wood are joined by one cross-bar.

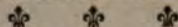
February 6, 1893, was the birthday of Twin Cities, for on that day her Majesty the Queen was pleased to assent to the petitions of the corporations of Leeds and of Sheffield that they should henceforth be known as cities. It is easy to take the utilitarian view of ridiculing the aspirations of these great towns of the West Riding, but to a considerable extent there is a healthy tone about the local patriotism of these civic claims, whilst the antiquary knows full well that there is no necessary connection between the term "city" and the seat of a bishopric. It was getting altogether incongruous, and maintaining no desirable association of ideas, for little towns like Lichfield or Carlisle, with their few thousands of inhabitants, to be known as cities, whilst the title was denied to Leeds with its 400,000, or Sheffield with its 334,000. We are free to confess that there might have been some savour of regret in our minds had these highly important, and now most populous, places been towns of mere mushroom growth; but, on the contrary, Leeds has a higher antiquarian

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and historic claim to the title than Birmingham, the first to move in this direction, whilst both of them afford fine instances of the gradual but amazing growth of English towns, through centuries of commercial struggle and strivings after civic liberties and rights. To the city of Leeds and to the city of Sheffield the *Antiquary* begs to present respectful congratulations.

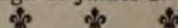


With regard to Leeds, the town was of true importance before the days of the Norman Conquest. Loidis was a royal residence in the Saxon period, and is supposed by some to have been the capital of the kingdom of Deira. The great pre-Norman cross, now happily re-erected within the parish church, marked, according to Canon Browne, a royal interment. In Norman times a fortress was built here by one of the De Lacys, which was taken by Stephen, and wherein Richard II. was imprisoned. A charter conferring special privileges upon the burgesses was obtained from Edward I., but it was not until the time of Charles I. that the town became incorporated. The first mayor (1626) was Sir John Saville, afterwards created Baron Saville of Pontefract. In Saville's honour, to Leeds was assigned his crest of an owl proper, and his supporters, two owls ducally crowned. The fleece in the shield denotes the woollen manufactures, for which Leeds has been celebrated ever since Edward III. there established certain Flemish workmen. Further charters were granted by Charles II. and James II., and in 1836 these various charters were brought within the operation of the Municipal Corporations Act. We know not whether the question has been considered, but in our opinion application should be made by Leeds, as well as by Sheffield, to the Herald's College to mark the birth of a city by some augmentation of the town's arms.



As to Sheffield, that great centre of the steel and cutlery trade of England and the world will celebrate this year the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation, and with the present mayor originated the idea of marking the jubilee by an advance to city rank. Though Sheffield owes its present highly important position almost entirely to its growth

during this century, it has an interesting history. The earlier lords of Hallamshire erected a castle of considerable importance at the junction of the Don with the Sheaf, which has long since disappeared. But the fine manor-house built by the Earl of Shrewsbury early in the sixteenth century, and visited in the days of their misfortune by Cardinal Wolsey and Mary Queen of Scots, is still extant. It possesses also, as readers of the *Antiquary* know, an admirable museum. Though only incorporated in 1843, the Company of Cutlers was formed as early as the reign of James I.



In a highly appreciative notice of the *Antiquary* in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, for which we are duly grateful, reference is made to the importance of carrying out further excavations on the unexplored portions of the site of Uriconium, near Shrewsbury. To this is appended the following sentence: "Local antiquaries are anxiously looking forward to the time when that which has been so well done for Silchester shall be done for Uriconium; would that the *Antiquary* would lend its powerful influence to bring about this desirable work." Herein lies an error which gives the exact reason why our support has not yet been given to a systematic scheme of Uriconium excavation. There is no doubt whatever that it would yield important results, and be of the first moment in throwing light on the centuries of Roman occupation. But the fact is that the uncovering and examination of the area of Silchester has not been accomplished, and though the work under the supervision of the Society of Antiquaries seems certain to be continued year by year, only a comparatively small proportion has yet been examined, and at the present rate of progress it will not be completed for seven or eight years. It seems to us, for the present, that the wisest policy is to press on with Silchester, and to incite the limited antiquarian world to do all in their power to procure further funds to hasten on the bringing to an issue of that important work. Then would come the time for thorough work at Uriconium. But if a sufficiently enthusiastic fire can be kindled around the Wrekin, it is quite possible that the two schemes might go on side by side,

and even possibly help one another. It is surprising what can be done by the bold, yet discreet, energy of a single man. Should a determined movement spring up in this direction at Shrewsbury, the *Antiquary* will only too gladly do all in its power to foster and promote it whenever it may arise. We shall probably revert to this subject next month.



There is much room for improvement in the amount of attention that is given to archæology by the London "dailies"; and not infrequently, as we have had occasion to remark, their paragraph treatment of such subjects is characterized by careless blunders. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we note signs of a better state of things with regard to the *Westminster Gazette*, which has made so spirited a start. In one of its earliest issues some notice was taken of that inexhaustible mine of riches for the antiquary, Pompeii, in reference to the recent uncovering of one of the richest houses yet unearthed, which quite upsets the theory that nothing but the "slums" of the town yet remain to be examined. Our contemporary goes on to remark that "There is evidently much more worth seeing beneath its pumice soil if the 'three men and a boy' employed by the Italian Government ever succeed in laying it bare." This satire is admirable, but would that the *Westminster Gazette* would use its power to arouse the English Government, which does not provide even "a boy and a wheelbarrow," though the buried remains of Silchester and Uriconium are of first-class antiquarian value, and of infinitely greater importance and instruction to Englishmen than those of Pompeii.



A restoration project is now on foot at Wakefield, which can be cordially and unreservedly commended to antiquaries. The *Schola Regine Elizabethæ*, or old grammar school of Wakefield, a most interesting building, erected in the years 1594-1596 by "George Savile Esquire and George Savile and Thomas Savile His Sonnes," is now fast going to ruin, and is used as a furniture store! For two centuries this building was the centre of the best learning of the West Riding; it was the school of Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; it was the

school of Dr. Radcliffe, the great librarian benefactor of Oxford University; it was the school of Joseph Bingham, and of many another distinguished scholar of our race. The illustrations in Mr. Peacock's "History of Wakefield" show how much that is worthy of careful retention and reparation remains, and we are assured that if funds are forthcoming the work will be done with extreme care, and with as little as possible of modern renewal. Meanwhile, £3,000 is required for the purchase of the building, and for its due reappropriation to its original use. Communications should be addressed to Venerable Archdeacon Donne, the Vicarage, Wakefield.



With regard to the question of Church Restoration, we are glad to call attention to a thoughtful, and to some extent original, article in the *Church Reformer* for February, by Rev. T. Perkins, for the more such warnings are multiplied, the safer will be the remnant of our unrestored churches from destructive mischief. There are signs, too, of a re-restoration of crude restoration work done in the "forties and the fifties." This, also, though sometimes justifiable, requires extreme care, and hence the need for much watchfulness. In one respect Mr. Perkins is not up to date; he writes as though the work of renewing or attempting to reproduce the old Chapter-House of Durham Cathedral, in memory of Bishop Lightfoot, was still in the stage of a mere proposal!



"In addition to the two examples of bull-rings now remaining, mentioned by Mr. J. Lewis André in your February issue," writes Mr. William J. Scales, "I may state that when I was at Middleham, in Yorkshire, in 1890, I saw a massive iron ring in the centre of the green just outside the castle, which the villagers informed me was anciently used for bull-baiting."



The executors of the late Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., whose valuable library of books, prints, maps, etc., relating to Cumberland and Westmorland, now known as the *Bibliotheca Jacksoniana*, are in Tullie House, Carlisle, have just added to it the exten-

sive manuscript materials accumulated by that gentleman for a work on Cumberland and Westmorland pedigrees, with which he was occupied at the time of his untimely death. This was to be a collection of Cumberland and Westmorland wills between the years 1650 and 1750, illustrated by pedigrees, extracts from registers, deeds, and other proofs. The period selected is the darkest known to genealogists, as the Visitations of the Heralds fail at the beginning of it, and the parish registers hardly take up the running, being often ill-kept, mutilated, or lost. The collection has been placed in the care of Chancellor Ferguson, who is hon. librarian of the Free Library, Carlisle, pending the opening of Tullie House, some time this year. As he has just prepared for the press the wills from the pre-Reformation episcopal registers of Carlisle, it has been suggested that he should, if possible, finish his friend's work, and prepare the volume for publication as one of the volumes of the invaluable extra series of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society's Extra Series.

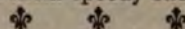


At a meeting held on January 11 at the Town Hall, Colchester, under the presidency of the mayor, it was unanimously agreed that it was desirable to make an effort to secure for the town the remarkably fine museum of local Romano-British antiquities collected by Mr. George Joslin. In 1888 Mr. Joslin's collection was catalogued by the late Mr. Price, F.S.A. This catalogue, which covers one hundred pages, divides the collection into 1,241 lots. The chief interest pertaining to these diversified object-lessons of the civilization of the past is that they were almost all found within a radius of a quarter of a mile of Mr. Joslin's residence. They have chiefly been exhumed from the sites of the cemeteries which surround the old walls of Colonia Camulodunum, and include a valuable series of figurini or statuettes in terra-cotta, as well as the unique memorial of a figure of a Roman centurion of the 20th Legion, half life-size, in high relief, under a canopy, with an inscription. The collection has been valued at somewhat over £2,000, but Mr. Joslin is willing to sell it for £1,700 conditionally

upon its becoming the property of the Colchester Corporation.



The borough already possesses, at Colchester Castle, a most attractive and well-arranged museum, which was visited last year by more than 20,000 persons, and if the noble Joslin Collection was added, Colchester would have the finest collection of Romano-British antiquities in the kingdom, not excepting the British Museum or that of York City. As it is one of the soundest of archæological axioms to retain objects that have been found as near as possible to the site of the discovery, it would be grievous not only for Colchester, but in the interests of real antiquaries in general, if the Joslin Collection were to be dispersed or leave the borough. The municipal life of Roman Britain, as revealed through such relics as these, should be studied on the spot. A representative committee has been formed, headed by the Mayor of Colchester (Mr. W. Gurney Benham) and the Lord-Lieutenant of Essex (Lord Rayleigh), with Dr. Laver, F.S.A., and Mr. J. C. Shenstone as honorary secretaries, to secure the necessary funds. They have issued a telling appeal on the subject, supported by letters from Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., and Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and we cordially wish them speedy success.



A movement is on foot, in which Sir Walter Phillimore and others are taking part, to induce the Government to make women eligible as members of Parish Councils in their forthcoming Bill. The *Antiquary* has no direct concern with any phase of politics, but it is within our province to state that, if women are excluded from Parish Councils, it will be a distinctly retrograde movement. From Elizabethan days downwards, and probably much earlier, women have been appointed to the parochial offices of overseer and churchwarden. The Derbyshire Quarter Sessional Court in 1684, and again in 1695, made the mistake of rendering void such female elections; but the illegality of this course was subsequently made manifest, and in 1712 "Mrs. Isabel Eyre widdow" was recognised by the court as "Head-borow and Overseer of the Poore of the Liberty of Woodland." During the

eighteenth century such appointments were by no means infrequent in Derbyshire.

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We understand that a project for printing the earlier records of the Corporation of the city of York is under discussion, and that the opinion of Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., has been invited. There are few, if any, of our municipal records that are of greater value and interest than those of York. The Freeman's Roll goes back to 1298, and is the oldest in the kingdom. Some damage was done to the old records, though not, we understand, to a serious extent, during the recent phenomenal floods, which penetrated into the cellars of the new buildings of the Guildhall.

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As will be noticed in another part of this issue, there has been a promising regeneration of the old Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, accomplished at the twenty-eighth annual meeting, under the more euphonious title of the Yorkshire Archæological Society. It might possibly have been better, as that young stripling the East Riding Antiquarian Society is a well-accomplished fact with a roll of over one hundred members, to have limited the title of the old association when it was being reformed; but there is every promise that there will be nothing but good feeling, and possibly a little wholesome rivalry, between the child and the parent. The Rev. Dr. Cox, the president of the East Riding Society, has been elected on the council of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, whilst Mr. John Bilson, of Hull, one of the best antiquaries of Holderness, and an old council member of the Yorkshire association, is one of the last acquisitions to the East Riding Society. This seems a happy solution, at all events for the present, of a position that was becoming somewhat strained.

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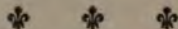
Mr. Charles J. Clark, of 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the publisher of various high-class and well-illustrated works, proposes, on May 1, to issue the first number of a new quarterly antiquarian magazine, to be termed the *Illustrated Archæologist*. The prospectus gives an attractive forecast of good things; and as that capable antiquary, Mr. J. Romilly Allen,

F.S.A., so well known as the author of *Early Christian Symbolism* and *The Monumental History of the Early British Church*, and as the able editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has been secured as editor for this new venture, success is certainly merited, and will, we feel sure, be attained. We are glad to quote one of the opening paragraphs of the prospectus, as between us there will be no rivalry, but rather co-operation: "Believing, as we do, that any attempt to imitate, and thus enter into competition with, journals of a similar kind already in existence would serve no useful purpose, and also probably end in failure, an endeavour will be made to strike out an entirely new line, so as to establish a *clientèle* amongst as large a class of readers as possible. One of the main differences between our new venture and the archæological magazines at present extant will be that, instead of the illustrations being looked upon as a minor consideration compared with the letterpress, they will form the principal feature, and the descriptive matter will be made subservient to them. In fact, the *Illustrated Archæologist* will bear the same sort of relation to the *Antiquary* as the *Illustrated London News* or the *Graphic* does to the *Times*."

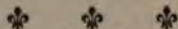
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We announce, with deep regret, the death of Mr. Morris Charles Jones, F.S.A., which took place on January 27, at his residence, Gungrog Hall, Welshpool. He was for many years a solicitor in Liverpool, and for two years in succession Mayor of Birkenhead. He was nominated High Sheriff for Montgomeryshire for this year, but was excused from serving on the ground of ill-health. He was an active magistrate for that county. He was elected F.S.A. in 1870; was the founder and chief supporter of the Powysland Club in 1867, and of the Powysland Museum and Library, established in 1873. Since 1867 he has been editor of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. He was also on the council of the Shropshire Archæological Society. He was the author of the *Sheriffs of Montgomeryshire*, and numerous antiquarian books and pamphlets. In 1876 a public testimonial was presented to him on account of his services to archæology. He was interred at Welshpool on

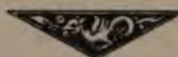
January 31, in his 74th year. To Mr. Morris Jones is due the collection of money sufficient to cover the expense of excavating the foundations of the abbey of Strata Marcella. He was a constant contributor to the *Antiquary* under its present editorship, and took a keen interest in the articles on Provincial Museums, which he thought likely to be productive of much good.



We also regret to announce the death of Colonel Thomas William Fletcher, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., at his residence, Lawneswood House, near Stourbridge, on February 1, in his 85th year. He was an archæologist of some eminence; but his only antiquarian publication was a small volume containing the genealogies of his own and kindred families.



The Council of the Royal Archæological Institute are to be much congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., and Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., as honorary secretaries; the former to act as Director, and the latter as Secretary proper. Both of these gentlemen are capable, energetic, and experienced antiquaries, and their accession to office will, we feel sure, mark an era of advance in the affairs of the Institute.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

M. D'ARBOIS DE JOUBAINVILLE announced to the Paris Academy of Inscriptions last year his opinion that the name Britain was given to our island before and independently of the British invasion from Gaul. According to this Breton Celtic scholar the name Qrtanis, in adjective form Qrtanicos, in Irish Cruitnech, was given to the Picts who originally inhabited our shores. This name in Gaulish was pronounced Pretanicos, so that when Pytheas made his famous voyage he took thence the denomination Πρετανικὴ νῆσος. A century later the Britanni, a

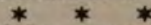
Gaulish tribe, invaded the island, and drove the Picts out of the greater portion of it; and in the confusion thence arising between the names, so like each other, employed to designate the conquerors and the conquered, sprang the name Περραιβοί and Βερραινική νῆσος, which clung ever since to our country.



Excavations having been made amongst the ruins of the massive tower, once covered with bas-reliefs, long known to exist at Dobroudja in Roumania, most of the ancient sculptures have been recovered, and they are found to represent scenes similar to those on the famous column at Rome. It is thus proved to have been erected in 108, to commemorate Trajan's victories over the Dacians. From this monument erected by that emperor the ancient town was called Tropaios, or Tropæum Trajani, hence Dobroudja. The excavations when concluded will be fully reported and enriched with illustrations by their superintendent, the director of the museum at Bucharest.



The Pope has sent to the Chicago Exhibition, under the care of one of the Vatican officials, Commendatore Stevenson, two large maps belonging to the Borgia Museum, one that of Diego Ribiera, of the year 1529; the other original or copy, author unknown, made immediately after the discovery of America, and showing the dividing line of Alexander VI.; a phototype of the Brief of Nicholas V. in the *Regesta* of the Vatican archives, addressed in 1448 to the two Icelandic bishops of Skalholt and Hóla, concerning the despatch of missionaries to Greenland; a phototype of the letter of Christopher Columbus to the treasurer Raphaël Sanchez, now in the Vatican library, containing a narrative of the discovery of the New World, a printed sheet of which only two or three copies are known to exist; transcripts of the first Papal Bulls issued to American settlements; MSS. notices of the family of Columbus and other documents. A United States man-of-war has been sent to convey these treasures to New York.



Professor Gatti has communicated to the Accademia dei Lincei an inscription on a marble slab found at Salona, belonging to

the age of Trajan, or Adrian, from which we learn that one M. Pomponius Zosimus constructed a monument for family burial, in which he placed his daughter, a son, or a libertus. It is, moreover, stated that Pomponius was a merchant of timber for building purposes, and that his son or libertus exercised himself, *lapide lusit*, with stones of 40, 50, to 100 lbs. weight. Professor Gatti here sees an instance of gymnastic exercise with dumb-bells, the first yet recorded for us in an inscription, though in the excavations at Pompeii several examples of such weights, varying from 10 to 50 lb., were found. This youth may have exercised himself with two weights of 50 lb. each.

* * *

Since the complete disinterment of the rich mansion discovered last July, where in the centre of the peristyle were found fictile representations of a toad, a frog, and two crocodiles, which had been used as mouths for water in the fountain, made of fire-baked clay, and covered with a coat of coloured glass, nothing of importance has been discovered at Pompeii, except some antefixes in the form of comic female masks, which came to light in the same insula 2a of Regio V., in which excavations are still being made.

* * *

Among the discoveries in Rome of last year, not already mentioned, is that of a portion of the Servian wall in the works for the new monument on the capitol, and later on of a house with painted walls, close to the former in the Via delle Tre Pile; of considerable portions of the Pons Ælius to the left of the Ponte St. Angelo; two marble pilasters which formed part of the parapet of the ancient Valentinian bridge brought up by the dredge from under the second arch of the Ponte Sisto, on which we read a dedication of the Emperor Valens; and some pillars of different marbles found near the smaller door of St. Martino ai Monti, which may have belonged to some large hall of Trajan's baths.

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The dredge also fished out of the Tiber last October a gold ring, a winged genius in bronze, and several inscribed marble slabs. The neck of an amphora with painted inscription, together with a gray granite column,

were found, the former in Via dei Chiavari, and the latter near the hospital of St. Cosimato in Trastevere; while fragments of sepulchral inscriptions were found in the new street called after Vittorino da Feltre. It must also be noted that another archaic tomb came to light last year on the Esquiline.

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About the same time some fresh inscriptions appeared in the sepulture of the Roman soldiers in Concordia Sagittaria. In the territory of ancient Concordia a dedication recording the *pagus Facanus* was also found, the first intimation we have of *pagi* into which this colonial land was divided.

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Last September 165 tombs were found about a mile from Ornavasso, near Domo d'Ossola, not far from the railway, while others may be concealed under the church of St. Bernardo, which gives its name to the locality. They consisted of a rectangular grave, with dry walling at the sides. The bodies were laid upon a bed of sand, without any layer of stones beneath, but with a stone covering; the arms were placed at the side, and at the foot metal vessels and other furniture of the funereal deposit. The orientation of the tombs was from north-east to south-east. Some of the deeper tombs towards the north contained from twenty-five to thirty articles—swords, lances, silver cups, etc. The coins date from 520 to 700 A.U.C.

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On two handles of a vase discovered by Signor Stais at Nauplia, belonging to the age of Mycenæ, some signs have been observed incised resembling the Greek letter H. This sign does not seem to be a simple ornament, and its recurrence as a letter in so early an epoch is remarkable. Others think it may be nothing more than a numeral or a maker's mark, like masons' marks on stones.

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The remains of the stoa lately discovered at Epidauros seem to be identical with the building described by Pausanias, and called by him the Stoa of Kotys. It had fallen to ruins, and had been restored by the Emperor Antoninus according to the Greek traveller. A little terra-cotta pyramid which belonged

to the roof bears the letters *ΑΥΤΩΝΕΙΝ*, viz., Antoneinos in Greek. Many inscriptions were found in the same excavations. One is a catalogue of offerings for a sacrifice; another is archaic, containing a dedication to Æsculapius. But of a special importance are some signatures of sculptors, one giving us the names of Xenophilos and Straton, who evidently worked in common, and are mentioned by Pausanias.

Amongst the most recent additions to the Athenian Archæological Museum are objects from the Heraion of Argos, and from Eubœa. The former consist chiefly of fragments of sculpture, amongst which we note a woman's head, half natural size; a marble lion's head, the torso of a victory of natural size and excellent workmanship, and the fragmentary torso of a youth nude. The objects from Eubœa consist of a number of various vases discovered in the excavations of Signor Lambros at Eretria. The majority of these latter present figured subjects of uncommon interest.

Some sponge-divers have brought up from the Saronic Gulf a hoard of 944 silver and gold coins, but the character and age of the treasure have not yet been announced.

Dr. Doerpfeld has discovered in his researches for the fountain of the Nine Springs two wells, which, as is proved by their contents, were filled in during the sixth century B.C., as they contained fragments of pottery of that period. The reason why they were disused is, according to the discoverer, that the fountain built by Pisistratus made them no longer necessary.

On the same site was discovered the terminus of a large water conduit, forming an additional proof of the nearness of the long-sought spring. This channel is different from the one, soldered with lead, conducting water to the Acropolis, to feed the fountains of the Eleusinion or temple of Demeter and Kore. The exact site of the present works is on the road on the south-west of the Acropolis, facing the Propylæa, and leading to the Agora or market-place, and, when finished, topographical discoveries of the highest importance will be the result.

Owing to the funds at the disposal of the German Institute being exhausted, the excavations are now being continued at the expense of the Greek Archæological Society.

The recent storms in Greece have denuded a wall of polygonal stone in the neighbourhood of Mantinea, which appears to have been only the foundation of some vast public building.

At the crossing of the streets of Aristides and of the Infant Asylum near the New Exchange at Athens, in digging the foundations of a house some remains have been found of the ancient circuit walls. Hard by was a marble sarcophagus.

Dr. Doerpfeld next spring, besides the usual archæological excursion with his followers in Peloponnesos, will also visit with those who wish to accompany him the chief Greek islands.

The last number of the *Jahrbuch* of the German Archæological Institute contains a long report on the excavations of the *Limes Germanicus*.

The famous winged lion on the column in the Place of St. Mark, in Venice—described by Mr. Ruskin as "one of the grandest things produced by mediæval art, which all men admire and none can draw"—has been thoroughly examined and repaired, under the direction of the Cavaliere Boni, a distinguished Italian architect, who has published a report on the subject. Originally the lion was gilt, and traces were found of gilding on the upper paw. The eyeballs are of a vitreous material, white and pellucid, with triangular facets; but these do not appear to be the original eyes, which are supposed to have been of cornelian, chrysoprase, or other opalesque quartz. The animal is constructed of small pieces of bronze about one-third of an inch thick, secured by screws to an iron framework. The framework and screws having oxidized, it became necessary to remove the lion from the column and to replace the iron framework by a frame of bronze. Signor Boni, on apparently sound reasoning, believes that the lion, as well as the capital

which bears it, is twelfth-century work, and therefore a century older than Mr. Ruskin's estimate.



Archæological Discoveries in Italy.

By DR. F. HALBHERR.

DURING the last few years Sicily, especially in its eastern portion, where the royal inspector of antiquities, Dr. P. Orsi, has laboured with such indefatigable zeal, has been one of the chief fields of archæological discovery in Italy. Not only the remains of Greek and Roman civilization, but also of the pre-historic Sicilian population, have formed the object of Dr. Orsi's researches. After the excavations at Cozzo del Pantano, which revealed a very ancient necropolis, with remains of the pre-Hellenic age, and objects of both bronze and terra-cotta of Mycenæan character, he took in hand, and brought to a close during the last months fresh work at the necropolis of Megara Hyblæa. The tombs explored in this latter place amount in all to about a thousand, and the objects brought to light are so numerous and various that they now form a considerable section of the Syracusan Museum, while they enable us to study the Greek life of this ancient city in various aspects. The metals are represented by silver ornaments as buttons, rings, etc., and by bronze brooches and embossed work, arms, etc.; terra-cotta here figures chiefly in vases and in some figurini; but the vases are of great importance owing to their number, diversity of age, and the variety of their scenes and decorations. They are for the most part proto-Corinthian and Corinthian. Some articles in glass found at the same time are of peculiar interest. Dr. Orsi has now begun excavating another Greek necropolis, that of Syracuse itself.

Between these two campaigns of excavations Dr. Orsi found time to make some sample diggings in the country round about Priolo, where traces exist of buildings belong-

ing to various periods of antiquity. One of the chief results of these latter explorations was the disinterring of a subterranean sepulchral chamber adorned with *stucchi*, with its walls honeycombed with *loculi*, upon which were some graffite inscriptions partly sepulchral, consisting of names of the deceased, and partly erotic, these latter being probably of posterior date. In another experimental boring, within the ruins of an ancient house, was found a bronze tube, or *étui*, containing a thin piece of silver covered with cabalistic characters, as also a small round bronze plate, like the inscribed *bullæ* used by the Romans for putting round the necks of their slaves to prevent them running away. The master's name, however, does not appear to have been as yet written on the disk. In the works of demolition still in progress in the middle of the city of Florence for purposes of rebuilding and sanitation, besides the mural paintings of the fifteenth century already mentioned in the *Antiquary*, other discoveries have been made from time to time touching this ancient Roman city. Some of these are of value for determining points of topographical interest. But in building a large house between Piazza degli Strozzi and Via Pesciolini important remains of Roman houses of both the imperial and republican periods have come to light, as well as some fresh portions of the *thermæ*, or public baths, the existence of which was first recognised in the recent destruction of the church of San Donato dei Vecchietti. Some parts of the furnaces for heating water, and tubes, but above all several mosaic pavements, with other floors laid down in small brickwork and terra-cotta, were also disinterring. All these remains would in natural course have to be recovered and hid away, but the chief of them have been saved for the museum, accurate drawings being taken of the rest.

But the most unexpected revelation of all was the last, consisting of a very ancient tomb which has been discovered beneath a Roman mosaic pavement in the very centre of Florence. Hitherto no early Italic tomb has been found in either Florence or Fiesole, but this is supposed to be pre-Etruscan. It consists of a double cone formed by two large jars superposed mouth to mouth one upon the other, a very primitive mode of

burial characteristic of Vetulonia, and according to the mode of burial practised in the Italic, pre-Etruscan, and palæo-Etruscan necropolises. Within the sepulture formed thus by one vase 0.33 *m.* high and 0.89 *m.* in width, were found mixed with earth and bones fragments of three several brooches. Two fragments belonging to one *fibula* show that it had a wavy bow twisted like a rope. The vases, like *pithoi*, were of the usual black earth baked in the sun, unadorned, and furnished with only one horizontal handle. The exact position of the discovery now made is where a large warehouse is being constructed for Messrs. Simonelli in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, near the Via degli Anselmi, and at the depth in mètres of 4.75. All the area to the south of the new building, under the old Via degli Anselmi, and near and about the ancient church of San Miniato fra le Torri, along Via Pellicceria and other adjacent points, ought to be carefully watched and explored by the proper authorities. As two coins of Marcus Aurelius were found beneath the mosaic flooring, it must have been laid down at least after the time of that Emperor, and in doing so the top or mouth of the vase was broken, but it was not disturbed. As the workmen now engaged imagined the vase was full of coins, they took the greatest possible care in removing it, and its contents were most scrupulously sifted. The presence of *fibulae*, and the absence of the usual curved razor, show the burial was of a woman. It may be of the eighth or ninth century B.C.

In other cities of Tuscany Roman remains have recently come to light. At Lucca, in digging the Bientina Canal, a sepulchral chamber has been found in a ruined state. Within was a hollow tile, placed as a cover over a very fine painted vase, in good condition. The latter was found to be full of human bones, and contained, besides a pair of earrings, some pieces of amber, perhaps belonging to a necklace, a pin, and an amulet. These objects have been placed in the Lucca picture gallery.

But the chief interest always attaching to explorations in Tuscany is connected with the ancient Etruscan population. After the opening of the tombs at Vetulonia, which yielded a rich collection of antiquities in

gold, silver, and *buccheri*, which will be shortly described with illustrations by the discoverer, Cav. Falchi, the chief discovery has been of a new tomb at Corneto, which in the neighbourhood now goes by the name of the *tomba dei tori*, from the figures fully painted on its walls. The tomb consists of a principal chamber with two smaller ones adjoining. The chief objects of interest here are the mural decorations, the tomb having been apparently previously rifled of its grave-goods. The paintings are about the best preserved of any hitherto found, the colours being very vivid. They are *al fresco*, and belong, according to the judgment of Dr. Mariani, who was one of the first to inspect them, to the period of the most ancient-painted chambered tombs of the Tarquinian necropolis, viz., between the end of the sixth century and the beginning of the fifth century B.C. The subjects represented are of an obscene character. In addition to these are figures of monstrous or fantastic animals, as a chimæra with the body of a lion, a goat's head on its back, and a dragon's head at the end of its tail, a human-headed bull, and also another bull, a sphinx, etc. Amongst the human figures the chief is that of a nude youth on horseback, and a bearded warrior with helmet and breastplate. Vegetable forms fill the background.

Other Etruscan tombs and other sepulchral inscriptions, with objects of personal ornaments, as mirrors, etc., have also been found in the ancient territory of Chiusi. The inscriptions are both Etruscan and Latin. One is bilingual, but contains only proper names; another fragment is written in *boustrophedon*, and is almost the only example of the kind in Etruscan epigraphy. Comendatore Gamurrini, on visiting the locality, was able to examine a small fragment of a bronze tablet, bearing on one side the name of an Etruscan college, or brotherhood; while on the other the *coloni*, established by Sulla, had used it for inscribing the *lex repetundarum*. Of this latter inscription, however, only a few letters remain.

In the works for regulating the course of the Adige at Verona some archæological discoveries have also been made during last year, especially epigraphical. Of these Dr. Ricci will give an account shortly in the

Notizie dei Lincei. Of particular importance is one inscription containing a vow to Venus inscribed on a square base found under the first arch of Ponte Nave. It is as follows :

VENERI . SACR.
CVSONIA . TERTVLLA

This is the first dedication to this goddess found at Verona. The dedicator belongs to the *Gens Cusonia*, already known from other Veronese inscriptions. Signor Sgulmero, of the Veronese Library, has observed that other members of this family were spread over the whole of Cis-Alpine Gaul. The inscriptions already known to us mention nine, viz., two at Torcello, one at Padua, at Montagnana, at Este, at Oderzo, at Aquileia, at Belluno, and, lastly, one at Rovereto. Near Rovereto a prehistoric and a Roman discovery have been made and announced elsewhere.

Sardinia has been particularly rich in archæological discoveries this year. Several burial-places were explored, especially at Olbia and at Tibula, where a large number of tombs were found formed of large *amphore* in terra-cotta of peculiar shape. Several Latin inscriptions came to light in the necropolis of Tharros. But the discovery of Christian sepulchres belonging to the catacombs of Cagliari is of particular interest. They belong to the end of the third and beginning of the fourth century A.D., and have yielded some Christian inscriptions, and some fragments that had belonged to pagan tombs. They possess *loculi* with paintings on the walls, representing scenes recurring in the Roman catacombs of the same period, e.g., the resurrection of Lazarus, Jonas swallowed by the whale, etc.

A collection of bronze and iron objects was found near Siniscola, consisting of arms, cups, vases, and a boat in bronze, 17 centimètres long, in perfect preservation. At the prow is a stag's head projecting forwards, and across the middle of the boat is a bronze hoop fastened by two buttons for suspending it as a votive offering, probably of the Sardinian troops, who fought under Carthaginian leaders, in the Sicilian and Libyan wars. Of such votive ships we had already some specimens from this island. This one has special interest owing to its accurate

workmanship and excellent preservation, which give us information as to several details of construction.

Besides the discoveries of necropoles of historic times in Sardinia, during the course of last year, some remains of the prehistoric age have been found in the island. In the district called Pelosinu, in the commune of Torpe, remains have been found of the sepultures of the so-called Giants, and a kind of wall made of large stones roughly dressed on one side only. Not far from here Signor Tamponi was able to verify the existence of a very ancient artificial cave hewn out of a mass of black rock, about which were strewn huge blocks of unhewn rock. The grotto consisted of a short and straight *dromos* scooped out of the side of the rock and leading to a number of chambers, of which the largest is four-sided, and other eight smaller ones, all of the same size, and communicating with one another, by means of a small square opening.

But where prehistoric researches have been conducted with the greatest activity, and where the greatest results have been obtained, is in the valley of the Po. Last summer Signor Scotti resumed the investigation of a pile-settlement previously discovered in the Commune of Caorso, and the most western of the *terremare* of Emilia hitherto observed. This settlement, of the age of bronze, occupies a considerable area, and like all the pile-settlements of the region of the Po is in form quadrilateral, and it is oriented. Orientation amongst the prehistoric population of Northern Italy was determined by the position of the rising sun in spring and autumn. The pile supports have been defended by a mound running outside, and raised above the ancient level of the surrounding country, in front of which is a ditch. The earth turned up proves to be full of charcoal ashes, with vegetable and animal remains, as well as worked objects in bronze, stag's horn, and terra-cotta. All these were found at the foot of the piles, having been thrown down from the houses built on the superimposed floor. The fictile fragments are of a very rude kind, and imperfectly baked. The decoration, altogether primitive, has been made with the finger on the soft clay, and consists of the usual bands in relief arranged in the form of triangles or

of network. The handles present a great variety of form. The chief result of these excavations is the confirmation of the fact already observed that these primitive Italic settlements were constructed everywhere on one and the same type. In all these reigns the same system of a mound gently sloping to the outside down the bank of a ditch, and backed on the inner side by the upright piles or wooden supports.

Professor Pigorini has now concluded his excavations in the *terramare* of Castellazzo di Fontanellato, near Castel Guelfo of Parma, the most extensive of the ancient fortified villages hitherto discovered. Here we have again obtained confirmation of what had been observed in previous explorations elsewhere. One particular, however, observed here is that the quadrilateral form of the fortified settlement is modified at one angle. The south-west corner, instead of terminating in a right angle, projects in a more acute form. It was at this point that the artificial stream of water that fed the ditch entered, and the form of this angle is attributable to this circumstance. In the middle of the south side a bridge was found which crossed the ditch, and gave access from the village to the country outside. The ditch is 30 mètres wide, but the bridge is 60 mètres in length in order to allow of a gentle descent from the elevated platform. Near the western and southern sides in the exterior are two necropolises, in which some explorations were also made. Of the *terramare* discovered near Ognissanti, and examined in particular by Dr. Taramelli, of the Roman Archæological School, mention has been made in the monthly *Foreign Notes*.

Remains of bronze objects referable to the so-called Villanova period have also been discovered in central Italy at Montecastello Vibia, in the province of Perugia, not far from the right bank of the Tiber. They belong to a sepulchral deposit, and consist of two bronze spits, two *psal-stabs*, a crescent-shaped razor, a thin plate or greave, perhaps portion of a *cinturone* (stomach-protector), an ossuary or vase in three pieces, several *fibulae*, which are boat-shaped, a fragment of *æs rude*, two iron heads (for arms as a pike or lance), a piece of *bucchero*, and a *tazza* or cup of rude manufacture, but lathe-turned.

Old Houses in Bermondsey.

By E. M. BOUGHTON.

BERMONDSEY must in Saxon times have been a marshy island when the tide was out, and a wide expanse of water at high tide. *Beormund* is the Saxon word for proprietor, and *ea* or *ey* means water. Another authority gives us *Beorn*, a prince, and *mund*, peace, so that it may be interpreted as "the Prince's defence by the water." At any rate, Bermondsey existed in Saxon times, though now embanked and drained and grown populous and commercial; and Beormund's Ea may still be traced in Jacob's Island, well known to readers of *Oliver Twist*; and the ditches may be found, though for the most part drained and enclosed, that used at one time to be filled with water at the flow of the tide. These streams or ditches that intersected Bermondsey have greatly contributed to its prosperity, for it was owing to the good supply of water that tanners and skin-merchants, to whom Bermondsey is now in a great measure given over, first established themselves there. A mill at the river-side used to grind the corn of the Abbey that was subsequently established there; and as late as the beginning of this century there were disputes amongst the tanners and leathermongers as to the control of the mill and the water that came in with every tide. The Priory of Bermondsey is first mentioned in the Domesday Book, the King being Lord of the Manor, as Harold had been before him. "A new fair church was to be builded there, with twenty acres of meadow, and as much woodland as afforded pannage for hogs."

The monastery was founded 1081, when four Cluniac monks, Peter, Richard, Obstert and Umballa, came over from France, Peter being made Prior; it was accounted accordingly a priory of aliens. Aldwin Child, the founder, died in 1091, and William Rufus then gave the manor of Bermondsey to the monks with the appurtenances, and built them "a new great church." In 1371



SIR JOHN POPE'S HOUSE IN BERMONDSEY STREET.



BACK VIEW OF SIR JOHN POPE'S HOUSE, BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE PRIORY.

priorities of aliens being "seized into the King's hands," Denton, an Englishman, was made Prior.

Bermondsey parish church was built by the priors for their servants and retainers, and here a curious old silver salver, used now as an alms-dish, may be seen. Kings and queens, and many other distinguished visitors came to the great Cluniac Abbey. Katherine of France, widow of Henry V., died there, and Elizabeth Woodville spent her last days there more as prisoner than visitor, though at her own request she was buried at Windsor beside her lord.

The only remains of the Priory now to be traced are in the names of the adjacent streets. In the "Long Walk," once, doubtless, a green and retired lane paced by monks, is a small dirty quadrangle, formerly called King John's Court, now Bear Yard. In Grange Walk is part of the Gate House. Bermondsey Square was once the Base Courtyard. The Priory was dissolved in Henry VIII.'s time and pulled down; the manor was granted to Sir Robert Southwell, who sold it Sir John Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford. He pulled down the convent buildings, "and builded a goodly house of stone and timber," the remains of which may be seen in the eight old tenements in Bermondsey Street, now all shut up, and very soon to be cleared away. This house fell into the hands of the Earl of Sussex, Elizabeth's Chancellor, and Stowe gives a graphic account of his funeral procession from there. It was in Greenwich, and going on a visit to her Chancellor at this very house in Bermondsey, that Elizabeth stepped across the muddy street on Sir Walter Raleigh's mantle. The state of the streets has not altered so much in these later days as the inhabitants, who, instead of being noblemen with queens for their visitors, are tanners and fellmongers.

Holy Wells of Scotland: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from vol. xxvi., p. 216.)

ARGYLESHERE.

ORKTON OR SPEYSIDE: ST. MARY.



TOBER MORY, according to modern interpretation, signifies the Well of Mary, and is accounted most Christian. There is little doubt that the early Christian teachers wisely appropriated a much earlier popular veneration when they here built a chapel to the Blessed Virgin, and consecrated the well in her honour. It is doubtful whether this well is still treated with special honour, but it is probable that were we to visit it before dawn on the 1st of May—probably reckoned old style—we might see a good many folk, young and old, making their way to drink its waters on this the old spring festival of their ancestors.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

LOCHMABEN: ST. MARY MAGDALENE.

This well is near the site of the original parish church, at the west side of the town, on the shore of the Kirk Loch, and was dedicated in honour of St. Mary Magdalene. The well is enclosed with a stone and lime wall and roofed with freestone.

EDINBURGH.

LETHARN FARM: MID-CALDER.

The water of this well is very cool and clear, with a strong flavour of rotten eggs. It seems to go by no name in particular now, although the villagers in Mid-Calder state that it, once on a time, brought visitors from all parts of the county. It is about a mile and a half from the village. It is covered by a well and carefully-built structure, exceedingly simple in design.

RATHO: BONAR'S WELL.

This is a well of simple structure, a little south from the village, on the road from Ratho to Dalmahoy. It is now filled up and unused. It was once very celebrated.



HOLY ROOD: ST. VINING'S WELL.

A sanative fountain sprang up at Holyrood on the intercession of St. Vining, and remained in repute in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

FIFESHIRE.

CUPAR ANGUS: ST. BRIDE.

The village of Kettins lies little over a mile from Cupar Angus, in a southerly direction, and has, from its secluded situation, its salubrity, fertility, and quiet beauty, been frequently considered as having a greater resemblance to the English type of village than the Scotch; and there can be little doubt its origin dates from a very remote period—probably earlier than the church itself, of which the first known mention made is a reference to its patron saint, St. Bride or St. Bridget, in an old church document dated 1292-93. In connection with this it is also stated that there once existed a well, not far from the village, called "Bride's Well" or "St. Bride's Well," mention of which is made as having been in existence so early as the tenth century, but which of the two, church or well, should have the honourable precedence usually connected with old age must be left an open question.

ST. ANDREW'S.

On the Ordnance Map this well is simply marked "Holy Well"; it was, however, probably dedicated in honour of St. Andrew or St. Regulus. The building over it is very curious.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

TANTALLON CASTLE: ST. BALDRED'S WELL.

About half a mile south-west of Tantallon Castle there is a plentiful spring of water of peculiar excellence, substantially and tastefully enclosed, called Baldred's Well, which immemorially has supplied the inhabitants of Castleton, and even Auldham. It is held in high modern estimation for its qualifications to make tea.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 187.

BALMANO: ST. JOHN'S WELL.

There is at Balmano a fine spring well called St. John's Well, which in ancient times was held in great estimation. Numbers

who thought its waters of a sanative quality brought their rickety children to be washed in its stream. Its water was likewise thought a sovereign remedy for sore eyes, and by frequent washing was supposed to cure them. To show their gratitude to the saint, and that he might be propitious to continue the virtues of the waters, they put into the well presents—not, indeed, of any great value, or such as would have been of the least service to him if he had stood in need of money, but such as they conceived the good and merciful Apostle, who did not delight in costly oblations, could not fail to accept. The presents generally given were pins, needles, and rags taken from their clothes.—*Stat. Acc. of Scot.*, xviii., 630.

WHITEKIRK: ST. MARY'S WELL.

In times when more miracles were supposed to be wrought than at present, and pilgrimages more in vogue, it was said to be famous for the cure of barrenness. Drains and ditches, however, have not left the pilgrim a drop to drink.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 199.

STENTON: THE WELL OF THE HOLY ROOD.

Within 200 yards of the old church and village of Stenton, and close by the road leading thence to Dunbar, stands the Rood Well. The path from the old church to the well is paved with stone; this points to an extra amount of traffic to and from the well—a small circular building. The well is now filled up, but the building over it remains.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 169.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

ALNESS: ST. MARY'S WELL.

In the upper part of the parish of Alness there lies, between two steep hills, a beautiful loch, about three miles long by one mile broad. At the west end of this loch are the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel, surrounded by a graveyard, still used occasionally as a place of sepulture. The chapel was dedicated to [in honour of] the Virgin Mary. Between the chapel and the loch is a well called St. Mary's Well, the streamlet from which flows into the loch. From the chapel being situated there the glen has been named "Cille-Mhoire"—now corrupted into "Kildermorie"—and from the streamlet

flowing into the loch it has been named "Loch Moire."—*Trans. Gael. Soc., Inverness*, vol. vii., 1877-8.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

NIGG: ST. FITHOC OR FITTACK.

To the west of the bay of Nigg is the old church of St. Fittack, with a belfry bearing date 1704. The main building is older, but only the ruined and roofless walls now remain. Some distance south of the church, a spring dedicated to St. Fittack was long held in high veneration, and was the scene of superstitious observances which, in the early part of the seventeenth century, seem to have caused much tribulation of spirit to the Kirk-sessions of Aberdeen. Frequent ordinances forbid the inhabitants to resort to it, and in 1630 "Margaret Davidsar spous to Andro Adam, was adjudget in ane unlaid of fyve pounds to be payed to the collector for directing his nowriss with his bairne to St. Fiackres Well, and weshing the bairne tharin for recoverie of hir health; and the said Margarat and his nowriss were ordanit to acknowledge thair offence before the session for their fault, and for leaveing ane offering in the well. The said day it was ordanie be the hail session in ane voice. That of whatsumever Inhabitar within the burgh beis fund going to St. Fiackres Well in ane superstitious maner for seeking health thameselfis or bairnes, shall be censured in penatie and repentance in such degree as fornicatouris or efter tryall and conviction." All penalties seem, however, to have been ineffectual, for pilgrimages were made to it by the Aberdeen citizens down to the beginning of the present century. "In the month of May," says the then minister of the parish, writing in the *Old Stat. Acc.*, in 1793, "many of the lower ranks from around the adjacent city come to drink of a well in the bay of Nigg, called the Downy Well, and, proceeding a little further, go over a narrow pass, The Brigge of ae Hair, to Downy Hill, the latter being an eminence rising to 414 feet above sea-level, and about half a mile south of Nigg Bay."—*Brand, Pop. Sup.*, ii., 376.

MARYKIRK: ST. JOHN'S WELL.

This spring was in ancient times held in great veneration; its waters were believed to

possess healing-powers over various diseases. The faithful deposited gifts in the form of rags, pins, etc., as a propitiatory gift.

KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

TROQUEER: ST. KIERAN'S OR ST. QUERAN'S WELL.

This well is one of the numerous saints' or holy wells scattered over the county, and was long held in great repute for the cure of diseases, particularly those of women and children. Old people in the neighbourhood say they well remember its being resorted to by devotees, who hung pieces of cloth or ribbon upon the bushes growing near as offerings to the tutelary saint. Some years ago a tenant of the farm on which the well is situated picked up a few coins in the neighbourhood. On the well being cleaned in 1869, hundreds of coins were found at the bottom, almost all being of the smallest description of copper coin, dating from the time of Elizabeth to that of George III. None were of any particular interest or value; the greatest number are Scottish, and belong to the time of James VI., Charles I. and II. The circumstance that no coins were found of an older date than the reign of Elizabeth is not at all conclusive that offerings of a similar nature had not been made at much earlier periods. It will be observed that the oldest coins are the thinnest, and that although many are as thin as a sheet of writing paper—some were obtained so thin that they would not bear handling—the legend on them is perfectly distinct and legible; this of course would not have been the case had the thinning process been owing to wear and tear. When first taken out they were perfectly bright—as new copper—and had all the appearance of having been subjected to the action of an acid. Something in the water has acted very slowly as a solvent on the metal, and, acting quite equally over the whole surface, has reduced the coins to their present state; it is therefore reasonable to conclude that owing to the solvent properties of the water, any coins thrown into the well anterior to the date of those found may have been completely dissolved. There is nothing remarkable about the water of the well; it possesses no decided mineral properties; is not at all chalybeate, as so many of the

springs about are ; rising as it does through a bed of peat moss, a large quantity of marsh gas is disengaged when the bottom is stirred ; it has a uniform temperature of about 48° F., and is perfectly clear and tasteless. There is an old rhyme about two natural phenomena, as they were looked upon long ago—"a craig in carse, and a well in a moss." St. Queran's Well is "a well in a moss," and I suspect the feelings of wonder produced by what was looked upon as something "out of the common," and the circumstances of the well having been dedicated to a saint, have had more to do with bringing it into repute as possessing curative powers than any medicinal virtues the waters themselves possess. It will be noticed, on referring to the list of coins, that all the older ones, not Scottish, are exclusively Irish and French ; this indicates very clearly the much more intimate relations existing between this part of Scotland and France and Ireland than with England, although so near the Border.

Coins found in St. Queran's Well, 1869.

Scottish :

James VI., Hardheads or Bodles.
James VI., Twopenny pieces.
Charles I., Twopenny pieces.
Charles II., Turners and Half Turners.
William and Mary, Bodles.

Irish :

Elizabeth, Pennies and Halfpennies.

French :

Louis XIII., Double Tournois.

Fresia, Holland.

A few modern coins George II. and III., Pennies, Halfpennies, and Farthings.

No doubt many objects of interest would be discovered if other wells were thoroughly cleared out and carefully examined.

MAYFIELD: ST. RINGALD'S WELL.

There is a well here dedicated in honour of St. Ringald, Ringan, or St. Ninian.

LANARKSHIRE.

MAYBOLE: ST. HELEN.

This well was long famous for the cure of unthriving children at the change of the quarter, and more particularly at May Day, VOL. XXVII.

and was greatly resorted to even at a late date.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 171.

LIBERTON: ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

This well is about three-quarters of a mile south from the village of Liberton, near the site of the chapel erected by St. Margaret in honour of St. Catharine, and now stands in private grounds. Hector Boece gives the following account of the well and chapel : "Ab hoc oppido plus minus duobus passuum millibus, fons cui olei guttæ innatant scaturit ea vi, ut si nihil inde collegeris nihilo plus conflua quantum vis autem abstuleris nihilo minus remacat. Nattam esse auint effuso illic oleo Divæ Catherinæ, quod ad Divam Margaritam, ex Monte Sinia adferebatur. Fidem rei faciunt Fonti nomen Divæ Catherinæ inditum, atque in ejusdem honorem sacellum juxta, Divæ Margaritæ jussu ædificatum. Valet hoc oleum contra varias cutis scabrics." And Bellenden, in his *Translation*, vol. i., p. xxxviii., Edin., 1821, says : "Nocht two miles fra Edinburgh is ane fontane dedicat to Sanct Katrine, quhair sternis of oulie springis ithandle with sic abundance that howbeit the samin be gaderit away, it springis incontinent with gret abundance. This fontane rais throw ane drop of Sanct Katrine's oulie, quhilk was brocht out of Monte Sinai, fra her sepulture, to Sanct Margaret, the blissit Quene of Scotland. Als sone as Sanct Margaret saw the oulie spring ithandle, by divine miracle, in the said place, sche gart big ane chapell thair in the honour of Sanct Katrine. This oulie has ane singulare vertu agains all maner of kankir and skawis." "On the 8th of July, 1504, James IV. made an offering in Sanct Katrine's of the oly well." This king seems to have been singularly fond of making pilgrimages to chapels and wells. "James VI., on his return to Scotland in 1617, paid it a visit, and commanded it to be enclosed with an ornamental building, with a flight of steps to afford ready access to the healing waters ; but this was demolished by the soldiers of Cromwell, and the well now remains enclosed with plain stone work, as it was partially repaired at the Restoration." This reconstruction or restoration seems to have in its turn fallen into a state of dilapidation, as Mr. Muir speaks of

it being in that state in 1861. It was anciently called the "Balm Well." The well was long celebrated for the cure of cutaneous diseases, and it is still visited for its medicinal virtues. The nuns of the neighbouring convent of St. Catharine de Sienna are said to have proceeded annually in solemn procession to visit the chapel and well in honour of the saint. The following analysis was made by Dr. George Wilson, F.S.A.: "The water from St. Katherine's Well contains, after filtration, in each imperial gallon, grs. 28.11 of solid matter, of which grs. 8.45 consist of soluble sulphates and chlorides of the earths and alkalies, and grs. 19.66 of insoluble calcareous carbonates." The well is now carefully protected and looked after. The water varies in height with the season, and the oil seems to bubble up in an intermittent manner. From the line of the arch supporting the older portion, the roof is composed of long slabs of stone resting on the sides and on the top of each other, banked over with earth covered with shrubs. The following interesting note is from Seton's *Convent of St. Catharine of Sienna*: "The entrance to the well is surmounted by a semicircular stone, probably a lintel from the adjoining church of St. Margaret, bearing the date 1563, and a stone charged with a saltire and other indistinct figures between the letters A.P. But for the saltire I should have felt disposed to regard the letter P as indicative of *Preston*, the surname of the former proprietors of Craig Millar and other lands in the neighbourhood of St. Catharine's, by one of whom, however, the saltire may have been introduced, either as a national or a religious device."—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 188.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL: ST. MUNGO'S WELL.

This well is curiously situated in the cathedral crypt, and points to the spring having been well known, and possibly regarded with feelings of veneration, before the building of the present structure. It is exceedingly simple.—*Ibid.*, 182.

GLASGOW: THE LADY WELL.

This well has been restored and rebuilt. We have not been able to find any drawing showing the original structure. It is impos-

sible to imagine that the present building bears any resemblance to the former, it being now strictly classic in design and detail. The cross and urn are of cast metal. "Lady Love" or "Lady Well," so called after a fountain at the bottom of the Craigs (now included in the Necropolis), was sacred in Popish times to the Virgin.—*Merchant's House of Glasgow*, 538.

CAMBUSLANG: BORGIE WELL.

The Borgia Well, at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, is credited with making mad those who drink its water, according to a local rhyme:

"A drink of the Borgia, a bite of the weed,
Sets a' the Cam' Slang folk wrang in the head."

The weed is the weedy fungi. The story, however, must be implied satire on the Cambuslang people generally, for the original Borgia's Well, which was blocked up some years ago, was the principal water supply of the district.—*Folk Medicine*, Folk-Lore Soc. Pub., p. 103.

SHOTTS: ST. CATHARINE'S WELL.

There is upon the great road, immediately below the church, a copious fountain of excellent water, known by the name of the Cat's or Kate's Well. This name is no doubt got from St. Catharine, to whom the church was dedicated.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 188.

GLASGOW: ST. ENOCH'S WELL.

The following references to this well are taken from the *Glasgow Burgh Records*:

"16th Marth, 1573.—Johne Blakwod is fund in the wrang and amerchiament of court for delvyng down of the erd besyde S. Thenewis Woll, quhilk is commoun, purposyng to appropriat the samyn to himself, and dwme gevin heir upon."

"16th June, 1595.—The baillies ordanes the maister of work to repair the brig at S. Tinewas Well besyde the Greyne to be ane futte rod in tyme cumyng."

Macgeorge, in his *History of Old Glasgow*, p. 145, says: "It was shaded by an old tree, which drooped over it, and which remained till the end of the last century. On this tree the devotees who frequented the well were accustomed to nail, as thank-offerings, small bits of tin-iron, probably manufactured

for the purpose by a craftsman in the neighbourhood, representing the parts of the body supposed to have been cured by virtue of the blessed spring, a practice still common in Roman Catholic countries. The late Mr. Robert told me that he had been informed by an old man, a Mr. Thomson, who had resided in the neighbourhood, that at the end of the last century or the beginning of the present he had recollected this well being cleared out, and of seeing picked out from the débris at the bottom several of those old votive offerings which had dropped from the tree, the stump of which at that time was still standing. St. Enoch or Thenew was the mother of St. Kentigern.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 190.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOW: ST. MICHAEL'S WELL.

The building covering this well dates only from 1720; nothing more seems known about it. It is conjectured that the statue was taken from the Cross Well when restored about that date, and placed here to represent St. Michael, who is the patron saint of Linlithgow Church. Why the saint should bear the shield showing the arms of the burgh (a corrupt rendering, by the way) is a question. There is a strangely-carved effigy of the archangel with this laudatory legend: "Saint Michael is kinde to strain-gers." With the exception of the statue, which is undoubtedly of much earlier date than 1720, the structure shows the utter absence of architectural knowledge, especially Gothic, characteristic of the last century in Scotland.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, v., N.S., 177.

TORPICHEN: ST. JOHN'S WELL.

Here there is a strong spring of deliciously tasted water, due east from the preceptory, said to have been visited by the knights for their morning draught. In the courthouse of what is said to have been their town-house in Linlithgow, and the remains of which are still of great interest, there is an excellent well of pure cold water.—*Ibid.*, 192.

NAIRNSHIRE.

RAIT: ST. PETER'S.

There is a well here known as St. Peter's Wishing Well.

PEEBLESSHIRE.

MINCHMUIR: CHEESE WELL.

At the Cheese Well it was customary to throw a piece of cheese into the well, but a pin is more commonly used. The country girls imagine that the well is in charge of a fairy or spirit, who must be propitiated by some offering.

TRAQUAIR: THE CHEESE WELL.

This well is situated on one of the higher points of the old drove road from Selkirk to Carlisle, and local tradition requires an offering of a piece of cheese from those passing the well. The offering is supposed to propitiate the fairies and warlocks, rendering the passage along the road safe to man and beast. The road is still much used for cattle-driving, and is one of our finest hill roads. The custom is still kept up, and many times I have found comparatively large quantities of cheese and bread in it. Some years ago it was almost choked up with moss, but my father and myself cleaned it out then, and have continued the operation whenever in the neighbourhood.

PERTHSHIRE.

AUCHMORE, KILLIN: THE WELL OF THE WHOOPING COUGH.

This stone is called the Well of the Whooping Cough, and was formerly famous for the cure of this malady. The boulder has a rain-filled cavity on one of its projecting sides. The cavity in this case consists of a deep basin penetrating through a kind of arched recess into the heart of the boulder, and this accounts for its being styled a "well." There is no indication of any sepulchral or religious site close by it, but there is a large stone well of massive stones, with a few faint cup-markings on them within a short distance, near Kinnoul House. There are people in the village of Killin who remember being taken to the stone to drink from the cavity for the cure of whooping cough, but the practice has now (1884) died out, and the existence of the stone is known only to a few.—*Antiquary*, x. 32.

RIEMORE: GREW'S WELL.

Sunday last, being known as "Grew's Well Sunday," a good number visited this

lovely spot, situate in the glens of Riemore, about six or seven miles from Dunkeld. In superstitious times, Grew's Well, which was one of the holy wells of the district, played an important part, and it was largely resorted to on the first Sabbath of May, O.S., by pilgrims, who expected miraculous cures from drinking its waters, etc. These large assemblages led to excesses of various kinds, and a visit to the wells about fifty years ago, when these gatherings were in full swing, was sometimes far from pleasant. Since that time, however, things have greatly altered for the better, and a visit to the well can now be made, on this time-honoured day, by all who love old scenes and associations, without any fear of being disturbed by noisy or unseemly demonstrations of any kind.—See *Gentleman's Mag. Lib.*, iii.



Some Notaries' Signs-Manual.

By REV. JOSEPH HIRST.

IN the Manuscript Collection of Ratcliffe College there is a thin quarto of some 40 pages of thick paper, consisting of legal documents in various handwritings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, loosely sewn together, most of which, instead of a signature, bear, in the same handwriting as the document itself, three or more lines beginning with the words *Et ego*, followed by a Christian name, after which, in many cases, comes a notary's sign. The handwriting of the body of each deed has proved so far to be well-nigh illegible, only part of a line here and there having as yet been deciphered. The volume comes from the Fantoni sale in Rome, and it is known that in the Middle Ages Italian notaries used such signs instead of their proper signature.

Signatures were not always considered necessary to prove the authenticity of a deed. For instance, in the eleventh century the witnesses either raised their hands or touched the deed with the hand, thereby promising to bear witness to its genuineness, if required. Then again, a seal long held place as a

sufficient substitute for a signature. A third means of authenticating a document was to make mention therein of the witnesses who were present when it was drawn up, before each of whose names was often placed a cross. Seals instead of signatures occur frequently in the twelfth century, and are quite common in the thirteenth century; the names of witnesses, instead of real or vicarious signatures (as a + placed by the notary), were common in the eleventh century, still more in the twelfth century, and became well-nigh general in the thirteenth century, when the affixing of seals was not in itself thought enough to prove the authenticity of a deed.

At length, in the thirteenth century, the signatures of notaries became a recognised institution, and stood in stead of all other proof. In 1358 the notaries of the King of France were forbidden by Charles Duke of Normandy, and regent of the kingdom, to sign letters passed in the royal council unless they were subscribed by at least three of those who had assisted at it. In 1321 Philip V. of Spain had forbidden any letters to be officially sealed unless written by the hands of notaries or signed by them.

The notaries of the French kings of the first and second race were accustomed to draw around the place where the seal was set a kind of paraph, or the figure of a beehive; and Papebroch thought he had discovered therein the origin of those conventional signs made with a stamp or with the pen, of which notaries made afterwards such great use, especially in Italy. But this custom obtained even among the ancient Romans, who sometimes stamped their names with a signet or with an open seal or stencil, within which the lines were traced.

The signatures of several notaries, written in full, may be seen in a deed of 1297, the first of which runs thus: *Et ego idem Raimundus de Pradali notarius publicus antedictus subscribo et signo Domino Philippo regi francie.** When notaries in the thirteenth century are said to have signed a deed, the term was often employed for a flourish of the pen, or open stencil, within which their name was sometimes written in full, but often represented only by its initials. In the most

* Migne, *Dictionnaire de Pallographie*, Paris, 1854, col. 591.

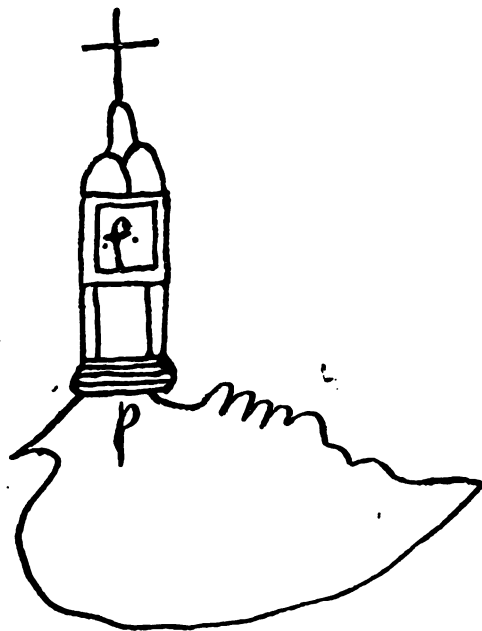
ancient stamps no name appears; but later on an open space was left for it, and it was added with the pen. The first dated and signed document in our fourteenth-century book is attested both by a notary's sign-manual, with his initials, and with a stamped fleur-de-lys, on either side of which are impressed the same initials, F. and P.

I. The first signed deed occupies four pages, and begins: *In nomine Xti Dni ab anno Dni nativitate M.ccc.Lxxxvii. Indictione V^a 7^{mo} 5^{mo}, et anno 3^o Pontificatus Dni nri dñi. Innocentii Divina providentia pp^a viii^{ti}. Die Sabato duodecimo Maii.*

The notary's sign, figured below, has been written first, as it occupies the middle of the eight lines of attestation, beginning thus:

Et ego Formastus Imperial. auctorit. notarius.

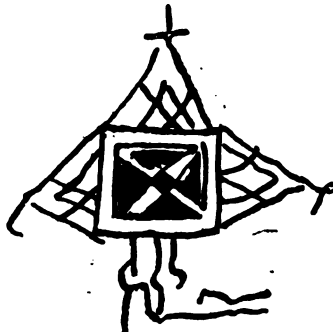
Olim Pinus (?) Judex ordinarius nterfui.....



II. The second deed,* signed in the usual way, is of two pages, and begins: *In nomine*

* An intervening document, on two pages, begins: *In nomine Dni Anno Dni M^occc^olxxxxi, Indictione xiiii, et Dni Bonifacii Divina providentia pp. noni, Secundo, die viii mn. Octobris.* Another is dated, *In*

Dni Anno Dni mllmo. cclxxxx quinto Indict. III^a et pont. Dni Bonifacii pp^a noni die nono mensis Junii, sexto. The sign is in the middle of the page, just below the five lines which begin, *Et ego Nicolaus X^o [Christopher?] de mandato pot. Imperial. auctorit. notarius publicum signum meum apposui*



III. The next deed, of three pages, is signed: *Et ego Hieronymus notarius s. matris Ecclesie, publicus Imperial. auctorit. notarius ac Judex ordinarius...*, and ends: *publicamque ad fidem meo signo signavi*, with, below, the following sign:



IV. The next deed, of two pages, apparently of 1380, is signed: *Et ego Johannes ... de mandato Imperial. auctorit. notarius et Judex ordinarius ... notarius Episcopalis ... publico meo signo signavi.*



nomine Dni, Anno Dni millesimo cclxxxviii. Indict. xii et Pont-Dni Urbani pp. vi die octavo mensis Decembris, decimo.

V. The last deed occupies five pages, and is signed: *Et ego Guido vice D. ... pub. Imperialis auct. notarius officialis præfata D. ... potestatis ... publicumque signum meum apposui.*



It will be observed that the notaries whose signs-manual are given above all sign themselves notaries by imperial authority, one (No. III.) by Papal, and one (No. IV.) Episcopal. In fact, Emperors, Popes, and Bishops instituted notaries.

The deeds in this book not signed by them have borne a seal, remains of which can still be seen. The Benedictine authors of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique** say that the common phrase, *Teste signeto meo Manuali huic præsentis schedula appposito* refers to the sign or paraph like those seen after each of the five deeds here specified, the use of the paraph for a signature having become generally established towards the fifteenth century. From that time deeds often ended with the words, *Signé avec paraphe*, or *Signatum N. et N. cum paraphis*.

Notaries public were at that time created most frequently by imperial authority, when they were allowed to exercise their functions in Rome itself, and in the whole of Italy, except Venice, and for some time the two Sicilies. They were called: *Sacri Palatii*, *Sacri Imperii Notarii*, *Notarii Domni Imperatoris*, *Notarii Palatini*, *Regalis Curie Notarii*, *Imperialis Aulae Scriniarii*, etc.

In the thirteenth century there were in Rome and in the States of the Church a great number of notaries created by Apostolic authority, and these were enabled to execute deeds in France, England, and Spain, etc. In creating a notary the Pope administered the following oath, after observing the same ceremonial that was customary in making a

judge: *De Scriniario eodem modo fit, sicut de Judice. Sed juramento ejus hoc additur: "Chartas publicas nisi ex utriusque partis consensu non faciam. Et si forte ad manus meas Instrumentum falsum devenerit, nisi exinde mihi periculum immineat, cancellabo." Tunc Pontifex dat ei Pennam cum Calamario, sic dicens: "Accipe potestatem condendi Chartas publicas secundum Leges & bonos mores."**

In ancient times, kings, nobles, bishops, and abbots, all had one or more official notaries in their service. Muratori quotes *Notarii Welphonis Ducis* and also *Marchionis Tusciae*. In the archive of San Zenone at Verona he found a deed, dated 1178, with the attestation *Ego Fantolinus Notarius Domini Welfonis Ducis, ab Imperatore Frederico confirmatus postea*, etc. The diploma of Hugh and of Lothair, Kings of Italy in 942, granting to the Bishop of Reggio the faculty of having notaries, runs thus: *Concedimus denique eidem Advocatos sive Notarios quantos aut quales Pontifices vel ministri Ecclesiae elegerint tam de suis, quamque de alienis liberis hominibus, qui ejusdem Episcopii vel Canonice; seu omnium Clericorum suorum rerum utilitates exercere noscuntur.*†

Judges and notaries, often unable to write themselves, were wont to dictate their acts to a scribe. Thus, in a diploma of Grimuald, Duke of Benevento, we read: *Quam vero membranam concessionis dictavi Ego Wiso Subdiaconus ex jussione supradictæ Potestatis tibi Pergoaldo Notario scribendum.*‡

At Ratcliffe College is a Sienna notary's deed, in faded ink, on a piece of very fine parchment, measuring 6½ by 5½ inches, of 1234, beginning: *In nomine Dñi amen. Nos Transmundus Petro Anibalis Divina gratia rom. consul et senarum pot. ex officio quod gerimus de consilio consensu et parabola Dñi Turchii judicis quod non sit solum solvi faciatis.* After the date: *Actum sēnis coram notario ... testibus præsentibus anno Dñi millo cxxxiiii die ii mensis Jan. Indict. viii*, is the following notary's sign, with three lines of subscription:

* Muratori, *Antichità Italiane*, in Monaco, 1765, tom. i., p. 100.

† *Ibid.*, p. 95.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 98.

* Migne, col. 1164



The subscription runs thus: *Ego Johannes notarius prædictus interfui, et quod est supra legitur de mandato dictæ pot. et dictorum officialium subscripsi et publicavi.*



Prelates of the Black Friars of England.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 213, vol. xxvi.)

TITULAR PROVINCIALS.

F. ANGELO BETTINI, a Florentine, appointed 19 Oct., 1546.

F. VINCENZO GIUSTINIANI, a Chiote, appointed in 1553; elected Master-General of the Order 28 May, 1558.

VICARS GENERAL

F. WILLIAM PERIN. Appointed by the Master-General in 1556. Buried, 22 Aug., 1558, in the choir of his Convent of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, London.

F. RICHARD HARGRAVE. Appointed by the Master-General, 24 Dec., 1558. Died in exile, in the Netherlands, at the end of 1566. The Dominican Province totally disorganized for fifty-six years; formed into a Congregation in 1622; and restored in 1686.

PRIORS.

OXFORD. Dedication: B. Virgin Mary; St. Nicholas. Founded in 1221; suppressed, July, 1538.

F. *Gilbert de Fresnay*, in 1221, and 1230. F. *Jocius* or *Josias*, in 1233. F. *Simon de Bovill*, in 1238; Chancellor of the University, in 1238, and again in 1244. F. *Hugh de Musterby*, about 1245. F. *Thomas*, in 1268. F. *Oliver Daynchurch*, in 1274. F. *Thomas de Jortz*, in 1294 till 1297. F. *Thomas de Everard*, in 1309 and 1316. F. *Thomas de Westwall*, in 1320. F. *Thomas Lucas*, in 1393. F. *Thomas de Thresham*, appointed Vicar of the Convent, 16 Sept., 1397, by the Master-General. F. *John Blakewell* or *Brakwell*, in 1407, again in 1409 and 1418. F. *Walter de Wynhale*, in 1437 and 1447. F. *Oswin Commode*, in 1464 and 1470. F. *Peter*, in 1474. F. *Morgan Arnold*, in 1491. F. *David Hewes* or *Huys*, in 1494 and 1505. F. *Roger Vaughan*, in 1506. F. *John Howden*, in 1510, 1515. F. *John Capel*, in 1520; died in Rome. F. *William Arden*, prior-elect in 1520. F. *John Hopton*, about 1529. F. *William Waterman*, who surrendered the Convent to the King.

LONDON. B. Virgin Mary, St. John the Evangelist. About 1222; suppressed, 12 Nov., 1538.

F. *Walter*, in 1244. F. *John de Derlington*, in 1256, 1262. F. *John de Sevenak*, in 1282. F. *Nicholas*, in 1286. F. *Robert de Newmarket*, in 1288, 1295. F. *William de Pykering*, in 1305 to 1309. F. *John de Wrotham*, in 1308 to 1319. F. *William de Pykering*, again, in 1320, 1321. F. *John de la More*, in 1321. F. *John*, in 1347. F. *William Siward*, in 1382. F. *John Deping*, between 1383 and 1396. F. *Thomas Palmer*, in 1398. F. *John Montagu*, elected but did not accept office, in 1407. F. *John Tilley*, in 1408, 1412. F. . . *Berkles* or *Bekles*, in 1416. F. *John Rokill*, in 1448. F. *John Mersh*, in 1455. F. *Thomas London*, in 1464 to 1475. F. . . *Wynchelseye*, in 1490. F. *Morgan Jones*, in 1508, 1509. F. *John Howden*, in 1518, 1523. F. *Robert Stroddel*, who subscribed the royal supremacy, 17 May, 1534, and was put out of office by the king about Oct. following. F. *John Hilsey*, in 1534, who surrendered.

NORWICH. St. John the Baptist. In 1226; suppressed, Nov., 1538.

F. *Nicholas de Edenham*, in 1290. F. *Geoffrey de Derham*, in 1305. F. *Adam de Halesworth*, in 1374. F. *Robert de Fretone*, in 1381. F. *John Pynnesthorp*, in 1451. F. *Roger de Wichingham*, in 1470. F. *Simon Curteys*, in 1483. F. *Robert Felmingham*, in 1499. F. *Roger Bemude*, in 1501. F. *Thomas Bekylls*, in 1505. F. *William Brygges* or *Briggs*, in 1507. F. . . *Penyman*. F. *Edmund Harcock*, in 1534. F. *Thomas Briggs*, in 1535.

YORK. St. Mary Magdalen. In 1227; suppressed, 27 Nov., 1538.

F. *Alardus* or *Alanus*, in 1235, 1236. F. *Geoffrey de Wyrksopp*, in 1301. F. *Thomas de Middelton*, in 1304, 1307. F. *Robert de Holme*, in 1330. F. *John Kyerkbe* or *Kirkby*, in 1474. F. *John Pickering*, in 1536; executed, 25 May, 1537, at Tyburn, for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. F. *Brian Godsun*, who surrendered.

BRISTOL. In 1227 or 1228; suppressed, 10 Sept., 1538.

F. *Robert de Aldesworth*, in 1250. F. *John Welyngton*, in 1383. F. *Nicholas Saltford*, in 1391. F. *Roger Winterbourne*, in 1404. F. *Robert Maundefeld*, in 1502. F. *John Maudeley*, in 1512. F. *John Hilsey*, in 1532, 1533. F. *William Oliver*, in 1537. F. *Thomas Paerker*, who surrendered.

SHREWSBURY. In 1230; suppressed, in Sept., 1538.

F. *Robert Ellysmere*, in 1484.

EXETER. St. Mary Magdalen. Before 1232; suppressed, 15 Sept., 1538.

F. *John de Loo* the elder, about 1290. F. *Robert de Otery*, in 1297. F. *William de Reigny*, in 1302, 1305. F. *Hugh*, in 1330. F. *Benedict de Lugans*, between 1375 and 1390. F. *Andrew Scarlett*, in 1478. F. *John North* (?) who surrendered.

WINCHESTER. St. Katharine, martyr. About 1235; suppressed, Mar., 1538-9.

F. *Matthew*, in 1242; also Provincial Prior. F. *William de Southampton*, about 1274; also Provincial. F. *Robert de Bromyard*, about 1300; also Provincial. F. *Nicholas de Stratton*, about 1305. F. *William de Horeleye*, in 1325. F. *Thomas de Lisle*, in 1340, 1345. F. *John Payn*, in 1372. F. *John Derle*, in 1377, 1387. F. *Nicholas Monk*, in 1404 to 1426. F. *Walter Alton*, in 1454, 1455. F. *James Cosyn*, B.D., 1535. F. *Richard Chessam*, D.D., who surrendered.

NORTHAMPTON. In or before 1233; suppressed, 20 Oct., 1538.

F. *Henry de Odiham*, in 1300. F. *William Dycons* or *Dyckyns*, in 1535, who surrendered.

CARLISLE. In 1233; suppressed, about Mar., 1538-9.

F. *John Grey*, in 1409.

CHESTER. Before 1236; suppressed, 15 Aug., 1538.

F. *Henry de Escheburn*, before 1280. F. *Richard Runcorn*, in 1394, 1397. F. *John Holand*, in 1470, 1471. F. *Hugh Brecknoke*, in 1537, who surrendered.

CANTERBURY. In 1236; suppressed, 14 Dec., 1538.

F. *John Ryngemere*, in 1342. F. *William Boscumbe*, S.T.M., in 1395.

CAMBRIDGE. In or before 1238; suppressed, Nov., 1538.

F. *William de Malebrawnche*, in 1331. F. *John Norwiche*, in 1402. F. *John Tycheborne*, in 1417. F. *John Markant*, or *Markham*, in 1426. F. *Robert Gazeley*, in 1455. F. *Nicholas Meryell*, in 1463. F. *William Edmundson*, in 1463, 1464. F. *John Miriell*, in 1477. F. *Henry*, S.T.M., in 1491. F. *Robert Jullys*, in 1508, 1510. F. *John Pickering*, in 1525. F. *Robert Bukenham*, or *Buknam*, about 1531; fled into Scotland; in 1534 to Louvain. F. *William Oliver*, in 1534. F. *Gregory Dodds*, who surrendered.

LINCOLN. Before 1238; suppressed, in Feb., 1538-9.

GLOUCESTER. St. Paul apostle and St. Dominic(?). About 1239; suppressed, 28 July, 1538.

F. *William de Abbendar* probably, in 1244. F. *John Raynoldes*, B.D., who surrendered.

DERBY. Our Lady of the Annunciation. Before 1238; suppressed, 3 Jan., 1538-9.

F. *Laurence Sponar*, who surrendered.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Before 1240; suppressed, 10 Jan., 1538-9.

F. *Roger Gamelton*, in 1322. F. *John Rokesburgh*, in 1476. F. *Richard Marshall*, S.T.D., in 1336; next year, fled into Scotland. F. *Roland Harding*, in 1537, who surrendered.

BEVERLEY. St. Paul, apostle. Before 1240; suppressed, 26 Feb., 1538-9.

F. *Henry Aglionby*, B.D., in 1524. F. *Robert Hill*, who surrendered.

STAMFORD. Before 1243; suppressed, 7 Oct., 1538.

F. *William Stafford*, B.D., who surrendered.

HAVERFORDWEST. In or shortly before 1245; suppressed, 2 Sept., 1538.

F. *Thomas Rogers*, in 1526. F. *Lewys Johns*, who surrendered.

WILTON. In or shortly before 1245; removed to Salisbury.

HEREFORD. St. David. In 1246, 1278, and 1319; suppressed, 25 Aug., 1538.

F. *Richard Baret* ceased about 1351. F. *Thomas Rushook*, in 1352, 1354. F. *Richard Gray*, who surrendered.

SUDBURY. Our Saviour. Before 1247; suppressed, about the end of October, 1538.

F. *John Durefore*, in 1421. F. . . *Colyns*, D.D., in 1521. F. *Godfrey Jullys*, S.T.M., in 1529, 1530. F. *John Cotton*, in 1537, 1538.

BANGOR. Jesus. Before 1250; suppressed, about 20 Aug., 1538.

BOSTON. St. Michael, archangel. Probably about 1250; suppressed, Feb., 1538-9.

F. *Robert de Kyrketon*, in 1345. F. *Roger de Dymoke*, in 1379. F. *Hugh*, elected in 1396. F. *Peter Prate*, in 1519.

LEICESTER. St. Clement, pope. About 1245; suppressed, 10 Nov., 1538.

F. *William Scyton (Layton)*, in 1505. F. *Ralph Burrell*, D.D., who surrendered.

SCARBOROUGH. Before 1252; suppressed, 10 Mar., 1538-9.

F. *John Newton*, who surrendered.

ARUNDEL. Before 1253; suppressed, 10 Oct., 1538.

F. *John Colwyll*, who surrendered.

DUNWICH. Before 1256; about Nov., 1538.

PONTEFRAC. St. Mary, St. Dominic, and St. Richard of Chichester. In 1257; suppressed, 26 Nov., 1538.

F. *Oliver Deincourt*, in 1269. F. *Robert Day*, 1536, who surrendered.

TRURO. Some time before 1258; suppressed, 22 Sept., 1538.

F. *John*, in 1330. F. *Benedict Lugans*, between 1380 and 1390. F. *John Reskerman*, who surrendered.

DUNSTABLE. In 1259; suppressed, Nov., 1538.

F. *John Coton*, who subscribed the Royal Supremacy, 6 May, 1534, and surrendered.

YARM. Our Lady of the Annunciation. About 1260; suppressed, 21 Dec., 1538.

F. *Edmund de Clif*, in 1322. F. *Miles Wilkok*, who surrendered.

RHYDDLAN. Jesus (?). Before 1268; suppressed, 17 Aug., 1538.

F. *Anian de Schonaw*, in 1268. F. *Kenrick*, in 1270. F. *Ivorius*, in 1277. F. *Nicholas de Redmersle*, in 1284, and ceased about 1285. F. *David Lloyd*, in 1534, who surrendered.

BRECKNOCK. St. Nicholas. In time of Henry III.; suppressed, 29 Aug., 1538.

F. *Richard David*, who surrendered.

CARDIFF. In time of Henry III., suppressed, 6 Sept., 1538.

F. *Lewis Jones*, in 1535. F. *Thomas Stantun*, vicar, the Prior being dead, surrendered.

ILCHESTER. In 1260; suppressed, 12 Sept., 1538.

F. *Robert Sandwyche*, who surrendered.

LANCASTER. In 1260; suppressed, about the end of Mar., 1539.

F. *Richard Beverley*, S.T.M., in 1523. F. *Geoffrey Hesketh*, in 1533.

IPSWICH. In 1263; suppressed, Nov., 1538.

F. *John Stanton*, in 1397.

WARWICK. Before 1263; suppressed, 20 Oct., 1538.

F. *William Savage*, in 1347. F. *Christopher Rowston*, in 1478. F. *Thomas Latimer*, in 1493, 1500. F. *Robert Mylys* or *Miles*, in 1510. F. *John Knight*, in 1535. F. *Thomas Norman*, who surrendered.

BISHOP'S LYNN. St. Dominic. About 1264; suppressed, 30 Sept. (?), 1538.

F. *William Bagthorpe* or *Bakthorp*, S.T.M., in 1393. F. *John Braynes*, in 1488. F. *William Videnhus*, in 1497. F. *Thomas Lovell* or *Lovett*, in 1535, who surrendered.

BAMBOROUGH. In 1265; suppressed, Jan., 1538-9.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Norfolk. St. Mary, St. Dominic, and St. . . . In 1267; suppressed, Nov., 1538.

F. *William de Repps*, in 1313. F. *Robert Bevyngham*, in 1455. F. *Edmund Harcock*, in 1532.

GUILDFORD. B. Virgin Mary. In 1274; suppressed, 10 Oct., 1538.

The list of Priors given alphabetically, for want of sufficient dates. F. *Marcellinus Akorton*, S.T.D., died, 20 Dec., 1482. F. *William Andrews*, before 1374. F. *William*

Farnham, S.T.M. F. *William Gildeford*, in 1324. F. *John Godalmyng*, B.D., about 1390. F. *Richard Graveney*, before 1469. F. *John Gregori*. F. *Walter Haveldesham*, S.T.D. F. . . *Hayes*, in 1485. F. *Bernard Herman*, in 1373. F. *John Stonhard*, in 1428. F. *John Stook*, S.T.D. F. *Robert Trenowat*, before 1505. F. *John Trothworpe*, S.T.D. F. *Thomas Tydman*, in 1462. F. *John Venables*, in 1504, 1515. F. *Thomas Wockyng*. F. *John de Wouerbe*. F. *William Cobden*, who surrendered.

CHELMSFORD. Before 1277; suppressed, Nov., 1538.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. Before 1277; suppressed, 10 Aug., 1538.

F. *William Barleton*, vicar, in 1390.

FISHERTON-ANGER, SALISBURY. Most Holy Trinity. In 1280; suppressed, 2 Oct., 1538.

F. *John Baldewyne*, in 1310. F. *John de Thursby*, in 1483. F. *John Hesskyns*, D.D., who surrendered.

CHICHESTER. In 1283; suppressed 8 Oct., 1538.

F. *John Antem*, who surrendered.

KING'S LANGLEY. In 1307; suppressed, Nov., 1538.

F. *John de Warfeld*, in 1307 to 1315. F. *Robert de Duffeld*, in 1315. F. *Roger de Woderowe*, in 1329, 1340. F. *John de Dunstaple*, about 1343. F. *Thomas Walsh*, in 1374. F. *Philip Boydon*, to 1426. F. *John Hendley*, vicar, in 1426, then prior. F. *John de Hunden*, D.D., till 1458. F. *Thomas Welles*, in 1466. F. *Thomas Poynes*, in 1494. F. *Thomas Couper*, S.T.B., in 1519. F. *Robert Mylys* or *Miles* (also Provincial), in 1522. F. *Richard Ingworth* (who subscribed the Royal Supremacy), to 1537.

WINCHELSEA. In 1317; suppressed, 19 or 20 Dec., 1538.

THETFORD. The Most Holy Trinity. In 1335; suppressed, towards the close of 1538.

F. *Robert de Birtone*, in 1371. F. *John Wauncy* or *Vauncy*, in 1386. F. *Peter Oldman*, in 1475. F. . . *Dryver*, S.T.M., probably, in 1504. F. *Richard Cley*, who surrendered.

WORCESTER. In 1347; suppressed, early in Aug., 1538.

F. *Lawrence Thorold*, in 1528.

DARTFORD. Priory of Dominican Sisters. St. Mary and St. Margaret, virgins. In 1346; suppressed, about Apr., 1539.

S. *Matilda*, to about 1377. S. *Jane Barwe*, 1377 to 1396. S. *Rose*, 1418 to 1432. S. *Margaret Beaumont*, in 1446, 1459. S. *Alice Branthwait*, in 1461. S. *Jane Scrope*, about 1470. S. *Beatrice*, in 1474. S. *Ann Barn*, in 1481. S. *Alice*, to 1489. S. *Elizabeth Cresner*, in 1489, who yielded to the Royal Supremacy, 14 May, 1534, and died in Dec., 1537. S. *Jane Fane*, in 1537, 1539.

The community restored, 25 June, 1557, at King's Langley; thence 8 Sept., 1558, to Dartford; finally suppressed, July, 1559.

S. *Elizabeth Cresner* (jun.), in 1557; exiled in 1559; died, 7 Apr. (n. s.), 1578, in the Convent of Engelendaal outside Bruges.

MELCOMBE REGIS. St. Winefride (?). In 1418; suppressed, end of Sept., 1538.

F. *Edward Poldyng* or *Poling*, in 1418.

WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON. St. Bartholomew the Great. 17 Dec., 1555; suppressed, 13 July, 1559.

F. *William Perin*, in 1555, to Aug., 1558. F. *Richard Hargrave*, in 1558; exiled at the suppression.

THE END.



The Industrial Arts of the Anglo-Saxons.*

BARON DE BAYE in his important work, now translated by Mr. Harbottle, disclaims the idea of offering to English antiquaries any new or startling discoveries. But it is rather remarkable that it has been left to a foreigner, and he a Frenchman, and not a German, to gather together into a single volume the chief results of what has been discovered with regard to Anglo-Saxon industrial art. Hitherto this information had to be searched for in a

* *The Industrial Arts of the Anglo-Saxons*, by Baron J. de Baye, translated by T. B. Harbottle. Swan Sonnenschein and Co., 4to., pp. xii., 136, with seventeen steel plates and thirty-one cuts. Price 21s. We are indebted to the publisher for the loan of several blocks.

few costly and not readily-attainable monographs on particular cemeteries, and in a great variety of papers of differing value scattered throughout a considerable number of archæological publications. The means of comparison are now supplied; they will prove of value not only to those interested in fresh discoveries, but also to those of an historic turn who desire to more closely scrutinize the nature and condition of the varied barbaric tribes who poured with so much impetuosity into the Roman province of England, when once her proud conquerors had abandoned their four-century tenure of our isle.

The volume opens with a comprehensive and concise study of the invaders of Great Britain in the fifth century, divided into five groups—the Jutes, the Saxons, the Angles, the Frisians, and the Anglo-Saxons. This is as it should be, for ethnography and archæology are of mutual assistance the one to the other, and some knowledge of the various invading tribes and the parts where they mainly settled is of first importance to a due understanding of the industrial art of the Anglo-Saxons or Early English.

The first place in their arts is rightly given, as we are dealing with a barbaric force, to arms. Of them we know much, for the soldier who wielded them in life desired to bear them even to the grave. The sword is but seldom found in Anglo-Saxon interments. It seems to have been undoubtedly the weapon of the leaders or more wealthy class. Judging, too, from one or two beautiful specimens that have been brought to light, it is also highly probable that they were for the most part preserved and handed on to heirs or friends. A good engraving is given of the excellently-ornamented sword-hilt that was found some time ago at Reading. This weapon was discovered lying beneath a horse's skeleton, and the blade was bent from the pressure of the animal's ribs.

The spear was emphatically the weapon of all Teutonic tribes. Every young freeman, as soon as he was old enough to bear arms, received the *framea*, or spear. It is not therefore surprising to find that the presence of the spear by the side of the male is almost invariable in the English cemeteries. The varied types, differing somewhat in form and

dimensions, that have been found in the Germanic burying-grounds in various parts of Europe reappear almost without exception in England. The mode of manufacturing these spears divides them into two classes, namely, those with cylindrical sockets, and those in which the socket is slit on one side. "Anglo-Saxon spears belong to the second class," says Baron de Baye, "the socket,

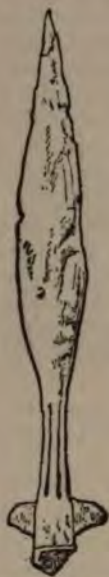


SPEAR-HEAD FROM HOMBLIÈRES.

throughout its length, being open on one side, leaving the shaft exposed to view. This peculiarity enables us easily to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon spear from that of the Danes, which also is found in England." Herein the Baron is undoubtedly wrong. In several cemeteries to which the general term Anglo-Saxon can be applied with certainty, cylindrical socketed spear-heads have on various occasions been found. The writer

of this notice recently examined two or three of this class immediately on their discovery, as they were exhumed from a Leicestershire burial-place that was positively Anglo-Saxon.

A curious and ingenious variety of spear is that in which the two blades are not in the same plane. The unequal surfaces recall the Hottentot assegai, as well as missile weapons still in use in the East Indies. This arrangement of the blades imparted to the weapon when aflight a rotary motion whereby its velocity was increased. Two instances of English examples, both from Harnham Hill, Wilts, are figured on one of the plates. They have been very rarely found out of England, but Baron de Baye gives an illustration of a well-finished spear-head with cylindrical socket, the blades of which start from different points of the central shaft (as shown in the horizontal section), which comes from Homblières, Aisne. England supplies a few examples of another



SPEAR-HEAD FROM IMMENSTEDT.

variation in spear forms, which have a projection on each side of the head of the socket; interesting specimens of a like character have been found at Immenstedt, in Schleswig-Holstein.

The angon, the scramas-axe, or iron knife, the battle-axe, and bow and arrows, are next described. To this follows a good account of the shield or buckler, the iron umbo of which is of frequent occurrence.

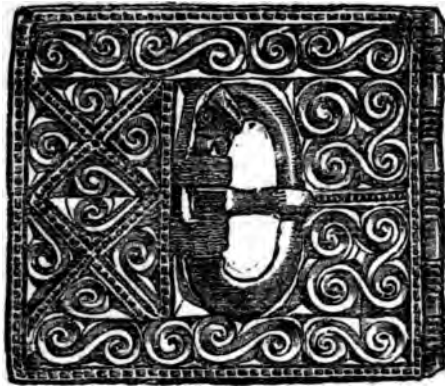


FIBULA FROM FAIRFORD.

The second section deals with the Anglo-Saxon fibulae, the varied forms, artistic character, and delicate workmanship of which combine to make them objects of the highest interest. Not a few of these 'barbaric' ornaments have served as models for effective modern jewellery, and if jewellers' designers were wise they would far more frequently than they do make a study of this richly-varied branch of Anglo-Saxon art. The cruciform type, which are peculiar to England, are well illustrated and described. There are also some grand examples given of the elongated square-headed fibulae, including one from Ragley Park, Warwickshire; but there is not one so rich in ornamental detail as a specimen in the little museum at Stamford, which has not, to the best of our belief, been ever illustrated. A particularly beautiful form is that which is termed cupelliform, or saucer-shaped. So far as discoveries have yet gone, the shape is peculiar to the three counties of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. One of these saucer-shaped fibulae here

engraved, from Fairford, Gloucestershire, the centre of which is adorned with a star, was found in the grave of a male, and is one of a pair, which were worn one on each breast. It was silvered at the back where the pin was fixed, whilst the front was remarkably well gilded.

Chatelaines or girdle-hangers, necklaces and glass beads, earrings, hairpins, and combs are subsequently described in detail, with good accounts of special varieties. Another important industry among the Anglo-Saxons, judging from the number and variety that have been found, was that of buckle-making. Belts thus fastened seem to have been almost invariably worn. A peculiarly chaste and effective buckle design is one that



BUCKLE FROM SMITHFIELD.

came from Smithfield, and is described by the late Mr. Roach Smith in the fourth volume of his *Collectanea*. The buckle proper forms the centre of an ornamental plate, which is of the same width as the leathern sword-belt. Professor Lindenschmit has described examples at Worms and Mayence which closely resemble it.

The wooden bucket or pail, bound with ornamental iron hoops and rim, such as has been often found in Anglo-Saxon graves, and usually called by English archaeologists a *situla*, has given rise to much curious conjecture. Attention was first directed to these manufactures in 1839, when Mr. Houben engraved a figure of a human skull, crowned with a wide circlet of bronze with serrated

edges. This comical misplacement of a bucket hoop led to the amusing idea that the skull was that of some prince who had been buried with his crown. Some antiquaries for a time accepted the theory, but as these metal hoops turned up elsewhere, investigations established the fact that they had encircled wooden pails, the more fragile material of which had often almost entirely disappeared. These metallic ornamental hoops have been found with Anglo-Saxon interments in Cambridgeshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Bedfordshire, and Lincoln, as well as fragments (not here mentioned) in Leicestershire.

Teutonic cemeteries of other European countries have also produced *situlae* similar to those found in England, and which are of much value for purposes of comparison. Several interesting examples have been found in France, one of the best of which was discovered at Verdun, in Lorraine. Much discussion has arisen as to the use to which these small buckets or pails were put. French archæologists have been inclined to support Mr. Akerman's last surmises, in his *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, namely, that they were holy-water vessels of the Christian converts. But it seems far more reasonable to suppose that they were used as vessels wherein to serve the beer or mead at Anglo-Saxon banquets.

Glass vases, pottery, and the Anglo-Saxon graves in general also receive full treatment. The plates (save in the pottery) give well-chosen and varied examples of all the different productions of industrial arts of the Anglo-Saxons. The general appearance and finish of the volume reflect much credit on the publishers. Antiquaries cannot possibly afford to neglect a book like this; it is at present the only one of its class, and until there are further scientific investigations it would be difficult to improve upon it.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XIX.—CALLALY CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

BY ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.

PERHAPS it would be as well before beginning to describe the contents of the museum to say a few words about the castle in which the objects are preserved and its owners. Callaly Castle is some three miles from the village of Whittingham, which, again, is about a mile and a half from the railway-station of that name, on the Alnwick and Cornhill branch of the North-Eastern Railway Company. It is about ten miles from Alnwick by road. The situation of the building, fine though it is, is rather low, lying at the foot of the Castle Hill, an eminence on the south-east, wood-covered from base to crest; on the hill Ancient British remains have been found. There is a tradition which is not peculiar to this place (for instance, at Sir Francis Drake's house of Buckland Monachorum is a similar tradition), that it was intended to build the castle on this hill, but that the work of the day was undone during the night, or, as the old rhyme says:

Callaly Castle stands on the height,
Up i' the day and doon i' th' night;
If ye build it on the shepherds' shaw,
There it'll stand and never fa'.

And on the shepherds' shaw it is built and stands as firmly as ever. Like one or two other houses in Northumberland, the nucleus of this castle—the former residence of the ancient north-country family of the Claverings, whose ancestor, Roger Fitz-Roger, Baron of Warkworth, purchased it in 1272 from Gilbert de Callaly—is one of the border peles* of which there are so many in Northumberland. As at Chipchase Castle and Belsay Castle, in the same county, a seventeenth-century house has been added to the original tower. In the case of Callaly, this addition, which faces the south, was made in 1676 to

the east side of the tower, this being cased at the same time with fresh masonry to harmonize with the new structure, and windows inserted to correspond, so that no trace of the ancient pele is to be seen, at any rate on the exterior. In this seventeenth century portion there are a centre doorway and a series of windows, with pedimented angular tops. Above the doorway are the arms of the Claverings and an ornate sundial of stone, bearing the date of erection, and the motto, VT HORA SIC VITA. In 1707 another wing was added at the east end of the 1676 addition to correspond with the pele portion at the west end, and subsequently in 1726 other alterations were made. The building has thus three fronts, facing west, south, and east respectively. At the north end of the east front was situated the chapel, used for the services of the Roman Church until the property was acquired by the present worthy owner, Major A. H. Browne, by purchase in 1877. This chapel has been taken down, and a large, lofty oak-panelled dining-room erected on its site. This projects to the east, and to the north of this again, lying north and south, the museum has been erected from the designs of Mr. Steavenson, of Berwick, who has imitated the style of the portion of the castle erected in 1676, and very successful he has been in combining the new with the old work.

The museum is of two stories, and consists of two large rooms, each about 54 feet long by 24 feet wide. Each room is lighted by six large windows on the east side, and by two at the north end. In these two rooms have been arranged by the late W. Chaffers the many valuable objects which were formerly preserved in the museum attached to Pippbrook House, Dorking, a Gothic building, erected by Sir Gilbert Scott for the late Mr. William Henry Forman, on whose death, in 1869, the present owner succeeded to the property and its contents.

What has been Surrey's loss has been Northumberland's gain. Though out of the beaten track, and therefore rather difficult of access, yet the museum is well worth a special visit. The owner is ever ready with a true Northumbrian welcome, and always glad to act as *cicerone* to visitors who have taken the

* Pele, a small border tower, or, as Sir Walter Scott defines it, "a place of strength."

trouble to call upon him for the purpose of inspecting the museum.

I shall now proceed to describe as well as I can the more important objects in the upper room, leaving the contents of the lower room for future description; but owing to the richness and multiplicity of the articles displayed, it is rather a puzzle to make a selection from them. The specimens are arranged in cases round the walls and down the centre of the room. The wall-cases are lettered from A to Z. There are upright cases on all the walls, while beneath the windows the cases have sloping tops. Each of the three large cases on the west wall is in three divisions. The four cases in the centre of the room are octagonal, and hold a number of small miscellaneous objects. In the upright cases is the fine collection of about 800 Greek vases, 160 of them archaic, many being from the S. Rogers collection. The names of the vessels in the following notes are taken from the labels attached to them. The oldest specimens of pottery of all shapes and sizes, chiefly dark figures on a light ground, are in Cases A, B, and C. One may note (1) the *fyfot* on a two-handled vessel, ornamented with stripes and a wavy ornament; (2) a *pyxos* and cover, with design of sphinxes, tigers, etc.; (3) another, harpies. Amongst the objects in Case B are two *antefixes*, each with a female head in relief. In Case C there is a fine Cumæan *askos*, with figures in relief; small amphoræ, and other small vessels, including a number alabastron shaped. In the succeeding cases the designs are chiefly light on a dark ground. An amphora in Case D has a design of Bacchus holding a thyrsus; there is also an *askos* shaped like a bird. In Case E there are a fine lamp of light pottery of early date in form of a boat; some vessels shaped like pigs; a fine amphora, with design of a female holding a casket, etc. Case F contains an amphora, Hercules with club and serpents; a *hydria* showing a man holding a strigil, and two other figures. Another vessel has design around it of bulls butting. There are amphoræ and other small vessels in Case G, amongst them a fine *hydria* with device of a man in a quadriga; and on neck a combat between men on foot and on horseback. A *kotyliskos* has a winged figure playing with a ball.

Case H holds in its sloping top a large number of small Egyptian objects in glass and porcelain, such as deities, vases, eyes, rings, glass discs, and beautiful pieces of Roman parti-coloured and iridescent glass, also amber rings; while on the shelves below there are Greek vessels.

Case I.—Greek amphoræ, etc. One amphora has design of owl, another Minerva. An *oinochoe* has Hercules and the lion; another is shaped like a human head. A very pretty cup, with pattern of vine-leaves around, is in this case.

Case J.—In the sloping top are Egyptian objects, such as scarabs of glass and porcelain, some set in gold rings, others unset. Amongst the latter are a black basalt scarab of about 1320 B.C., from the Rogers collection, bearing an inscription of eleven lines. Other scarabs from the same collection have the names respectively of Thothmes and Ammon Mai, with long inscriptions. There are also breast ornaments, one bearing design of Isis and Nephtis, inlaid in coloured pastes.

In the sloping top of Case K are Egyptian porcelain *ushabtis*, with long inscriptions. Amongst the numerous objects is an earthenware frame of ten cups, said to be for holding paint; vessels of glass, some of different colours in zigzag, and others beautifully iridescent. In the lower portion of this case is a large purple glass vessel, bowl-shaped, of Roman date, and carved ivory silver-mounted tankards of German make.

In Case L there are some fine vessels of Roman glass of various shapes, sizes, and colour; amongst them a fine engraved vase and a small one with a blue spiral round it. On the lower shelves large glass two-handled vessels with lids, and one flat bottle with long slender neck.

In the sloping part of Case M there are also various shaped vessels of Roman glass, including one about 16 inches long, shaped like a sword in its sheath, said to be unique; balls of glass, some small amphora-shaped bottles in different colours, with zigzag pattern; also a double "tear-bottle," with a small handle; while below are more large two-handled vessels like those in Case L.

In Case N more glass vessels similar to those in Case L; amongst them fine-ribbed (upright and diagonal) bowls of many colours, ampulla-shaped bottles, a jug-shaped vessel,

with serpent-like ornament in relief, etc. On shelves below large glass two-handled vessels, and also a slender vessel about 2 feet long, bulbous in centre.

In the sloping top of Case O there are Egyptian and other beads of agate, carnelian, glass, porcelain, etc.; also bracelets of the same, and fragments of twisted parti-coloured glass; while in the case below are alabastrons and canopus vases, with human heads, and heads of jackals, hawks, etc.

Cases P to Z (on the west wall) contain Greek vases of all sizes and shapes—the amphora, hydria, stamnos, rhyton, oinochoe, kelebe, skyphos, etc.; some with design black on red, and others *vice versa*, faces occasionally being white. Amongst them the following are noteworthy: a stamnos, with cover with design of Theseus killing the minotaur, and Ariadne with clue of thread; an amphora, a bearded figure seated addressing a warrior; a kylix, with procession round; another with animals (Case P); an amphora (20 inches high), Bacchus and two satyrs; a hydria, Amazons on horses (Case Q); a fine kelebe of Nolan ware, on one side a youth in a quadriga met by a draped and winged female; another, three ephebi (Rogers collection); amphoræ (1) Hercules attacking three Amazons (Rogers collection); (2) Minerva and two seated warriors before an urn; (3) Achilles dragging dead body of Hector (20 inches high); (4) male and female figures in quadriga with attendants (20 inches high) (Case R); (5) Theseus killing the minotaur (this amphora has a double body for holding two kinds of liquids); (6) Bacchus holding a cantharus, and Mercury and a satyr (a very fine vessel, 18 inches high); (7) Bacchus in a quadriga, and three satyrs with lyres (Case S); a kylix, centaurs and Lapithæ fighting; a hydria, return of Ulysses, Penelope spinning, and Telemachus with a hoop, inscribed ΚΑΛΟΣ (from Capua) (Case T); a hydria, Hercules overcoming Nereus, who has a fish's tail, and three men leading horses, dogs, and a fawn (from Campana and Rogers collection); a vase with pointed base, design representing the invasion of Attica by the Amazons when they were defeated by Theseus and his associates (a beautiful vase, with seventeen figures, the

name inscribed over each, found at Girgenti in 1830, 10 inches high, 13 inches diameter); amphoræ (1) Bacchus seated between Minerva and Mercury (Case U); Hercules killing the Nemean lion; (3) Hercules and Amazons (Case W); (4) Bacchus holding a cantharus, a goat by his side, and four females; (5) a satyr pursuing a female; (6) a bride and attendants, and Leda, Eros, and other deities; (7) combat between Achilles and Memnon, and Achilles hiding at Tenedos is persuaded to return; (8) Bacchus and two satyrs, one holding a wine-skin (14 inches high); rhyton in form of a ram's head; a hydria, eight horses drinking at a fountain, attended by two bearded men, ΚΑΛΟΣ, over each (Rogers collection, 17 inches high) (Cases X and Y); a stamnos and cover, with design of six Bacchants dancing, holding wine-cups, and playing on musical instruments (14 inches high, from Capua); an amphora, Bacchus dancing with two Bacchants, who have pipes and crotal; a hydria, Orpheus playing on his lyre, etc. (Case Z).

Amongst the more notable objects in the centre octagonal cases are a fine bronze Merovingian buckle, found at Cologne, about 4½ inches across, decorated with the "Greek fret," and fylfot; a pair of fine earrings of the same period; twenty-four tablets (Greek) of thin metal (gold?), with *repoussé* design of centaurs, etc.; a circular fibula of silver, inscribed + AVE : MARIA : GRACIA : PLENA : DOMINVS; a small seventeenth-century silver tankard, with two scenes engraved on its sides, one representing a number of people in conflict, the other the inside of a room—the names of the people represented are below (amongst them Wallenstein, Duke of Friesland; Lampton, MacDonald, Butler, Gordon, Lesslie, etc.); on the lid a man on horseback, and the inscription: O GOTT ZU DIR SEY MEIN VERTRAUEN; a pointed oval-shaped medieval seal, now set as a bracelet, dug up in a garden in Dublin in 1855, with inscription around: S : thome : dei : gracia : episcopi : mannensis; the device is a bishop under a canopy, with crook in one hand, the other upraised (see *Archæological Journal*, xi., pp. 355, 356); a pair of fine enamelled stirrups of Italian work, recently exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and there described

by Mr. Franks (see *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, xiv. 179); a Roman upright inkstand of silver(?), a cylinder having star-shaped top with chased niello border, the hole being in top; Greek and Roman bone dice; a Greek *prochous* of chased silver of elegant form, with design round of cupids in relief dancing, etc.; pilgrims' signs from the Thames; Celtic ring-money; seven packs of old playing-cards, one pack said to be medieval; a reclining figure in rosso antico on silver inlaid stand; two small Roman tablets of glass, portions of a frieze, representing in relief a two-handled cup between two griffins (Campana collection); fine seventeenth-century cup, covered with enamelled scrolls and leaves and open twisted stem; large antique agate cameo, Diana and dog, and other camei; crystals; a small marble slab inscribed TENTIALL | THYMELE; ancient knives and forks, some with finely enamelled handles; ivory carvings; mask in giallo antico; carved ivory knife-handle, two figures under a canopy, *temp.* Charles II., royal arms on end; a sixteenth-century box-wood flask, carved with figures in high relief; German calendar of brass of 1614, formed of plaques: in centre Time with scythe surrounded by passion-flowers, tulips, and scroll-work in enamel inlaid with jewels; a fine Limoges enamel of St. Placidus; a large number of gnostic gems; some with finely carved Christ, thirty-nine onyx cameos, carved for Pope Gregory (from collection of Joachim Murat, at whose sale it realized 20,000 francs); necklace of fine Etruscan scarabæi; Babylonian cylinders and cones, Persian seals, etc.

The museum is remarkably rich in gold objects of all ages, chiefly of Egyptian and Greek times; but these are not at present in their cases, owing to the circumstance that the owner is now making extensive alterations in, and additions to, the out-offices, etc., of the castle; and to a certain extent things are not altogether in proper order. Several of the sloping cases on the east wall of the upper room are reserved for them. In a future article I shall deal with them and the rest of the collection if I have not already tried the patience of your readers to the utmost.



Prehistoric Remains in Upper Wharfedale.

BY ERNEST E. SPEIGHT.



THE early remains in Upper Wharfedale are of much greater extent than has hitherto been supposed, and are of a peculiar nature and construction, owing to the geological conformation of the district. The southern boundary of the great Craven fault runs at the base of Barden Moor, crossing the river Wharfe some six miles above Bolton Abbey, at a point where, for the antiquary, Upper Wharfedale commences. Thenceforward updale the country is very rugged, and the limestone crops out on the surface to such an extent that little ploughing has been possible. On account of this abundance of stone, all the ancient remains are stoneworks, and not earthworks. Subsequent walling operations have, however, in many cases robbed the prehistoric monuments of their former appearance.

These remains consist mainly of enclosures and tumuli. The former are both single and in clusters, sometimes protected by ramparts and by dykes, sometimes hidden in the recesses of the wild hills. They are generally of the semicircular form, so common in Brigantian settlements. The barrows are mostly circular and large, measuring from 20 to 30 yards in diameter, with a height of 3 to 5 feet, each mound containing many interments.

Commencing at the south end of the district and proceeding north, the first important remains we reach are those in the vicinity of Grassington. There is no camp here, but a great settlement three miles by one in extent, overlooking the reach of country down to Pendle Hill in front, and as far as Rombalds Moor down the river. Immediately above Grassington village is a piece of land, which in Saxon times was named *gebrogden*, and is yet called Brogden or Brockton. It is the site of ancient mining-works which have left the ground useless for future settlers. North of this land, across the moor-road, the signs of constructive work commence. A small barrow stands just

behind the Wesleyan Chapel, and beyond this is a terraced hillock, on the summit of which is another barrow. These pastures are shut in on the north and west sides by ancient walls, beyond which is a deep gully. On the moor, about a mile away, is one of the most perfect barrows in the dale. It measures 27 yards in diameter, and 4 feet in height, being enclosed by a ring of grass-grown stonework. For a distance of a mile the pastures north of Grassington are covered with old walls and enclosures, large and small, oval and rectangular. Professor Boyd Dawkins assigns these remains to the late Celtic period.

One pasture is especially noted for the evidences of early occupation which it contains, and has been wrongly named the "Camp" of late years. It is situated in the centre of the settlement, and, being of large area, possesses more remains than the smaller and lower pastures. At each end is water, to which well-marked roads lead. These roads were evidently "hidden ways" long ago when the walls at each side were higher. But now all the walls are grass-grown, and not more than 4 feet in height, whereas their width at the base has been increased to upwards of 8 feet. One of the five barrows in this pasture has been explored by Rev. B. J. Harker, whose account has already appeared. [*Antiquary*, vol. xxvi., p. 147.]

The largest of the semicircular enclosures is bounded by a line of ninety limestone boulders, which have been too massive to be removed for later building purposes. The line of stones crosses one of the larger walls of the settlement, and we have thus an idea of the relative age of the two works. In the lower pastures the walls and one of the roads are continued from the high pasture, and the enclosures are still numerous. Of these lower pastures there is a legend that long ago Old Grassington stood here, but the water failed and the people came to the site of the modern village.

Leaving Old Grassington by the footpath, we enter Lea Green, a pasture over a mile in length, in which mining has been extensively carried on by the old gallery system. At the north end are more ancient enclosures, sixteen in number, surrounded by a rock wall, the perimeter being 350 yards. This work is

very rude and massive, the enclosures being irregular in shape, and built according to the nature of the ground.

Several barrows are to be seen in this part of the pastures, one of which I have partially explored. I obtained an almost perfect skeleton from a central grave, besides human remains from the south and east portions of the barrow. The skeletons are remarkable for the heavy superciliary ridges, joined by frontal bars, for platycnemism, and for carination of the femora. The forehead is low, and the frontal sinus large. In addition to the human remains, I found fragments of a rude urn ornamented with chevron, a black circular jet button, a flint arrow-point and splinter, and, what are distinctly rare in British barrows, an iron knife, 4 inches long, an iron pin, and fragments of a bone handle with an iron rivet. Bones of the ox, stag, sheep, hog, goat and dog were plentiful.

Not the least remarkable of the remains are those situated in the famous Grass Woods. The footpath from the lower entrance passes through a chain of circular enclosures, strongly defended by natural rock on one side, and by a huge rampart of boulders on the other. The circles are themselves surrounded by massive walls, and the place seems to have been well hidden at the time when the forest stretched down to the water's edge. From this part of the wood a stiff climb brings us to the summit of Gregory, a true British name in which we have the same initial syllable as in Craven, meaning *crag*. Gregory is a hill 925 feet high, and, though not the highest part of the wood, is well defended by its steep sloping sides, precipitous on the west. Round the summit a strong wall has been built, enclosing a number of horseshoe-shaped hollows, all facing south. In the centre is a well-built cairn of semicircular form, and fire-marked stones are to be seen amongst the debris of the old habitations. The position of this hill-fort is very commanding, and extensive views of the valley and the moors beyond are obtainable from the highest part of the hill.

There are other rough, massive walls and stone circles within the wood, but their nature is exceedingly difficult to determine, owing to the thick vegetation,

Below the wood, close to the part of the Wharfe known as Ghaistrills, is a large circle enclosing a number of fallen stones, which have evidently been arranged in regular order at some time. The ground here is subject to agricultural operations, hence this part of the remains is almost obliterated.

On the west side of the Wharfe the remains are fewer, but important. There is a large barrow near Skyrethorns of the usual Wharfedale type. Three miles from Grassington, near the Malham road, is the Heights bone cave, which has been excavated for a few yards, and robbed of the recent bones. In front of the cave mouth are several enclosures, near to which I have found flints and ancient pottery. Nearer Malham, again, is a large mound, formerly surrounded with stones, which will probably turn out to be of greater interest than the ordinary tumuli.

Malham and Kilnsey Moors abound with stone circles and ovals, which probably mark the site of the dwellings of those fugitives some of whom retired into Dowka Bottom cave. But none of the remains on the Kilnsey side of the river are of equal interest with those nearer Grassington.

At the head of Littondale, which joins Wharfedale above Kilnsey, are more tumuli, now called the Giants' Graves. They are supposed to be of Danish origin, and are of peculiar construction, the largest measuring 9 yards by 8 yards. To the north of these grave mounds is an oblong trench, 10 yards by 2 yards. Stones which were here formerly have been removed, as in many other cases, to serve as building stones.

Next we come to a work of great interest and importance, the British entrenchment at Coverhead, three miles above Kettlewell. This, with the exception of the Giants' Graves, is the only portion of the early remains which is marked on the maps.

A walk of two miles from Kettlewell up the steep Cam brings us on to the end of Buckden Gavel, wild moorland 1,200 feet in height. Here, close to the track, on the right-hand side, is a large barrow, in trying to reach which we are reminded of the fire-drake's den which Beowulf sought out :

Beorh eal gearo
Wunode on wonge wæter-ŷthum neáh,
Niwe be nesse nearo-craeftum fæst :

for this mound is almost inaccessible owing to the marshland around. It measures 25 yards in diameter and 6 feet in height. Soon we reach the west end of Coverhead, the ridge which unites Great Whernside and Buckden Gavel. This ridge at its south edge is naturally and artificially fortified for a distance of two miles. The west end for a distance is so precipitous that no constructive work was necessary ; but from a point half a mile nearer Whernside to the end of the ridge an immense amount of labour has been expended at some time.

On the edge of the high ground (1,600 feet) a wall runs (now, of course, fallen and grass-grown), varying in strength according to the nature of the ground below ; then the rock has been cut perpendicular, and a rampart thrown up below, thus forming a trench of 20 to 30 feet deep, similar to the Wans Dyke between All Cannings and Silbury Hill. This work is cut through by the road from Kettlewell to Middleham, beyond which eastwards are two tumuli, one 40 yards in diameter. At a point where water has forced a passage over the ridge, the upper wall has been more than doubled in size, being 8 feet high and 6 feet wide at the base. Semi-circular enclosures occur behind the upper wall at unequal distances from each other, and of the usual dimensions. This great stonework seems to have been intended as a defence for the settlements in the more northern dales, and especially Coverdale, where are several camps ; but the period of its construction will have to be decided by explorations.

Flint implements are comparatively scarce in Upper Wharfedale, though I have found flint flakes and rough scrapers in all parts of the district. These scrapers seem to be a speciality of Wharfedale : they are circular, with a small finger-hold at the bulb of percussion, and so far have proved more plentiful than arrow-tips. The larger implements have not, to my knowledge, been met with outside the barrows opened by Mr. Harker and myself.

A strong committee has been formed to undertake the scientific exploration of these extensive remains. The work will probably be one of several years' duration, and regular reports will be issued in the journal of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society.

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The thirty-eighth volume of the Proceedings of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY has just been issued. It is interesting to notice that it is the largest volume that has ever been presented to the members of that society, and consists of 493 pages. Part I. (consisting of eighty-one pages) gives details of the proceedings at the forty-fourth annual general meeting, which was held at Wellington in August last, and it is illustrated by fine sketches of several of the places visited, such as Cotehay, Gerbestone, Greenham, Runnington, Milverton, Oake, and Canonsleigh, which were taken on the spot by the Rev. E. L. Penny, D.D., R.N. There is also a nice etching of Cotehay from another point of view by Mr. A. A. Clarke, of Wells. Part II. consists of the following ten papers: (1) "The Lytes of Lytescary," by H. C. Maxwell Lyte, C.B.; (2) "Lytescary," by Edmund Buckle, M.A.; (3) "The British Culm Measures," by W. A. E. Ussher; (4) "Notes on Wellington," by F. T. Elworthy; (5) "Sources of History for the Monmouth Rebellion," by A. L. Humphreys; (6) "The Fate of the Dispossessed Monks and Nuns," by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A.; (7) "Canonsleigh Abbey," by the Rev. T. C. Tanner; (8) "The Centenary of Dr. Wm. Smith, the Father of English Geology," by E. Chisholm-Batten; (9) "On a Widely-spread Superstition in Connection with Hernia in Young Children," by F. H. Mead, M.D.; and (10) "Edward Augustus Freeman," by the Rev. William Hunt, M.A. The first of these papers is enriched by twelve beautiful illustrations, which have been most kindly presented to the society by the author. We congratulate the secretary, Mr. F. T. Elworthy, on the appearance of the volume so early in the year; most of its predecessors did not come out till the end of June, when the pleasant excursions of the previous summer had been well-nigh forgotten. It is not too much to say that this volume is one of the most valuable of the entire series.

No. 37 of ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS begins with a paper on "The Signory of Gower," by Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., characterized by the carefulness and lucidity which are always to be found in his writings. The editor (Mr. J. Romilly Allen) follows with a brief essay on "Celtic Art in Wales and Ireland Compared," a subject of which he is an admitted master.—To this follows "Notes on the Sculptured Stone and Church at Llandrinio," by Archdeacon Thomas, with four illustrations.—Mr. Edward Owen gives the opening paper of "A Contribution to the History of the Præmonstratensian Abbey of Talley," wherein occurs a variety of hitherto unprinted matter.—The editor next gives a scholarly article, fully illustrated, on "The Cross of Eiudon, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire"; we say scholarly, because it is by such minute observation and careful comparison that the true dates of our early sculptured stones will eventually be placed beyond dispute; his arguments

clearly establish that this cross pertains to the ninth century.—A further paper by the editor gives useful "Suggestions for an Archæological Survey for Wales," with the distinctive symbols and lettering that might be used.—The small print of this good quarterly issue includes several reviews and a report of the proceedings at the forty-seventh annual meeting at Llandeilo-Fawr last August.

The eighth annual report of the MAIDENHEAD AND TAPLOW FIELD CLUB AND THAMES VALLEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, though hardly corresponding in its length to the exuberant title of the association, forms a goodly well-printed little volume of sixty-eight pages. It includes accounts of the excursions made during the year to Great and Little Missenden, Chesham, Chenies, Amersham, Old Windsor, Magna Charta Island, Staines, and Silchester, with a good paper by Mr. J. Rutland, hon. sec. The volume also contains a variety of information about Maidenhead, and summaries of several papers read to the members. This association seems to be doing a modest but thoroughly useful work in the district in which it is established.

The eighth issue of the Quarterly Journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, under the editorship of Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., has a continuation of "Early Berkshire Wills ante 1558." "Swallowfield and its Owners," by Lady Russell, is also continued. Mr. Nathaniel Hone contributes a full and interesting *Inquisitio de probatione atatis* of 1296-7, relative to Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John de Shottesbrok. The small print notes are varied and good; they relate to the Fairfaxes of Hurst; the old churchyard of St. Lawrence, Reading; Bradfield and Horwood; and Farley Hall. With this issue we are glad to see bound up the index to archæological papers of 1891, and the report on parish registers issued to societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries.

The third part of vol. xv. of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY opens with the report and financial statement for 1892 (which has been already noted in the *Antiquary*). Mr. P. le Page Renouf continues "The Book of the Dead," chapters xxvi.-xxx. Professor Fritz Hommel (Munich), writes on "Gisgalla-ki-Babylon, and Ki-nu-nir-ki-Borsippa." Dr. A. Wildemann has a short communication on "Cobalt in Ancient Egypt." Rev. A. J. Delattre, S.J., continues "Lettres de Tell-el-Amarna," and Professor E. Lefébure has a paper entitled "Etude sur Abydos." By a rather awkward arrangement, which often leads to loss and misplacement of illustrations, it is announced that the plates for the December and January numbers of the Proceedings will be issued with the February number.

The January number of the Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY opens with a thoroughly interesting illustrated paper by Mr. J. Coleman on "The Story of Spike Island." Mr. C. M. Terrison continues "The Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland." A biographical sketch is given by Mr. Robert J. Lecky of "Com-

mander W. H. Church, R.N." and a review is given of "An Officer of the Long Parliament." Proceedings, Notes and Queries, Natural History Notes, and a continuation (12 pages of each) of the three separately paged serials on Local Poetry and Legendary Ballads, Historical Notes of the County and City of Cork, and Smith's History of Cork, make an excellent beginning of a new volume.

The February number of the journal of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY has "American Notes on Book plate Collecting," written in a lively manner, of which we are promised a regular continuance; the Editor's "Modern Book-plate Designer" treated of this month is Mr. John Vinycomb, of Belfast, who is well known as skilled in heraldry; reviews are given of the two books on English and French book-plates recently issued by Messrs. George Bell and Sons; correspondence and editorial notes bring the number to a close.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on January 26, Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., president, in the chair, Mr. Martin exhibited photographs of some carved and engraved cows' horns.—The Rev. E. H. Clutterbuck exhibited a perforated silver box containing part of a set of silver counters of late seventeenth-century date.—The President read a communication on a silver counter or bracteate, belonging to the Rev. C. R. Manning, with the arms of Nichol, in illustration of which he also exhibited a large number of boxes of silver counters of various dates and types.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper descriptive of excavations carried out by him, through the courtesy and kind help of the Earl of Leicester, at Castlecre Priory, Norfolk. The complete plan of this interesting Cluniac house has thus been made out, and many curious arrangements brought to light. (See report of meeting of Norwich and Norfolk Society in this issue.) Mr. Hope's paper was illustrated by a number of plans and views.—At the meeting on February 2, the following communications and exhibitions were laid before the society: Roman lamp, found at Hexham, by Mr. England Howlett; gold ring with engraved diamond, by Mr. L. B. Phillips; and "On the Carvings of the Roof of Mildenhall Church, Suffolk," by Mr. J. G. Waller.—On February 9 the subjects brought before the society were: Two late examples of masers, by the President, Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B.; "On three MSS. formerly in Reading Abbey, and an Illuminated MS. Prayer Book," by the Right Rev. Bishop Virtue; and "On the Heraldry of a Tower of the Castle of Budrum, built by English Knights," by Clements R. Markham, C.B.—At the meeting on February 16, the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the society: "Bronze weight found at Stratton, near Winchester," by Mr. T. F. Kirby; "On a remarkable group of Iron Tools found at Silchester in 1890," by Sir John Evans, K.C.B.; and "On a Lake-Dwelling of late-Celtic date near Glastonbury," by Arthur Bulleid.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, on January 18, it was announced that

an invitation had been received from the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester for the Congress of the present year to be held in that city, and that the invitation had been formally accepted. The Congress will be held in August, and visits will be paid to Romsey, Southampton, and various other places of antiquarian interest in the locality.—Mr. J. T. Irvine forwarded drawings of some curious interlaced carving found in Ottley Church, Yorkshire, which were pronounced to be of pre-Norman date by the meeting.—Mr. J. Storrie reported the discovery of encaustic tiles of mediæval date, in forming the foundations of Lloyd's new bank at Cardiff, and also many examples of Roman pottery, some being of peculiar type.—Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., described some further portions of old Bridewell Palace, consisting of a pointed arch built upon piles, which have been met with during excavations in the rear of De Keyser's Hotel, Blackfriars.—Mr. Wyon, F.S.A., exhibited various English and old colonial coins.—Mr. Davis produced a large series of traders' labels, in lead, issued from Haarlem, and dredged up in the Thames.—The first paper was by Mr. T. Cann Hughes, on the misereres of Chester Cathedral. These are of fourteenth century date, carved in oak. The subjects represent a strange collection of mythical beasts and birds, with but very few Scriptural subjects. Several appear also at Worcester and other places, especially one, a favourite subject: a fox preaching to geese. Some of the subjects were not replaced in the restoration by reason of their indecency. The paper was illustrated by photographs taken when the work of repair was in progress.—A second paper was by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, on the signs of the old booksellers in Duck Lane, now Duke Street, Little Britain.

At the meeting held on February 1, the progress of the arrangements for holding the annual congress at Winchester was detailed.—Mr. E. Ebbelwhite exhibited some late Roman coins obtained by him in Germany, similar to others which are not unfrequently found in this country.—Mr. Earle Way described a curious silver medal of Francis Bacon, and also a good impression of Simon's crown-piece of Charles II. He also exhibited a drawing of Antiquity Hall, near Oxford, a building now demolished.—The first paper was on the "Sculptured Crosses at Ottley Church, Yorkshire," by Mr. J. Romilly Allen. During the restoration of the building a few years since, a considerable number of carved stones were found, either under the flooring or embedded in the walls, having been reused as old material. These prove to be fragments for the most part of the shafts of ancient crosses, and they are covered with carving of scrolls and interlaced patterns. A wyvern carved in high relief appears on two sides of one of the fragments; another has busts of saints or ecclesiastics above one another, each under a semicircular arch. There are seven or eight of these fragments, one having figures carved in a different style, similar to the work on two or three examples elsewhere, which have been called Danish, with great probability. Mr. Park-Harrison pointed out the similarity of the patterns to those on early Saxon MSS., and suggested that the hands that could design their patterns could equally prepare those for the stone carvers. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., believed that the fragments must be of date anterior to

the Norman Conquest. Norman ornament was well known, but not a single pattern here was in the style of that period, as would certainly have been the case were the date later than the Conquest. Full-sized rubbings of all the stones were exhibited.—A second paper was read by Mr. Cecil Davis, on the "Royal Visits to Wandsworth." From local records the author had collected a long list of the passages of the Kings and Queens of England through the town.

At the last monthly meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY there was an interesting discussion on the nature and need of a local museum, of which we reproduce a short report from the *Cornishman*: Mr. Tregelles, hon. sec., read a paper by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma on foreign museums, more especially on that of Pilsen, in Bohemia. This collection comprises portraits of eminent townsmen, though none of these are as well known as Borlase, Exmouth, and Davy. The antiquarian specimens are good: urns, etc., weapons of the Middle Ages, more peaceful remains, and pictures and maps of the town. Contrasting this foreign collection with that of Penzance, Mr. Lach-Szyrma showed how rich this and many other small Continental ones are in its illustrations of the Middle Ages; and asked whether Penzance cannot acquire portraits of local worthies, maps, etc., and a loan collection occasionally?—The Chairman (Mr. Baily) dwelt on the value of due order and arrangement in museums, for purposes of study. It would be an excellent thing to obtain a loan-collection, indeed, to have a little exhibition of locally-owned curios.—Mr. Tregelles said Penzance has a series of historical remains, beginning with the stone age and going on, chronologically, to the ages of bronze and gold and of kist-veans and barrows, with hurling-balls, tinder-boxes, etc., though there is not much continuity.—Mr. W. S. Bennett urged the need of illustrating their own neighbourhood, and not of owning a mere curiosity-shop. There are a number of specimens in the neighbourhood, if a little pressure was brought to bear on the owners to place them in this Society's museum.—The use of the tinder-box and chill, even down to recent days, within three miles of Penzance, was mentioned.—Mr. M. Magor gave some interesting recollections of the use of the tinder-box. He asked for a date for urns, with bones.—Mr. J. B. Cornish said Mr. W. C. Borlase placed urn-burial, in this vicinity, just prior to the Norman invasion.—Mr. Bennett reminded the audience of pre-Roman incineration: he believed the urn-burial belongs to widely different periods.—Mr. J. B. Cornish described the recent find of skeletons on the Eastern-green, whilst enlarging the cutting of the railway. Such a discovery is not at all unusual on that beach and its neighbourhood. Both sets of bones lay east and west—one on the side, at full length, and covered with fine wind-blown sand; the other first covered with sand, then with two layers of three-inch and eight-inch shingle. Both were, probably, washed ashore from a wreck at high water, and there covered with sand. At no very distant date the Eastern-green was composed of fine sand such as that of Praa. Mr. Henry Boase, in a paper read before an early meeting of this society, reckoned that at one time the sand-hills of Mount's Bay extended southward to a

line drawn from Cudden Point to Mousehole. Without following a theory built on sand, and far at sea, Mr. Cornish broached one of his own, based on modern changes, even as recently as since the construction of the West Cornwall Railway. This assigned a big deposit of shingle to the time of the great earthquake of Lisbon. The bones of No. 1 grave are thought to be about 200 years old; the bones of No. 2 belonging to a later period.—Mr. Baily thought the arguments as to date ingenious as well as probable.

The annual meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Chapter House, on January 28. The fourteenth annual report and balance-sheet were both satisfactory documents. In addition to several afternoon visits to remarkable churches, ten meetings, each with at least one good paper, had to be reported as the work of the year. The second part of the third volume of the *Transactions*, issued during the year, was commented upon in the *Antiquary* at the time of its publication. The society seems to us to be doing a good work, especially when we consider its modest subscription of only 7s. 6d.

A meeting of this society was held on February 1 in the Chapter House, St. Paul's, when a most useful paper was read by Mr. Edward Bell, F.S.A. on "The Origin and Use of the Word Triforium."

The just issued report with list of members of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY seems a thoroughly satisfactory document. The membership of this important Scotch association now reaches 337. It is hoped that the committee's illustrated report on the excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall will shortly be issued to the members; it promises to be a work of true value.

At the monthly meeting of THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held on January 16, Mr. Falconer Madan, of Oxford, read a paper on "Method in Bibliography." After laying down the principle that a certain bibliography should not only give a technical description of a book, but should also endeavour to appreciate it, he pointed out that one difficulty in the way of attaining this ideal was avoidable, namely, difference of method. If certain disturbing tendencies such as led to inaccurate and incomplete descriptions, superfluity of information, artificiality in the use of symbols and want of balance and proportion in the result (which he illustrated by examples), were recognised as erroneous and avoided, there might be tolerable agreement as to the residuum of right method. The paper went on to suggest with details a normal plan for bibliographical description which might be identical in frame work for all cases, but parts of which would be omitted under varying circumstances, and concluded with a proposal that a committee of the society should prepare for issue an authorized scheme for the use of intending bibliographers.—A discussion ensued, in which the President, Messrs. Tedder, Wheatley, Welch, Huth, Almack, and Reed took part.

The fourth annual meeting of the PLAINSONG AND MEDÆVAL MUSIC SOCIETY was held at the Chapter

House, St. Paul's, on January 24. The report showed that there are 175 members, against 137 at the corresponding date of last year. The first part of the facsimile *Graduale Salisburiense* was issued to members for the year ending October 31, 1891, and the second part is now in course of preparation, and will be issued to members who were on the roll on October 31, 1892. This concluding part will be accompanied by an introduction by the Revs. W. Howard Frere and G. H. Palmer, tracing the development of the Sarum Gradual from the Gregorian "Antiphonale Missarum," with a corresponding historical index to the contents of the Gradual. The edition will be limited to 300, and copies will be numbered. The society has also published, through Messrs. J. Masters and Co., and issued to members for the past year, the Sarum version of the *Te Deum*. The council propose to publish and issue to members for the year ending October 31, 1893: (a) Part I. of *Bibliotheca Musico-liturgica*, being a descriptive hand-list of the musical and Latin liturgical MSS. of the Middle Ages preserved in the libraries of Great Britain and Ireland. This part will contain about a dozen facsimiles, and the edition will consist of 300 numbered copies. (b) A translation of the *Choral-schule*, by Dom Ambrosius Kienle, the best modern German text-book of plainsong. (c) Six madrigals of the fifteenth century by English composers.—After the adoption of the report, a interesting paper was read by Rev. W. Howard Frere on "Folk-Songs and their Tonality."

The annual meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held, on January 25, at 22, Albemarle Street, when there was a good attendance. The annual report shows a clear gain in membership, and a satisfactory balance of £164 os. 9d.—The President, Mr. G. Lawrence Gomme, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the work of the past year, and complimented the society upon its prospects. It is expected that *Cinderella Story Variants*, edited by Miss Roalfe Cox, with an introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang, will be ready for delivery to members by Easter next. The council also have in hand for 1893 the *Saxo Grammaticus*, translated by Mr. Oliver Elton, which is now in a forward state of preparation, and the second volume of *The Denham Tracts*, edited by Dr. Hardy, is also partly through the press.—Mr. Gomme reminded the members that a civil list pension had been granted to Miss Lucy Garnett for her literary work in the province of folklore, at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, who has been a member of the society, we understand, from its start.—Dr. Gaster, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, and Mr. E. Clodd, took part in the discussion that followed the president's address. It was announced that it is under consideration to hold future meetings of the society, not exclusively in London, but in various parts of the United Kingdom.

The eightieth anniversary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in the Castle Library on January 28, Canon Greenwell, F.S.A., in the chair. The council's report was of a satisfactory character, showing that the members now number 317, and that the meetings are

excellently attended. The financial report showed a balance of the revenue account of £185 19s. 11d., and of the capital account of £44 19s. 10d.—Among the donations to the museum were, from Mr. D. D. Dixon, of Rothbury, a triangular bladed dagger of fifteenth or sixteenth century date, found in 1883, at Rothbury; a two-edged claymore found on Rothbury Moors, in 1870, of sixteenth-century date; and two pairs of handcuffs formerly belonging to the parish constables of townships in Rothbury.—A curious discussion afterwards arose as to certain objects stolen recently from the Blackgate Museum; it turned out that the articles were most ingeniously "lifted" by a kleptomaniac, but had since been returned anonymously by post.

The annual meeting of the Archaeological Section of the MIDLAND INSTITUTE was held at Queen's College on January 25, to receive the report of the committee and statement of accounts for the past year, and to hear a paper from Mr. C. E. Bateman on "Castle Bromwich Church."—Mr. Sam Timmins presided, and in moving the adoption of the report drew particular attention to the paragraph referring to the state of the finances of the section, and to the need of additional subscriptions to the copying fund, which has been established to defray the cost of reproducing documents, etc., of antiquarian value.—Mr. Timmins was unanimously asked to again accept the post of president of the society.—A portion of the Everitt Collection of drawings, recently bequeathed to the section, was on view in the room.—Mr. Bateman then read a most interesting paper upon "Castle Bromwich Church." In his opening remarks he acknowledged the very great assistance Mr. Cossins had rendered in the investigations, without which it would have been impossible to have arrived at so certain a conclusion as to the form and appearance of the earlier timber church, incorporated in the existing Renaissance structure, built at the cost of Sir John Bridgeman between the years 1726-1731. The length of the present nave being divided into six bays, the lecturer had discovered that the four easternmost comprised the extent of the former one, the present roof being carried by the east and west gable ends, still containing the upright exposed timbers and plaster, with seven intermediate trusses of most massive construction, and only five feet apart. The present three easternmost columns of plaster contain the oak posts which carried the ends of the principal trusses, the intermediate ones being carried on the head and sill pieces of the clerestory, which contains the original windows, timbering, and plaster, now covered up with modern plastering. The clerestory indicated that there were aisles, and fragments of timber found in the roof, and used for ceiling joists and rafters, proved that they were timber also, and the appearance they had both inside and out. The roof of the chancel is modern, but the lecturer contended that the old chancel was of the present form, owing to the stone walls being found on the removal of the dado panelling, with plaster on some portions of the surface, and because churches of the eighteenth century were not usually built with chancels of so large proportions. That there was a rood over the opening into the chancel is almost a matter of certainty, owing to the large projecting moulding being worked on

the inside face of the east gable, which would carry the crucifix and supporting figures, and also because the niche truss in front of it is raised higher than the others, which would be for the purpose of being better seen by the congregation. In one of the chancel windows is a fragment of painted glass, the only piece now existing from the former church. A large amount of old timber was utilized in the construction of the floors in the tower, and Mr. Bateman thought the bell-framing was the same that carried the old bells. In conclusion, the lecturer referred to the old account-book, which contained many items for repairs to the old church, some of which were afterwards further explained by Mr. Hill, who showed the audience the pre-Reformation paten now used in the weekly celebrations, also paying a tribute to the architect who designed the rebuilding of the church, which is of such fine proportion and detail inside and out, when he was tied and hampered by the form and construction of the former timber building. Mr. Bateman illustrated his paper with numerous photographs of the existing church, measured drawings of the old structure, and views of the interior and exterior, showing its appearance before 1726.

The annual meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on January 27 at Chetham College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding.—Mr. G. H. Rowbotham exhibited and presented to the society seven sheets of original drawings of Rushton Spencer, Hepstonstall and Broughton, Salop.—Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman presented some local drawings for the society's scrap-book.—Mr. George C. Yates read the annual report of the council. In it the council congratulated the members on the continued success of the society as judged by the number and quantity of the papers read, as well as by the attendance at, and the general interest shown in, the meetings. The number of members now on the roll is as follows: ordinary 278, life 47, and honorary five, making a total of 330 members. Seventeen papers and short communications have been given during the year, and nine summer meetings were held, at most of which papers were also read. A sectional committee has been appointed to consider the best method of investigating and recording the various objects of antiquarian interest connected with the ancient churches of Lancashire, and subsequently Cheshire. The society are compiling and constructing an archaeological survey and map of their district, and Mr. W. Harrison has made a topographical index to accompany the map of Lancashire. Cheshire will probably be undertaken by the Chester Society in co-operation with this society.

At a meeting of the same society on February 3, Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited a cinerary urn, found at Entwistle Moor, Burnley; a flint hand-tool from Reculvers; and a flint axe from Mildenhall.—Dr. Renaud in an illustrated paper on "The Monumental Brasses of Fitton and Sutton in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin," stated that Sir Edward Fitton—or Fyton, as it was written in all the records of the time—was sent to Ireland during a turbulent period in the history of that country by Queen Elizabeth. On the brass, the pictorial heading represented him as kneeling before an altar with hands joined in supplica-

tion and reading from an open book on the altar table. Nine of his sons were represented behind him. On the left side of the brass was Sir Edward Fitton's wife, behind whom were represented six daughters. Sir Edward Fitton died in 1579. The other brass related to Sir Richard Sutton, who belonged to a famous Cheshire family dating back to the reign of Henry VII.—Dr. H. Colley March read a paper on "Rending the Wolf's Jaw," with illustrations, in which he described a number of sculptures and carvings on monuments and buildings in Sweden symbolical of the conflict of Christ with Paganism.—At the close of the discussion on the paper, Mr. Albert Nicholson urged that an effort should be made to induce the authorities either of the Whitworth Gallery or of the Museum at Owen's College to secure a copy of the Gosforth Cross, which, he said, was certainly the finest native monument of antiquity in this country. Some years ago when the cross had to be reset an exact mould of it was taken, and was now at South Kensington, and a copy of that reproduction should not be difficult to get.

The annual meeting of the members of the NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB was held on January 30 in the Parish Room. The president (Mr. W. G. Mount, M.P.) occupied the chair, and said he was sure the members would all deeply regret, as he did, that the hon. secretary, Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., had positively decided that he could no longer occupy that post. They certainly could not blame him of having come to a hasty decision, for he had intimated his resignation two or three years, but had treated them most kindly by yielding to the gentle pressure of himself and others to retain office for some time longer. He (the president) had tried to persuade him, but he did not think it would be right to press him any more, unless they had more influence with him. For eighteen years Mr. Money had been a most active member of this society, and had zealously fulfilled his duties both on the executive committee as well as hon. secretary; and the latter implied no slight labour, very often not of the most pleasant nature. Under his able direction the society had visited most of the interesting places in the district. General regret having been expressed at the hon. secretary's resignation, and a vote of thanks to him having been unanimously passed, Mr. Money, in reply to questions, said the club was established in 1870, and Dr. Silas Palmer was its first secretary, followed by Mr. Gretton, and then the Rev. W. B. Banting, to whom he succeeded. Replying to the vote of thanks, he said it afforded him the greatest possible satisfaction to feel that during the long period of eighteen years that he had been connected with the club everything had been of the most harmonious character. His labours had been the more pleasant and agreeable because of the kind and genial manner in which their president had acted upon all occasions, attending their excursions, and going through long, and sometimes fatiguing, days, rather than evince any lack of interest in their doings. One of the strongest inducements to him to keep on so many years had been the great interest taken by Mr. Mount in the club, and which had made it one of the most pleasant associations of his life.—Some considerable discussion took place as to the prospects of

the club, and eventually Mr. Money said he was glad to announce that a gentleman had come forward to take the secretaryship, whose father was one of the most active supporters of the club for many years. He therefore proposed that Mr. G. J. Watts be the hon. secretary for the coming year. Mr. Tull seconded the proposition, which was cordially adopted.



At a large meeting of the members of the LEEDS AND YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY on February 6, Mr. J. W. Morkill, M.A., lectured on "The Knight Templars in England—with special reference to their Possessions in Leeds and District." He said the Knight Templars differed from most other monastical orders. They were not only monks, but soldiers. The increase of the order was rapid, its exploits most brilliant, and its miserable downfall made its history most romantic. In the fourth century, the fourth Emperor Constantine built a church, called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Very many Christians made pilgrimages to it, and it was owing to the extreme persecution of those persons that nine knights banded themselves together to protect them. At first they had no habitation, but afterwards they were given a residence within the precincts of the temple upon Mount Moriah. From that they got their name. The original intention of the body was to protect the poor Christians, but afterwards they undertook to protect Palestine generally and the Eastern Church. Subsequently many of them came to Europe, establishing themselves in different places. Their first appearance in England was in 1128, when they became extremely popular and were granted many immunities. They had seventy-two rules to guide them, which Mr. Morkill said were suited more for a boarding-school than for a band of soldiers. The Templars fought many battles in Palestine, but by overwhelming numbers were gradually exterminated. Those in France and England were imprisoned and tortured, and finally, in 1312, all who were not killed were liberated, and the order was abolished. The principal habitation of the Templars near Leeds was at Whitkirk. The Templars were given that estate in 1154, and also the church there. Whitkirk was the centre of a large district belonging to them, extending on the one hand to Tadcaster, and on the other to Ilkley. The Templars lived at the manor of Templenewsam, which was quite distinct from Whitkirk. The manor house at Whitkirk was still in existence, and the court was now regularly held there. Of the jury who made presentments, some of them were summoned from the neighbourhood of the Leylands, Leeds, which was part of the manor. Many of the houses in the district of Leeds referred to were marked by one of the crosses of the order. In Lowerhead Row there were about a dozen crosses, and on the houses in Templar Street were also to be seen this peculiar cross. There were also other houses in the town that bore the cross. In the village of Newland, near Normanton, the same crosses were likewise found.



The annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY was held in the theatre of the museum on February 7, when Canon Raine presided.

The report showed a satisfactory condition of things, both as regards members and finance. The chairman said the most valuable point which he saw in the future was the probable discovery of facts which would show them something about the old roads in York and some of the old buildings. They had been in very great ignorance hitherto, from the lack of a deep cutting of knowledge of that kind, and he had now hopes that that blemish would be taken away. For instance, at Boatham Bar, within the last few days, the workmen had come upon a very strong, deep bed of concrete, which he had no doubt had been laid as a foundation of the old Roman gate, and of the guard-rooms inside. The present gate occupied very much the position of the old gate. He was glad to say they had also found some decisive proofs of the position of the old Roman road. In the road which led to the river towards Ouse Cliff they had crossed the Roman road close to Mr. Melrose's stable-gate. At that point it was 24 feet wide; and they had found it at one or two other points towards the city. He hoped that in the excavation that was going to be made at St. Leonard's they would touch the eastern termination of the road, and improve their line still more.



At a special meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held in the Grammar School, Norwich, on January 31, Sir F. G. M. Boileau in the chair, Mr. St. John Hope, F.S.A., delivered an address on the excavations recently made by him at Castleacre. Mr. St. John Hope's most able address was a detailed account of the plan and buildings of the grand old Cluniac priory of Castleacre, illustrated by a great number of drawings, and a series of fine views projected on the screen by means of the magic lantern. Mr. St. John Hope said there were few places of more interest than Castleacre, where within half a mile were a Roman camp, an English burg, a Norman castle, a mediæval parish church, and the remains of a Cluniac priory, besides interesting relics of domestic architecture. The priory was founded about 1088 or 1089 by William de Warrene as a cell to the mother house of Lewes, and endowed by him with various churches and other possessions. The church of the priory was begun in 1090, and was ready for consecration early in the next century. The plan of the priory was of the usual character. The church was on the north side of the cloister garth, the chapter-house and dorter on the east side, the frater or refectory on the south side; and the cellarer's buildings, guest-house, and prior's lodgings on the west side. Mr. St. John Hope went with great minutiae into the plan and arrangements of the priory. The church consisted of choir, presbytery, with aisles, north and south transepts, nave with aisles, and, in addition to a central tower, two towers at the west end. The Norman church, with apses at the east end, must have been a building of considerable importance. It was about 200 feet long. The west front was arcaded, and the transepts were arcaded within and without, while the clerestory of the nave was similarly enriched. All the eastern part of the church, buried beneath rubbish before the visit of the Archaeological Institute, was then, at the cost of Lord Leicester, laid bare by him: and last year, through the exertions of Dr. Jessopp, he had been

able to make further excavations. The nave was in fact completely shut off from the eastern part of the church, for the latter was practically the private chapel of the community, and the former was given up to the lay folk who came to hear Mass. In the chapel north of the choir the original floor tiling had been uncovered. In the fifteenth century the chancel was extended beyond the apse, which was allowed to remain till the work was sufficiently advanced to put on the roof. The chapter-house on the south of the south transept had also an apsidal end at the east. From the chapter-house on the east of the cloister garth ran the dorter, at the southernmost end of which was the malt-house. Eastward of the dorter was the infirmary to which went the infirm and sick monks. The misericorde was a building erected in the later period when the monks relaxed the old rules as to eating meat. In the course of his description of the building Mr. St. John Hope pointed out that relatives who called to see the monks met them in the outer parlour on the south-west side of the church against the prior's lodgings, which was quite a different apartment from the common parlour by the frater, where the monks assembled to talk or *parle*. The north side of the cloister garth, which was enclosed, was used by the monks for study, and the west walk was set apart for the novices. Dr. Jessopp moved a vote of thanks to Mr. St. John Hope, remarking that these excavations at Castleacre were the best piece of work this society had ever been engaged in. It was to be hoped that Norfolk antiquities would be well represented at the castle. Mr. Fox, F.S.A., had written to him finding fault with the inadequate manner in which Norfolk antiquities were represented at the museum, and suggesting that the keep should be especially devoted to them.—This suggestion was strongly backed up by Mr. St. John Hope, in responding to the vote of thanks which Mr. Beloe had seconded, and at the same time pointed out that many valuable antiquarian relics in the county likely to come to destruction might well be sent by their possessors to the castle.

The CARADOC FIELD CLUB held a conversazione in the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on January 26, which was highly successful. Several papers were read, chiefly, of course, scientific; but one, "On the Stone Circles of Shropshire, and their Relation to Adjacent Hills," by Mr. A. C. Lewis, was archaeological. Amongst the antiquarian objects of interest exhibited were a splendid collection of neolithic implements, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Clun, by Mr. George Luff; some early and valuable miniatures; Shropshire Civil War tracts, and early printed books, etc.

The annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Shrewsbury on January 28, under the presidency of Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale. The report showed that excavations have been carried on during the past year at Hodnet by Major Heber-Percy, and at Red Castle by Lord Hill. The old Saxon crypt of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, has received attention, and the bases of the pillars cemented to preserve them. Lord Barnard, the present owner of Wroxeter, has offered to give

every facility for further researches at Uriconium. The index to the first two volumes of Transactions is approaching completion. Unfortunately, the balance-sheet shows an adverse balance of £50. Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale gave some account of the early history of his manor of Sharrington, on which place he has published an exhaustive account in two quarto volumes.

The annual meeting of the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 30, under the presidency of the Rev. C. Henton Wood. The annual report showed the loss of eight members by death, whilst twenty-one new members were elected during the year. The annual excursion was made to London on June 16 and 17, when the House of Commons, Westminster Abbey, Lambeth Palace, Emmanuel Hospital, and Whitehall were visited. Five gentlemen were elected members of the society. Several objects of interest were exhibited, including a "Penelope watch" of local interest. It was resolved that transcripts of Leicestershire MSS. preserved amongst the episcopal records at Lincoln be printed in the Transactions.

At the January meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. C. A. Federer, one of the council, and the possessor of a very valuable collection of Yorkshire books and tracts, gave an interesting and valuable lecture on "Racial Characteristics of the Population of Britain, with special Reference to Yorkshire." With regard to the latter part of his subject, Mr. Federer said that traces of the Kelts in Yorkshire were few and far between, the Danes having made almost a clean sweep of the Britons in all the accessible parts of Northumbria, of which Yorkshire formed a portion. The only refuge for the harried natives were the wooded fastnesses of the Yorkshire Wolds, which were out of the way of direct communication with the principal centres of population. Abundant evidence of the Wolds having been the abode of the Keltic race in early times existed in the numerous barrows which were found in that portion of the county which were either elongated or circular in form. An examination of these remains by Canon Greenwell showed that the elongated barrows invariably contained skulls of the elongated or Keltic type, while the round barrows, which were much fewer in number than the elongated, contained the small round skulls of some early Saxon tribesmen, or of some race which has not been identified. Small Keltic communities, distinguished by the above characteristics, were still met with on the Yorkshire Wolds. In Yorkshire the Saxon type is not very strong, owing to immigration. To Yorkshiremen the most important element was that of the Norse or Danish. History records much of the Danish incursions upon the north-eastern coast of England, and how permanent settlements were subsequently established, and how by this influence the Saxon and Keltic population were ultimately driven out of nearly one-half of the kingdom. History also had enough to tell of the long and fierce struggles for supremacy between both Saxon and Danish invaders of our island. On condition of the Danes evacuating the south-east, they were by treaty allowed to retain the east coast and Northumbria, and

these portions of England remained under Danish rule until the Norman Conquest. As a consequence, more than 80 per cent. of modern Yorkshiremen are of Danish descent.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, held in the Museum, Queen Street, on February 13, the following communications were laid before the members: "Notes on some Relics of Principal Carstares" (the thumbscrews with which he was tortured, and their key; three silver cups, part of his camp equipage; gold ring with hair of William III.; gold ring with hair of James VII.; gold seal given to John Carstares by the Marquis of Argyll; and "Bessie Mure's spoon"), by Professor R. H. Story, D.D.; "Notes on the Priory of Pittenweem" (with plan), by Walter F. Lyon; "Notes on Further Excavations at Burghhead" (with exhibition of objects of stone, pottery, glass, and bone), by H. W. Young, F.S.A. Scot.; and "The Moats and Forts of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright," by Frederick R. Coles, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. Several documents, including a warrant under the sign-manual of Oliver Cromwell, and a letter of James VII., were exhibited by Mr. Watt, of Stoneleigh, as well as a series of drawings of cromlechs in Wales, by Miss MacLagan, of Stirling.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on February 7, at 9, Conduit Street, when the following papers were read: P. le P. Renouf (president), "The Book of the Dead": translation and commentary (continuation); Rev. A. Löwy, "Note on a Babylonian Brick."

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION was held on February 9, in the Mayor's rooms at the Leeds Town Hall. The report and balance-sheet, which had been printed and circulated among the members, and were taken as read, showed a very satisfactory result of the year's proceedings. There is a balance to the credit of the society of £54 10s. 11d., after discharging every liability for the year and paying off £20 6s. 9d., the deficit of the previous year. This agreeable state of things is mainly due to the large increase in the number of members. The report then proceeded to deal with the proposed incorporation of the association, and says the course which the council propose to take has been adapted by many public bodies, and has several advantages, the chief of which is that it gives the society a legal status, and enables it to hold property without the intervention of trustees, and without the consequent difficulties caused by deaths, changes of trustees, etc. The management of the society, too, will be far better and more clearly defined under the proposed memorandum and articles of association than under the old system, and the powers, rights, and privileges of the council and of individual members will be more clearly understood. With regard to the important Record Series, one volume has been issued during the year to subscribers, namely, the first volume of the *Abstracts of Yorkshire Inquisitions of the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.*, which has been prepared by Mr. J. A. C. Vincent, and edited by Mr. Wm. Brown. The

material for another volume is now being prepared by Mr. Vincent. The second volume of the Selby Coucher Book is now nearly ready. Another volume of the Index of the York Wills (1554-1568) is now in the printer's hands, and will form the first volume for 1893. The second volume for this year will be the first of a series of full Abstracts of Royalist Composition Papers for Yorkshire, which have been prepared at the cost of Mr. J. W. Clay, one of the council of the society. Mr. W. Paley Baildon's volume of Monastic Notes, which gives much new and interesting information relating to Yorkshire monastic foundations, is nearly ready, and will probably form one of the volumes for 1894. On the motion of Dr. Chadwick, seconded by Mr. Lamb, the articles of association for the future government of the members, under the title of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, were then unanimously passed, as well as the following resolution as to the officials and council of the newly-incorporated body, into which some new blood has been introduced, making the society much less exclusively West Riding than was previously the case: That all the presidents and vice-presidents of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association be requested to be patrons and vice-patrons of the Yorkshire Archæological Society. That Mr. Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield, be the first and present president of the society. That Mr. Harry Slade Childe, of Wakefield, be the first and present treasurer of the society. That Messrs. Geo. Wm. Tomlinson, F.S.A., of Huddersfield; Jno. Wm. Walker, F.S.A., of Wakefield; and Samuel Josh. Chadwick, F.S.A., of Dewsbury, be the first and present secretaries of the society, the said S. J. Chadwick being appointed for the Record Series. That the first and ordinary members of the council shall be the following, namely: The Rev. Canon Jas. Raine, M.A., Geo. Jno. Armitage, F.S.A., Jno. E. Addison, M.D., the Rev. R. V. Taylor, Wm. Brown, B.A., Jno. Wm. Clay, F.S.A., Fras. Collins, M.D., John Norton Dickons, the Rev. Joseph T. Fowler, F.S.A., the Rev. Canon Isaac Taylor, LL.D., Mr. Cecil Geo. Savile Foljambe, the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., Wm. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., Edmund Wilson, F.S.A., Alex. Dionysius H. Leadman, F.S.A., Thos. Carter Mitchell, F.S.A., John Stansfeld, Jno. Wm. Workill, M.A., Richard Holmes, Thos. Boynton, John Bilson, the Rev. Wm. Hutchinson, Alfred Shelley Ellis, and Thomas M. Fallow, F.S.A.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

MEDIEVAL LORE. Edited by Robert Steele, with a preface by William Morris. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. x., 154. Price 7s. 6d.

The secondary title of this book explains its nature: "An Epitome of the Science, Geography, Animal,

and Plant Folk-lore and Myth of the Middle Age; being Classified Gleanings from the Encyclopedia of Bartholomew Anglicus on the Property of Things." Bartholomew was a learned English Franciscan, who, about 1250, wrote not only the book of the century, but the book that was the most popular in Christendom for the next two and a half centuries. It is one of the many proofs of the gross ignorance of those who fancy or try to fancy that the Bible was a sealed book during the Middle Ages. Bartholomew's book attained to a popularity marvellous in the days before printing, just because it was written to explain the allusions to natural objects which were met with in the Scripture or in the Gloss. It was the Biblical Dictionary of the day, and the preaching friar's compendium of knowledge in an unlettered and untravelled age. It was translated into French in 1372, and into Spanish, Dutch, and English in 1397. Nor did its popularity die out with the invention of printing, no less than ten Latin and four French editions being published in the fifteenth century, as well as one each in English, Dutch, and Spanish. Although various editions were printed in the sixteenth century, with the Elizabethan era of true commerce the book died, save as a curiosity, for then facts began to take the place of quaint surmises.

The selections given by Mr. Steele are well chosen, in order to give a good general idea of this once famous mediæval knowledge-book; and there is an interesting introduction as well as a chapter on the sources from which Bartholomew drew his information. Those who know the writings of Mr. William Morris (and who does not?) need not be told that his short preface is original, pithy, and couched in good warm English. In all that pertains to the typography and garnishing of the book, Mr. Elliot Stock has been most happy. We much wish that some publisher could be persuaded to give us a reprint of the whole book.

THE AINU OF JAPAN: the Religion, Superstitions and General History of the Hairy Aborigines of Japan. By the Rev. John Batchelor. *Religious Tract Society*. Small 8vo., pp. xii, 336. Price 6s.

The author of this book gives good reasons for calling this people "Ainu" and not "Aino," as hitherto has been the practice. They have been noticed by many ethnographic writers, and their tales and superstitions have been the subject of special memoirs by Mr. Chamberlayne and others. Still, we are glad to have this fresh contribution. Mr. Batchelor has lived amongst them, worked for them, earned their confidence and their respect, and he of all people should be in a position to correct any former mistakes. This he does occasionally, but always in a pleasant scholarly fashion, which shows how thoroughly he enters into his work. We are a little in doubt, however, whether his correction about the bear cult is quite true, and whether he has not himself missed the real point of this curious element in Ainu religious belief.

It is singular that this race of people should have survived isolated after their conquest by the Japanese. They have been thought to be of the same stock as the Indo-Europeans, but this, we fancy, Mr. Batchelor's book will dispel. They possess many of the well-known features of savage life. They think that

women are such inferior beings that the gods take no thought or care about them, and the singular practice of the *couvade*, where the father, not the mother, is cared for and nursed at childbirth, also occurs. Mr. Batchelor gives chapters about clothing and ornaments, houses, furniture, religious symbols, etiquette, education, arts and pleasures, justice, marriage, death, burial, after-life, and many legends and traditions. The short chapter on prehistoric times in Japan is very interesting. It gives an illustration and descriptive notes of flint implements found, and of remains of pit-dwellings, the ground-plan and structure of which are remarkably like those to this day discovered in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Batchelor gives evidence, too, of an ancient dwarf race, which he believes to have been conquered by the Ainu before the latter were in turn conquered by the Japanese, and this point is one upon which we should like him to devote more research. Of the many interesting legends, social characteristics, and religious rites and ceremonies, we cannot do more than record our high appreciation of their value for anthropological and folklore students—particularly, we may mention, the chapter on "Ghosts and the Future Life." The "inav" or religious symbols form a very important part of Ainu life, and the curious description of river and water goddesses is full of interest and value. Mr. Batchelor has a simple and easy style of writing which at once commends itself to the reader, and the eighty illustrations are all concerned with subjects of which an illustration is of real value.

G. LAURENCE GOMME.

BYGONE KENT. Edited by R. Stead, F.R.H.S. Demy 8vo., pp. 273. Several illustrations. *Wm. Andrews and Co.*, Hull. Price 7s. 6d.

Yet another tasteful volume of the indefatigable Mr. Andrews' "Bygone" series comes to hand. The purpose of the book, "to give a fairly representative series of pictures of Kent and Kentish life in olden times," is beyond all doubt amply fulfilled. A summary of the history of the county is contributed in easy, pleasant style by Mr. Thomas Frost, but it is emphatically a summary and nothing more; no points of original interest are made. In the next paper, "Kentish Place-Names," the editor presents, in a readable and attractive guise, the pith of the knowledge gained by the research of our leading authorities with regard to the county of Kent on this subject. The original inhabitants, the Celts, have bequeathed to us sufficient place-names to make their quondam possession of the land an established fact. The Jutes, the original ancestors of the "Men of Kent," that cherished but somewhat mysterious appellation, left far more lasting traces of their occupation, and some "ninety per cent. of the local place-names are of Anglo-Saxon origin." The Danish element is by no means so plentiful. Yet the famed Margate and Ramsgate, among other places, by their termination, "gate," denote that the Danes once regarded these *gates* or *guls* as passages down to the sea. It is, indeed, remarkable that there is so little of French or Norman-French in the place-names of Kent, while, on the other hand, the French coast in the neighbourhood of Boulogne is so thickly studded with Anglo-Saxon place-names as to give reasonable grounds for the conjecture that this corner

of France was colonized from England. But perhaps the most noteworthy of all the features this interesting science presents in this county is the sure evidence of the previous existence of great and numerous forests. The *hursts, leys, dens, charts, holts, and fields*, in bewildering profusion lead irresistibly to this conclusion.

The Rev. G. S. Tyack simply and accurately tells the story of St. Augustine's mission. Then follows an exhaustive account of *Ruined Chapels and Chantries*, excellently illustrated. Other articles of note are Mr. Lamplough's *Revolt of the Villeins and Huguenots' Homes in Kent*, by S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. Mr. Lamplough shows a sound appreciation of the precarious position of the villeins in the days of Richard II., and gives his narrative in graphic, glowing style, while Mr. Kershaw's article is, perhaps, the best in the book. It is a paper, too, which evidently represents conscientious and careful research. In conclusion, *Bygone Kent* may be dubbed as something less than a county history, but superior to anything of the guide-book order.

W. M. C.

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THE CHRONICLES OF TWYFORD. A new and popular History of the Town of Tiverton. By Frederick John Snell, M.A. *Simpkin Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co.* 8vo., pp. 396. Price 7s. 6d.

This is the first real history of Tiverton, and it reflects considerable credit upon Mr. Snell, who has a special connection with the town, having formerly been Blundell's Scholar of Balliol College. It is divided into ten sections or chapters: Before the Conquest, During the Middle Ages, The Great Fires, The Early Stuarts, Roundheads and Cavaliers, After the Restoration, The Georgian Era (Part I.), The Georgian Era (Part II.), Yesterday, and To-day. With more than half the book, beginning at the Georgian Era, the *Antiquary* has no particular concern; but the unusual fulness of the details given of comparatively modern and very modern times will doubtless be appreciated by the townsmen and others having personal connection with that part of Devonshire, as well as by those who have casual acquaintance with, or recollection of, this interesting little borough. The writer of this notice, for instance, has a good deal more interest in the modern part than many readers of the *Antiquary*, as he was present in Tiverton at two of Lord Palmerston's most memorable elections.

The earlier part of the Chronicles contains a considerable and varied collection of information. Interesting customs are recorded in connection with the Town Lake. The preserving and purifying the stream that fed the reservoir were under the regulation of water-bailiffs, appointed annually at the court-leet. They had the power, down into the present century, of summoning anyone they pleased to help in the necessary work, and failure to attend could be punished as a misdemeanour.—A peculiar interesting foundation is Greenway's Almshouses, founded in 1529, which are here well described. The chapel has these two distiches:

Have grace, ye men, and ever pray
For the soul of John and Jone Grenwaye;

and

Reste awhile ye that may
Pray ye for me nighte and day.

A full account is given of the three Great Fires of

1598, 1612, and 1731, on each of which occasions Tiverton was almost entirely burnt down. On the first of these occasions the registers record the death from the fire of thirty-three persons. Transcripts of chap-books of the first two fires are given. The last of these (1612) has a remarkable block-engraving, in which the long hooks for pulling down blazing buildings, the ladders, and leathern buckets, are graphically shown in active use.—In the section on "The Early Stuarts," the foundation of Blundell's School is well told. Peter Blundell, who was born at Tiverton in 1520, was a sort of local Dick Whittington. He started as an errand boy, but enriched himself prodigiously in the kersey trade with London, where he eventually lived, and died in 1601.—Under "Roundheads and Cavaliers," a pamphlet is described, the title of which is sufficiently extraordinary: "A True and Strange Relation of a Boy, who was entertained by the Devill to be servant to him with the consent of his Father about Crediton in the West, and how the Devill carried him up in the aire, and shewed him the torments of Hell, and some of the Cavaliers there, and what preparation there was made for Goring and Greenville against they came. Also how the Cavaliers went to rob a Carrier, and how the Carrier and his Horses turned themselves into Flames of Fire, with a Coppie of a Letter from Major-General Massie, concerning these strange and wonderful things, with a certaine Box of Reliques and Crucifixes found in Tiverton Church."—The romantic history of Bamfylde Moore Carew, the well-connected son of a local clergyman, who ran away from Blundell's School, Tiverton, when fifteen years old (in 1708), and became king of the gipsies, is given with much gusto. This volume might have been rather better arranged; its index has a poverty-stricken appearance, but on the whole it is full of good material, and withal entertaining.

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STUDIES BY A RECLUSE, IN CLOISTER, TOWN, AND COUNTRY. By Augustus Jessopp, D.D. T. Fisher Unwin. Crown 8vo., pp. xx, 282. Price 7s. 6d.

This is a collection of eight papers from the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Quarterly Review*, and an American monthly called the *Chautauquan*. As a rule reprints of essays are a mistake and a weariness, but Dr. Jessopp is so pleasant a writer, and even of well-worn themes so entirely *sui generis*, that we are always glad to welcome him again. Moreover, in most of what he writes there is so much that is original and worthy of reference that it is a useful thing to have his papers in a volume, rather than to search for them in back numbers of magazines and reviews. The writer of this notice was one who, three years ago, had the pleasure of praising in a high-class weekly review "The Coming of the Friars, and Other Historic Essays" by the same author, and therefore can afford to smile at the clever and satirical, but withal good-natured, way in which Dr. Jessopp vigorously trounces certain fault-finding reviewers. We do not, however, find quite the same charm in this collection as in the last; possibly the themes are not so entrancing, and did not lend themselves to poetic treatment as much as the "Coming of the Friars." But yet we like, in different measure, all that is given us in these pages. To our surprise, however, we found

the first and longest of the essays, "St. Albans and her Historian," a bit dull—a word that we never hitherto thought of associating with the Rector of Scarning; but, then, it was written for that very dullest of all heavy journals, the *Quarterly Review*. Depend upon it, Dr. Jessopp was overweighted with the serious responsibility of writing for so sober a review, and became ponderous on the principle that "He who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." The second essay on Bury St. Edmunds is very charming; it is made all the more interesting by a conjectural drawing of the great abbey before the suppression, based on trustworthy sources, which is given as a frontispiece to the volume. The following are the titles of the other pieces: "On the Edge of the Norfolk Holy Land"; "The Origin and Growth of English Towns"; "The Land and its Owners in Past Times" (which would be the easiest for a hostile critic to fall upon); "L'Ancienne Noblesse"; "Letters and Letter-writers"; and "A Suggestion for my Betters," wherein *inter alia* occurs the excellent hint to parsons of lecturing in churches on churches.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, PART III. Edited by G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. xii, 362. Price 7s. 6d.

To Mr. Gomme's patient industry we owe yet another of those valuable volumes which form a classified collection of the chief contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. This book, which is the third section of the "English Topography" series, covers the three counties of Derbyshire, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire. The preface reminds us that in addition to the ordinary local information on church and family history and topographical details, there are in this volume various interesting notes on almshouses, a class of dwellings of which we are likely anon to hear more, as a tendency in that direction, rather than in the cast-iron formalism of poor-law legislation, seems now to be setting in. Fairs and markets and municipal right are also prominent. As to customs and manners, in which Mr. Gomme, as President of the Folk-lore Society, takes so keen an interest, there may be named as noted in this volume the curious games played at Buxton, the separating of sexes at church at Bilstone, the bell-ringing customs of Dorsetshire, the holding of village schools in belfries as at Milton Abbas, and the story of Halter Devil Chapel. To each county is prefixed an account of its "ancient state and remains," its present state and appearance, an outline history, a biography, a list of eminent natives, and a summary of miscellaneous remarks; the longer notes then begin arranged alphabetically according to places. The indexes of names and subjects are very complete, so that the volume, like its fellows, is in every way most handy for reference. We could only wish that Mr. Gomme had been able to give us some very brief notes at the end as to changes in churches, houses, etc., since they were described, as he did in the architectural volumes. One misprint has been noticed, as with great interest we have looked through the volume, but we are ignorant whether it originally occurs in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, or in this transcript: for "Kniveton, Saint loc, antiquary" on p. 10, read "Saint loc."

A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH BOOK-PLATES. By Egerton Castle, M.A., F.S.A. *George Bell and Sons*. Imp. 16mo., pp. xvi, 250. With one hundred and twenty-two typical examples. Price 7s. 6d.

This is an altogether charming volume, turned out in Messrs. Bell's best and most attractive style. It meets, too, a much-needed want, as there was hitherto no popular book on the history of book-plates, and none at all that touched on the interest, artistic and personal, of modern examples. It was high time that such a book should be issued now that the Ex-Libris enthusiasts have sufficient energy, and are sufficiently numerous to support a monthly journal of their own. Both Mr. Castle and Messrs. Bell are to be congratulated on the issue of the volume.

We reserve a further notice till another issue, when we hope to review the book more fully, together with the recently issued book on French Ex-Libris.

PAMPHLETS, PAPERS, ETC.—The fifth number of the *Essex Review* (Durrant, Chelmsford), is full of interest for the antiquary, and the best yet published. Terling Churchwardens' Accounts, Colchester Festive Plate, Danbury Church (with plate), Danbury Registers, the Monumental Brasses at Little Waltham (illustrated), and Canvey Chapel (illustrated), are all good in their respective ways.—*A Guide to Donnington Castle*, near Newbury (Blacket, Newbury, price 6d.), which was so gallantly defended for the king during the great Civil War, is a scholarly booklet of 28 pages, by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A.—*The Fate of the Dispersed Monks and Nuns*, by Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., is a particularly interesting reprint from the Somerset Archaeological Society's Proceedings.—*The Last Perambulation of Sherwood Forest*, 1662, is a useful reprint of one of Mr. A. Stapleton's valued contributions to the "Newark Advertiser."

From Godefroy Mayer, 147, Rue Richer, Paris, we have received one of his remarkably full and varied sale *Catalogues of Portraits and Historical Prints*, which includes several English ones, and a considerable collection of rare and interesting American portraits, chiefly revolutionary. Some of our readers who are portrait collectors may perhaps not know of Godefroy Mayer's catalogues, which are far the best of their kind; they can be obtained gratis on application.

Newbery House Magazine for February has three articles of interest to the antiquary—"Leaves from the History of the Livery Companies," by Mr. C. Welsh, F.S.A., which this time deals with the Cloth-workers, Woolmen, and Dyers, and is well illustrated; Rev. Dr. Hayman's short paper on Selby Abbey, which has some excellent illustrations, but is silent with regard to the missing tomb; and the third article on "Special Forms of Prayer," by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., embracing the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William and Mary.

The *Builder* of January 21 gives a most interesting paper by Mr. R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A., read before the Architectural Association, "On the Influence of Byzantine Art in Italy from the fifth to the twelfth Century," illustrated by text illustrations of the Ponte Salario, Rome, circa 566, and of some capitals at Rome, by an historical plan of St. Mark's, Venice, distinguishing the different dates of work, and by

single-page plates of St. Mark's, Venice, at the end of the eleventh century, and of Byzantine ornaments at Venice, Rome, Constantinople, etc.—January 28 has the concluding part of Mr. Spiers' paper on Byzantine Art, with a double-page plate of finely rendered capitals.—February 4 is another good number from our point of view. Ripon Cathedral is the one for this month. We are glad to have the plan of the Saxon crypt, and the general one of the church, but could willingly have spared all the foreground, a full half, of the double-plate view of the cathedral from the south-east. There is a charming plate of a portion of the exquisite marble paving (fifteenth century) of Siena Cathedral. We heartily commend to the attention of those desiring good chancel screens, organ cases, or chancel stalls, the plates of these details at St. Paul's Church, Morton, Gainsborough, designed by Messrs. Micklethwaite and Somers Clark.—February 11, J. H. gives an interesting paper (in continuation of one last June) on the component parts of ancient mortar, with illustrations taken from Tattershall Castle, Crowland Abbey, Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, Barden Tower, Whithy Abbey, and Carisbrook Castle. Contrasted with these is the analysis of modern "jerry" mortar from Frimley. In this and the three preceding numbers, the question of Orientation of Churches continues to be discussed in the correspondence columns.

We are glad to see that our youthful, but vigorous contemporary, the *Illustrated Church News*, pays some attention to archaeology in occasional articles termed "The Stones of Our Churches."

The *Fortnightly Review* for February has a most interesting article by Dr. Robert Munro on "Pre-historic Trepanning and Cranial Amulets."



Correspondence.

NORMAN WORK IN THE TRIFORIUM OF BEVERLEY MINSTER.

(Vol. xxvi., p. 187; vol. xxvii., pp. 18-23.)

I cannot recall the precise words in which, at the Beverley meeting of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, I expressed an opinion as to certain Norman work in the triforium being *in situ*; but I remember being struck, during a somewhat hurried visit just before the meeting, with the fact that the two bays at the back of the nave triforium appeared to be built of Norman masonry throughout, which was still to a large extent covered with, apparently, the original whitewash.

A very careful and detailed examination of the work in dispute has now been made by Mr. Bilson, whose account of it is a model of what such a paper should be.

I had an opportunity *after* the meeting of again examining the triforium on both sides of the church, in company with Mr. Bilson, Dr. Stephenson, and Mr. C. C. Hodges; and though I was not then altogether convinced that my first impressions were wrong, after reading Mr. Bilson's paper, I think it is only right to say that he seems to me to have made

out his case. An additional argument in his favour, which appears to have escaped him, is that the great height at which the Norman stones have been re-used is ample proof that they cannot be *in situ*; this is a point that ought to have occurred to me at the time.

In recording my acceptance of Mr. Bilson's lucid and convincing statement, I also congratulate myself in having been the humble means of eliciting it.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

Burlington House, London, W.,

January 16, 1893.

Minute and clear as is Mr. Bilson's paper in the January number of the *Antiquary*, so far as it goes, a much fuller investigation of this subject must be made before it can be finally disposed of.

The broad question to be determined is, did the fourteenth-century restorers pull down and rebuild the Norman nave; or did they follow their more usual course, when satisfied with the size and proportions of the old work, of throwing over it a Gothic veil?

(1) On the north side of the west face of the central tower, over the nave vaulting, the weathering of what was almost certainly the Norman roof is still to be seen. This indicates that the height of the Norman nave must have been about the same as that of the present one, and that what remains of the central tower and its piers retains its Norman core, as is the case at York.

(2) From the west front to the sacristy the ground plan is Norman, the foundations (even of the east aisles of the great transept) are Norman, the proportions in the main are Norman, and the arches, from their lowness as compared with the height of the pillars, look as if they had all been altered out of Norman.

(3) A "blind" triforium is, in this country, a usual sign of a church thus transfigured: as, *e.g.*, at St. Albans, Winchester, and Worcester (which latter has been so treated to a great extent in its nave). The treatment of the Gloucester choir was altogether different from the usual method.

(4) I never thought that the filling-up of the Norman arches under consideration was *in situ*, until the contrary view was propounded by Mr. St. John Hope, and I think that Mr. Bilson has established his case so far. But it may be that we shall find in this wall the remains of Norman shafts and sub-arches, corresponding with the present arches and pillars of the fourteenth-century triforium.

(5) The most probable theory as to the whitewash is, that during the many centuries which have elapsed since the re-construction, whitewash being freely used in the interior during much of the time, some workman, disliking the patchy look of the unwhitewashed claw-tooled stones among the whitewashed Norman ones, gave the whole thing another coat.

(6) As to the difficulty raised by Mr. Bilson about the triforium levels being the same in nave and choir: (a) Is it likely that the low Saxon choir was left, and a lofty Norman nave built? (b) If this was so, and if this low choir was rebuilt in the thirteenth century by men who were satisfied with the height of the still standing Norman nave, and meant to keep up its main structure, they would naturally take the same levels for the choir.

(7) The difficulty of determining the main question lies in the method of the Gothic restorers. They worked from above downwards; they first cut away the exposed surfaces, and then refaced them. At Beverley the injuries and discoloration resulting from the fire of 1188 would naturally cause the refacing to be very thoroughly carried out. The most instructive example of the method is to be found in the well-known stoppage of the Gothic transformation of the north side of the nave of St. Alban's Abbey in the middle of a pier, which is Early English for a few feet below the capital, and Norman (far thicker) below. This disposes of the difficulty about the nave columns at Beverley, and may even shed some light (in a way which I must not occupy your space by pointing out) upon the great mystery here: the curious piers of the eastern crossing.

(8) What will really determine the controversy is a careful examination of the masonry of the spandrels of these Norman arches, and of the backs of the spandrels of the main arches, and portions of walls out of sight from the interior, in various parts of the church. Till this is done, I must decline to believe that the thirteenth and fourteenth century restorers of Beverley departed from their usual mode of procedure, notwithstanding the able arguments adduced on the other side.

H. E. NOLLOTH.

The Vicarage, Beverley Minster, February 2, 1893.

EXORCISM.

Some forty years ago a lady visiting Cornwall found in an inn an old volume of local traditions, in which was a description of the office for laying of a ghost. In a note was added that the surplice of the officiating minister was often wet through from the splashing caused by the spirit when going down into the water.

Can anyone refer your correspondent to any book where an account of such a proceeding may be found?

L. E. M.

Hayward's Heath.

BODHAM.

Can any of your readers or correspondents give information or suggestions for obtaining information as to the possible connection of the family of Bodham and the name Bodham Donne with the parish of Bodham, near Holt, Norfolk?

The following facts suggest such connection. Anne Bodham (see *Life of Poet Cowper*) sends the portrait of Cowper's mother to the poet. The last-named lady (poet's mother), *née* Donne, was daughter of Roger Donne, of Ludham Hall, Norfolk.

The late examiner of plays (a member of the Ludham Hall family, I believe) was named Bodham Donne, and a descendant of the playwright Donne.

G. J. BIDEWELL.

Bodham Rectory, January 16, 1893.

"ROBERT WARD, LONDON."

I have inherited a mantel clock which has been in my family not less than a hundred years, and is highly valued by me.

The face is brass and steel, with the maker's name in the upper section of the dial face: "Robert Ward,

London." It strikes the hours and quarters, preceding the striking with a scale for the quarters and a quaint old tune for the hours. What I wish to find out is something about Robert Ward. Can any of your readers kindly help me or put me in the way of finding out what I want?

As near as I can find out my great-grandfather's father came from England to Boston somewhere about 1730, or earlier. There is a tradition in the family hinting at Wapping as the place whence he came.

His son, my great-grandfather, was a major in some colonial troops, raised during the war with France, about 1759. I mention these facts to help towards finding out about the clock.

WM. ELIOT FURNESS

(Counsellor at Law).

No. 65, 107 Dearborn Street, Chicago,
December 29, 1892.

ROMAN ROADS IN HAMPSHIRE.

[Vol. xxvi., pp. 263-268.]

SIR, I hope that Mr. T. W. Shore will be induced to reconsider two points herein.

1. There is no "Roman Lapidem." *Ad Lapidem*, so ascribed, was an invention of one Bertram, the concocter of the spurious Richard of Cirencester, a forgery.

2. Clausentum has been identified with Bittern, where are found the quays of an old port, and other remains. It is on the east bank of the river Itchin, opposite to Southampton. No doubt it had sluice gates, and other adjuncts of dock or canal: *Latin claudo*, "to shut"; *Fr., cluse*. A. HALL.

January 30, 1893. 13, Paternoster Row, E.C.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

WE desire emphatically to warn our readers against certain fraudulent pests who are now busy trying to palm off on the unwary old furniture fictitiously marked and carved with names, initials, dates, and, in some cases, coats of arms. During the last two months some of the gang have been writing letters from the neighbourhood of Glossop, Derbyshire, and of Pickering and Scarborough, Yorkshire, telling wonderful tales of chests, corner-cupboards, settles, and dressers, that bear inscriptions, etc., that connect them with a special historic or old pedigree family. These letters are addressed to family representatives, and profess great anxiety that the piece of furniture should fall into the right hands. Generally, when inquiries are made, the furniture has already been sold, but the correspondent offers to try and trace it, and get it back at an enhanced price. This gives the gang time to get the piece, which is usually a genuine old but plain bit of furniture, carved according to description, and it is then, if the cheque is forthcoming, sent off by train. The purchaser, if anything of an expert, at once detects the fraud, but it is then too late, and the furniture-monger affects a delicious innocence.

An interesting discovery of an early pile-building has been made in Berkshire. In the course of constructing a boat-slide by the lock at Cookham it was necessary to make a concrete foundation at each end, and on excavating a hole some 12 feet square

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and 6 feet deep, at the lower end, in the peat mud over the gravel there were found a horse's skull and some bones, together with two fragments of pottery, tolerably well baked, glazed black, and handmade by design and character, similar to some specimens of Romano-British crockery at Silchester. In the gravel were found about a dozen oaken piles some 3 feet in length, standing perpendicularly, much charred, and cut or scraped to a point, like a badly-cut lead pencil. The Thames is at Cookham divided into three branches, and there were formerly many other streams that no longer exist. The alluvial flat was there a swampy morass, a very likely place for a pile-dwelling. Mr. R. E. Goolden, of Cookham, has carefully preserved these interesting relics, and some have been deposited in the Reading Museum.



From March 6 to March 18 the results of the third season's excavations upon the site of the Roman city of Silchester were on view at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. The great "find" of last year, the foundation of a church, which probably belonged to the fourth century, and claimed, therefore, as the earliest Christian church yet found in this country, was illustrated by a carefully coloured and admirable model. It was a building of small size, with a distinct square of mosaic in black, white, and red, which would mark the position of the altar. An unusual discovery made near it was that of two much-corroded metal cups, and as these are not a common characteristic of Roman remains, the inference has been drawn by some that they may have been used in Christian worship. The source of the water supply and the system of drainage of the city received special attention, and the tracing out of the latter led to the discovery of a sluice or water-gate of remarkable construction in the city wall, of which a model is to be constructed during the present year. The bones of the domestic animals found include a skull of a young ox in marvellous preservation, and also establishes the fact that goats were kept by the townsfolk. The pottery is abundant, and is also in a high state of perfection, many pieces being

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quite undamaged. It includes a beautiful lipped dish and ewer vase in white ware, a quantity of good specimens of the dark Upchurch pottery, several highly decorated pieces of pseudo-Samian, some valuable examples of red-glazed ware, many pieces of black New Forest and Castor, and one small dish of the rare, slightly-glazed and slaty-hued Dorset make, of which a small pottery is believed to have existed at Kimmeridge. The glass is hardly so striking a section as it was last year, but one graceful vase in amber yellow, an intaglio, and some clear beads are noteworthy. The jewellery includes some enamelled brooches, and shows that the modern "safety pin" form was quite commonly adopted in a fashionable Roman woman's ornaments. There is also a beautifully modelled seated bronze figure of Victory. Bone pins, needles, spoons, and counters are numerous, and the knife-handles of carved horn are elegant and well designed. The iron work is of considerable antiquarian importance.

It is to be hoped that interest will not only be sustained, but materially enhanced, by this exhibition, so that subscriptions will be forthcoming to enable the work of excavation to be carried out on the same scale as the past two seasons. Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished, only a small portion of the area of 100 acres within the wall has yet been investigated. With regard to the work to be undertaken this year, the executive committee propose to complete the examination of the large *insula* containing the round temple (?), and to excavate the *insula* south of this which extends as far as the city wall. Operations after harvest will depend upon the state of the funds and on the time at the disposal of the committee.

At the back of Tenant Street, Derby, on a site unsuspected by any even of the townsmen save the intelligent few, is a remarkably interesting half-timbered house of the date of the last quarter of the fifteenth century. It was well illustrated by Mr. G. Bailey, in the second volume of the journal of the Derbyshire Archæological Society (1880), and is the property of Mr. Gadsby, Town Clerk of Derby. The house has an addi-

tional interest, as it was for some time the residence of Erasmus Darwin. No less than three intimations have recently reached us of the destruction or contemplated destruction of the building; but on inquiry we find that the house is undergoing "renovation"—a renovation, we fear, of a needlessly extensive character, although the *Derby Mercury* assures its readers that it is "no grimthorpeian restoration."

The *Scottish Leader* of March 2 calls attention to an interesting and curious old custom that has been observed in the royal burgh of Lanark for centuries past, under the name of "Whuppity Scourie." This is observed annually on March 1, on the occasion of what is known as the "Wee Bell" in the town steeple being rung at six o'clock for the first time during the year, after which the bell continues to be rung daily at that time till September 30. It has been the practice, it is believed, for centuries, for the boys of the town to assemble at the Cross each with his bonnet attached to a long string, and on the first sound of the bell to march three times round the Established Church. Then they proceed up the Wellgate, and for about the last one hundred and twenty years they have met the workers returning from New Lanark Mills, and surrounded them, attacking them with their caps, but other missiles have sometimes been used. This custom is an attraction not only for the young, but for the oldest inhabitants of the royal burgh, who are wont to dilate eloquently on the observance of the practice in their early days, and who this year as usual turned out in large numbers to see the youngsters off. The boys return about an hour and a half later rhyming:

"Hurrah, boys, hurrah! we have won the day;
We've met the bold New Lanark boys, and chased
them down the brae."

The Glasgow antiquaries, and with them the light and leading of the city, are up in arms against a proposal by the University Commissioners to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the possible sale of the large and valuable Hunterian collection of coins, including very many rare and some unique specimens. An energetic campaign of resistance to this

utilitarian and barbarian proposal has been begun, and there is every reason to hope that the Philistine scheme of malappropriation of trust property will come to naught.



Some workmen who were recently engaged in levelling ground at Mr. Campbell's new villa, Glenramskens, near Campbeltown, made a rather interesting discovery. About a foot under the surface they came upon several rough blocks of red sandstone which, on being lifted, revealed what turns out to be an ancient stone cist containing a cinerary urn of baked clay. All that the urn contained was a little earth. No flints or other relics were found, notwithstanding that a very careful search was made. The cist, which was formed of slabs of red sandstone and schist, in the form of an irregular square, was 3½ feet in length by 2 feet 3 inches in breadth at the north-west end, and 1 foot 10 inches at the south-east end, this being the direction in which the cist lies. The depth was 2 feet 5 inches. At the bottom of the cist there was a quantity of loose earth in which the urn was partly buried. The urn, which is ornamented, will be placed in the local museum, which is being rapidly filled up with objects of interest, and is likely soon to become one of the chief attractions of the town.



The Corporation of Carlisle have just had their nineteen existing charters (the earlier ones were burnt), from that of 21 Edward I. to that of 36 Charles II., transcribed and translated at the British Museum, under the superintendence of Mr. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., and the seals have been repaired by that well-known veteran, Mr. Ready. A committee of the Corporation have recommended that the charters should be printed and published, and estimates are being now obtained for that purpose; should the Council, as it doubtless will, adopt the recommendation of the committee, the editing will be entrusted to an ex-mayor of the city, who will supply an introduction, notes, and glossary. "The *Antiquary* (p. 89)," adds our Carlisle correspondent, "may indulge in unworthy sneers at the smallness of Carlisle, and contrast its population with those of Leeds and Sheffield, but

had the city of Carlisle not kept the Borders in the good old days of yore, the new cities of Leeds and Sheffield would probably long ago have been wiped out by the Scots in a victorious raid through Yorkshire. The citizens of Carlisle had sterner work to do than make whittles or trade in wool; they can boast of their ancient city, *Urbs antiqua fuit studiisque asperrima belli*: not for them the arts of peace, and the heaping up of wealth!"



When the weather opens the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society will probably resume operations at Hardknott, but on a less extensive scale than last year, which is, indeed, unnecessary, as what now remains to be done is to fill up gaps and *lacunæ* here and there, and prospect the vicinity for outliers in the way of buildings, kitchen-middens, cattle-kraals, etc. The road over the pass to the camp at Ambleside must be carefully searched for small intermediate forts and shelters, all which will require fine weather.



With regard to the subject of bull-rings, which was started by Mr. André, various communications continue to reach us. In addition to the letter of Dr. Stephenson, of Beverley, which will be found in our correspondence columns, Rev. J. Kay Booker, Vicar of Empshott, writes that "there is a ring to which the bulls that were to be baited were fastened in the town of Askrigg, Wensleydale, Yorkshire. I saw it when I was there in 1885. It is fixed in the ground immediately below the windows of an old house (A.D. 1675), which has wings and balconies, concerning which a local guide-book had remarks as to the number of times they must have been crowded with guests to see the 'sport.' There was said to be also a bull-ring at Leyburn, Wensleydale, but I failed to find it."



The Rev. Canon Atkinson also writes on the same subject: "Some twenty-five or thirty years ago I had pointed out to me, at Guisborough, the stone, to a ring socketed into which the bull that was being baited had been customarily chained. The bull-baitings continued, as I was informed, down to the

commencement of the present century, or nearly so. And I was also informed that the chain used in securing the bull to the ring was the selfsame chain that in earlier days had been used to debar passage across the bridge over the Tees into or from out of the county of Durham after nightfall. My information was, as I had reason to be assured, perfectly trustworthy. There is also a so-called 'bull-ring' at Swarkstone in Derbyshire; but I could not ascertain, though I made sundry inquiries, both on the spot and in Derby, a few days since, that there was distinct evidence that the name was justified by fact or valid evidence."

It is of interest to learn, from Rev. W. C. Green, Rector of Hepworth, Diss, that of the Form of Prayer for the Plague in 1603, mentioned in the *Antiquary* for last February, there exists another copy in Hepworth Church chest. Dr. Cox's description in *Newbery House Magazine*, of that belonging to North Walsham, describes the one at Hepworth, which is stitched up in a cover taken from a Latin printed work on Aristotle's *Natural History*. On the outside is written, though not in a contemporaneous hand, "The Form of Prayer to be used in the time of the Plague in London in K^e James the first Reign of w^{ch} died 30,561."

The proposal to revert to "the ancient constitutional custom" of payment of Members of Parliament has some interest for antiquaries and historical students. The members were not paid by the State, although the custom had the sanction of the Crown, and was enforced by its authority. They were paid by the communities that they represented. At the end of the session—and parliaments were usually annual—an account was prepared giving the expenses of the journey to and fro, the number of the days the member had been in attendance, and the total sum due. This sum was specified in a Crown writ directed to the sheriff or bailiffs, who were ordered, under penalty, to levy the amount on the county or borough, and pay it over to the representative or representatives. The wages for members varied. In the time of Edward II. the knights of the shire received four shillings, and the burgesses two shillings, a day. In

1296 London citizens were paying their members ten shillings a day, whilst in the fifteenth century the Cambridge burgesses, according to a bargain with them, only received a daily shilling.

A most important work is now in the press, and will shortly be issued to subscribers, at £3 10s., by Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, Hanover Street, Peckham. It is *The Stall-Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, 1348-1485*, by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, illustrated by full-sized coloured facsimiles of eighty-six stall-plates, in imperial folio, by Mr. W. Griggs, chromo-lithographer to the Queen, to whom, by special permission, the volume is dedicated. The splendid enamelled and painted gilt metal plates affixed to the backs of the stalls of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, form one of the most remarkable and interesting displays of mediæval armory in the whole of Europe. They consist of copper plates, of various shapes and sizes, engraved with the armorial ensigns of the Knights of the Garter, and enriched with gold, silver, and coloured enamels. In many cases the arms are shown on parti-coloured grounds, or with the mantlings powdered with badges, and some few plates are ornamented with beautifully pounced decoration. To the antiquary, the herald, and the genealogist, these plates are of especial value, as contemporary coloured representations of the arms and crests of the Knights, and as a chronological series of examples of armorial art they are unrivalled. Although these stall-plates have long attracted the attention of students, no systematic examination of them has hitherto been made, nor has a single plate as yet been properly and adequately represented in colours in any work.

The existing stall-plates range in date from the reign of Edward III. down to the present day, and are about 580 in number. Of these, eighty-six belong to the Plantagenet period (from 1348 to 1485), 119 are Tudor (from 1485 to 1603), and the rest are Stuart and later. The first of these groups which is to be illustrated in the forthcoming work has many curious historical and artistic features which are not found in

the later examples. The frequent use of badges and other ornamental accessories invests them with the greatest interest. Many of the great men who figured so prominently in English history are here commemorated, such as Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset; John, Duke of Bedford; Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Gilbert, Lord Talbot; John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; William Nevil, Lord Fauconberg; John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; Thomas, Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby, etc., etc. Each plate will be accompanied by descriptive and explanatory notes, and the origin and general characteristics of the stall-plates will be fully dealt with in an historical introduction. Only 500 copies of the work will be printed, so we strongly press upon our readers the necessity for an early application. It will much surprise us if the volume does not speedily rise in value. If the success of the present work should be assured, it is proposed to issue another volume, illustrating the stall-plates of the Tudor period.



We regret to announce the death of Mr. T. J. de Mazzinghi, M.A., F.S.A., at the age of eighty-two years. His powers as a linguist, as an antiquary, and as a writer, were very considerable. He shone as a conversationalist, especially from his past intimacy with many celebrities. He was a great friend of Thackeray, the novelist, and in his possession were some unpublished manuscript poems of Lord Tennyson, a contemporary with him at Trinity, Cambridge. In 1873 he was appointed librarian to the William Salt Library, Stafford, a library containing a unique and most extensive collection of Staffordshire history and antiquarian lore. His courtesy and skill as a palæographer were well known and appreciated by all who used that library, and he was of great and continuous service in the production of the invaluable series of volumes issued by the Salt Archæological Society. He was the translator of Guizot's *Méditations*, from the French, and of *The Travels of a False Dervish in Central Asia*, from the German. His

best antiquarian work was one on the history of English sanctuaries and sanctuary law, a book of much research, though somewhat uneven and badly arranged. His great abilities, his remarkable powers of memory, and his extensive reading, all of which were readily at the service of any student, won him many friends, and he will be sorely missed both in the midlands and elsewhere. Mr. Mazzinghi was of Italian extraction, his family being famous in the Florentine Republic. Mr. Mazzinghi leaves one daughter, wife to Mr. W. Morgan, of Walton Lodge, Stafford, at whose residence he died, on February 19. He was an occasional contributor to the *Antiquary* under its present editorship, his last communication having reference to the cathedral church of Lichfield.



On February 21, at his residence, Addlestone, Surrey, where his grandfather, the Rev. William Hazlitt, officiated and lived during several years, died suddenly Mr. William Hazlitt, only son of the essayist and critic, and father of Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt. Charles Lamb, in a letter which has been repeatedly printed, mentions his birth, at Winterslow, near Salisbury, September 26, 1811. The deceased gentleman devoted the earlier part of his career to journalism and literature, and was on friendly terms with most of the men of the day. He was on the staff at different periods of the *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, *Times*, and *Morning Post*; he belonged to the *Daily News* while John and Charles Dickens were employed there; and Mr. Hazlitt was one of the original members of the club founded by Douglas Jerrold under the name of the "Hooks and Eyes." He married, in 1833, one of the sisters of the late Mr. Charles Reynell (*Antiquary*, xxv. 89), whom he survived nearly thirty-three years. From 1854 to 1890 he was one of the registrars of the London Bankruptcy Court. In him we have lost another link with the last age.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

At the shrine of the Pennine Jove recent operations have had for aim to remove all the earth from the remains of the rectangular building which came to light to the north-west of the temple, and which appeared to be a Roman dwelling of imperial times. Here many roof-tiles were dug up, several bearing makers' stamps, showing they came from the ovens of Aosta, which lies beneath. Arms, kitchen utensils, and coins, both Gallic and Roman (the latter coming down to the second half of the third century of our era), were also obtained. The small lake was also dried up, but nothing of value came to light, contrary to the expectations that had been formed.

Amongst the rubbish thrown out of the ancient Etruscan and Roman city of Arezzo, and now found under the modern Via Cavour, is a tile made for a decorative tablet, and representing in relief, in work probably of the third century, a *bestiarius*, or gladiator, fighting against wild beasts, covered, in the upper portion of his body, with a coat of mail, and with his legs swathed and tied with cords. He is brandishing a spear, and is in the act of advancing towards the animal ready to spring upon him. This tablet may have been executed by the Arretine *figuli* in memory of some particular scene in their amphitheatre—of which the remains are still visible, and which remained almost entire till the fourteenth century. The accoutrement of the gladiator seems new, not having been observed before.

At Rome mention must be made of the further details come to hand of the discoveries made in sinking one of the great supporting shafts of masonry for the colossal monument of Victor Emmanuel, the erection of which, covering the site of the whole Roman Arx, will very shortly have cost some two millions sterling. At about 4 metres below the level of the adjacent Via Giulio Romano, on the western side of the monument, an ancient chamber, measuring 3.30 by 2.25 metres, and 2.50 metres high, was found, built of brick, with its back against the Capitoline rock. The walls were plastered

and adorned with frescoes enclosed in squares and cornices of red colour. In the saint remains could be discerned only a human figure with a veil stirred by the wind, and in another part an object resembling a pine-cone with two wings on the sides.

With the seated figure of the god of Fortune, or Abundance, found there at the same time, was the inscription, *Sancto Deo Sabazi per vocem Pegasi sacerdotis Attia Celerina* makes his offering, the form *per vocem sacerdotis* being new to epigraphy. Here also we learn that Sabazis is the name of the mystic god, and not Sabazius, as was once thought.

During the month of February the workmen engaged in excavating, in the Apostolic crypt, the so-called *Platonía* of the catacomb of St. Sebastian on the Via Appia, near Rome, came on some verses ending thus:

(h)AEC QVIRINE TVAS.....
P(r)ORABI (*probavi*).

Hence it is inferred that there was buried here, contrary to expectations, St. Quirinus, Bishop of Siscia, in Pannonia, who was put to death in the persecution of Maximian, and whose relics were brought by the Christians to Rome, when Pannonia, at the beginning of the fifth century, was overrun by barbarian invaders.

The Salisbury pilgrim says: "Postea pervenies via Appia ad Sanctum Sebastianum martyrem, cujus corpus jacet in inferiore loco; et in occidentali parte ecclesiae per gradus descendis ubi Sanctus Cyrinus Papa et martyr pausat." A further consideration of the character of the new frescoes discovered, of the peculiar form of the letters in the inscription, and of the evident destruction of the northern angle of the *Platonía* and its *arcosolii* in order to make room for the walls of the apse in the new basilica, which was certainly built in the fourth century, prove that the body of the saint must have been laid there so far back as the fourth century, and that the verses were added by Pope Damasus.

In a field near Bassano some fifty cinerary vases have been found, dating from before our era. These urns are of the usual full-

bellied form, with the necks or rims decorated, and are full of human remains gathered from the funeral pile, mixed with earth, charcoal, and fragments of bronze. The mouths of the vessels were found at a very small depth below the soil, and were covered over with slabs of stone. Excavations are still being proceeded with.

* * *

Amongst the presents sent by the Sultan to the Pope for his episcopal jubilee is the famous Greek inscription on a marble slab from the tomb of Abercius, Bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, which was discovered by Mr. Ramsay, in 1882, embedded in the walls of the baths of that town. The text itself was already known to us from early times, as it was inserted by Simeon Metaphrastes in the Acts of the Saint, who lived in the second century, about the time of Marcus Aurelius. Not, however, till Cardinal Pitra subjected this singular inscription to thorough examination in his *Spicilegium Solesmense*, was it admitted as genuine; and the discovery of the actual monument by Mr. Ramsay set all further doubts at rest.

* * *

The words were composed by Abercius himself on his return from a journey to Rome and through Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Armenia, "Faith leading me everywhere, and giving me everywhere for food the heavenly ΙΧΘΥΣ," the mystic name for Christ and other phrases being here quite in keeping with what we read in the catacombs. Strange to say, Mr. Ramsay discovered another sepulchral *stèle* belonging to a certain Alexander, and bearing an inscription in evident imitation of that of Abercius, and fortunately dated A.D. 216. Another Greek inscription, found at Autun in 1839, belonging to one Pectorius, speaks in the same terms of the Christian Eucharist. Professors Marucchi, Stevenson, and Armellini have already contributed to the Roman press short articles on the precious marble which now goes to enrich the Lateran collection, and will no doubt soon give us the exact text.

* * *

In the centre of Athens, near the new railway station in Athena Street, on one side of the Place de la Concorde, while laying down

some gas-pipes, two pieces of marble, each two metres long, were found, bearing inscriptions. The larger one belonged, perhaps, to the base of some statue, unless to the pedestal of a sarcophagus. The inscription of the first stone names a physician, one Dionysos Eukarpu, from Phyle, with his wife, who, as it would appear, was a daughter of Phalereus. The second stone mentions a certain Tauriskos Polyeuktu and his wife Hierokleia, daughter of Euainetos from Alopeke.

* * *

To the north of the Acropolis, near where stood formerly the Acarnanian Gate (a little to the west of the Varvakeion of the map of Attica), has been found a portion of the ancient town wall, about five metres thick, and built of large squared stones. It is so strong and broad that two modern carts can stand abreast upon it. As our knowledge of the topography of Athens was very uncertain about this part, this new discovery, made near the bottom of the modern station and Æolus Street, whilst digging the foundations of a new building opposite the new Exchange, is of great importance.

* * *

To the north of this wall, outside the city, an ancient tomb has come to light, built of white marble slabs, but without sculpture or inscription; and near the new Piræus and Laurion railway-station, inside the town, the metope of a large temple or other building in the Doric style, and a still larger block, 1½ metres wide, with triglyphs on both sides, and on the face between three mourners in low relief, of whom two are seated.

* * *

Before leaving for Lagina, Hamdi Bey, Director of the Museums at Constantinople, invited the French School of Athens to send him a member to assist in the excavations of the temple of Hecate. M. Chamonard, who discovered last year, in company with M. Legrand, a large number of inedited fragments of the frieze of Lagina, has taken charge of the mission, and the results will be published by the French School. The last work M. Chamonard did was to clear out the theatre at Delos.



Notes on some Old Artillery.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON, V.P.S.A.



WHEN Shakespeare speaks of the soldier "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth," he assigns to that weapon a greater distinction than he does to any other. The cannon also has that mystery surrounding its birth which attaches to the noblest families. Whether Edward III. did or did not use cannon at Cressy has been the subject of many treatises, and it is not proposed in the following notes to inquire into this subject, but to put together a few odds and ends about those "mortal engines whose rude throats the immortal foe's dread clamours counterfeit." Of ancient cannon the individual names of many are familiar to us, such as Mons Meg of Edinburgh, Dulle Griette of Ghent, Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol at Dover, etc. But formerly it seems to have been the custom to give to each piece of ordnance a name as individual as the name of a ship, and, like such, indicative of its fierce nature, its dedication, or some allusive characteristic.

Henry V. at Harfleur had the London, the Messagere, the King's Daughter; Henry VIII. had the twelve guns called after the Apostles, and many others with names. At the Tower of London may be seen many French cannon of dates even up to the time of Napoleon, with titles such as Les Volcans, La Victoire; and at Woolwich, Les Parques, La Frivole, Tarquin, L'Espion, are among other trophies of our successful wars. So also the Spanish and the Portuguese sought among the personages of sacred and profane history for names for their pieces. The *Woolwich Infant* is but a survival of this old fashion, which extended in Henry VIII.'s time even to tents. As another instance of the curious personal idea attaching to ordnance may be mentioned the case seriously recorded by Ludlow of certain guns at Warder Castle being poisoned when he defended that place during the Civil War. However, he adds that they were made serviceable again by oiling, and making a fire in them.

In the sixteenth century we find that the etiquette of war demanded that a gun should be brought up by the assailants of a castle to enable the defenders to save their honour before yielding. The saluting with great guns was the greatest honour that could be paid to high personages, and as in former days the salute was fired with shotted guns, it is not strange that on some occasions the honour conferred was attended with some little risk, as when Whitelock, on leaving Gothenburg in 1653, on the occasion of his embassy to Christina of Sweden, records that some of the "complimental bullets fell near him."

The earliest cannon were of course built up, or wrought, and though brass guns were cast, the art of casting iron guns was comparatively late in England. It has, indeed, generally been stated, in accordance with the rhyme,

Master Huggett and his man John
They did cast the first cannon,

that the first iron guns cast in England were made at Buxted, in Sussex, in 1543. But a payment to John Rutter, of London, "for hurts and damages by him sustained in a tenement to him belonging, wherein the King's great gun, called the Basiliscus, was cast," shows that Henry VIII., like his friend Maximilian, was a keen patron of the art of gunnery, and the science of founding iron cannon must date earlier in England than was supposed. This Rutter was apparently an Englishman, and though we know that Henry VIII. employed many foreigners both in England and abroad to cast iron ordnance for him, still, the list of English workmen in this particular line was a full one. The brothers Owen, Hugget, Walker, Herbert, Levett, Johnson, etc., were only a few of the many clever founders working for this King, who, according to Bavarin, the Venetian Ambassador, had "cannon enough to conquer hell."

There were in Italy many great minds devoted to the improvement of artillery, and even the modern screw gun, of two portable sections, had been thought of by Jacopo Campi, of Pesaro, who in 1555 constructed a gun divisible into sections for transport by some 120 to 140 individuals. We are told by Sir H. Wootton that this gun was tried at

Paris with a brass saker of the same size (about a seven-pounder), and shot further and deeper. Campi also undertook to make a 500-pounder on the same principle; but of this there is no record. The screw idea had been thought out even earlier in the East, as evidenced by the large bronze gun from the Dardanelles now at Woolwich, which, weighing over 18 tons, and with a calibre of 18 inches, is composed of two pieces screwed together.

Besides iron, brass, and bronze cannon, we find in some instances copper by itself. Whitelock, in his description of Gothenburg, speaks of the great guns there as being all of copper, "but not very large, yet not the less useful"; and one of Blake's prizes in 1650 was a French man-of-war with forty copper guns. Oviedo describes a piece of ordnance made of gold and silver sent to Charles V. by Cortes about 1525. This piece, which was of very fine workmanship, cost in metal alone 25,500 pesos de oro. Of baser materials were the wooden guns, of which stories have been told with regard to Henry VIII.'s siege of Boulogne in 1544. It is certain, however, that he did not use any such weapons, though we read of a wooden cannon used by the Venetians at the defence of Chioggia, and to be seen not long since at Genoa.

At the Royal United Service Institution. Whitehall, and at the Rotunda, Woolwich, are two actual examples of wooden cannon bound with iron bands, and used by the rebels in Canada in 1837, for shooting buck-shot and small pieces of lead.

The light field-guns devised by Gustavus Adolphus have been often written about; they were thin brass cylinders bound about with rope and leather, and weighing about 120 lb., with the calibre of about 2 inches. Examples of these guns are said to exist at Woolwich and Paris, whilst the saying that there is nothing like leather received an extension by the use of that substance by itself for the leather guns taken from the Parliamentary forces at Cropredy Bridge in 1644. This last class of gun was evidently suggested to its inventor, who had served with Gustavus Adolphus, by the light guns already referred to. At Malta we are told were small mortars made in the solid rock,

and in fact to the ingenious mind hardly any substance appears impossible for use in the cause of death and destruction.

Many complaints are made nowadays of the vast variety of the pieces of ordnance in use in the service, and the dangers attendant on such a system, owing to the proper ammunition not being forthcoming when wanted; but this source of danger must have existed from very early times, for if we look at the guns in Henry VIII.'s stores, we find that the different classes of ordnance were then very numerous. In those days each class of gun had a special name, and these classes were further subdivided in many instances by the terms double, half and quarter. To give some idea of the number of classes, we may mention the following:

Basiliskes, cannons divided into double, demi and bastard; Culverins, divided into Novemboro (Nuremberg), demi and bastard; Sacres and wingtailed Sacres; Falcons, divided into broad and demi; Falconets, Robinets; Bases, divided into double, single, demi, ring and waggon; Portpieces, Fowlers, Minions, Murtherers, Flankers; Slings, divided into demi, quarter, and Portugal; Topp pieces, Lizards, Mortars; Hagbushes, divided into iron, brass and Boymish (Bohemian); Bombards, Organ pipes, etc.

Later on in 1691 the varieties in calibre were still more numerous, and the pieces are described by the weight of the iron shot of the projectiles used with the early guns; the material also varied considerably. Stone shot were used with the larger pieces, and there were certain quarries near Maidstone famous for the quality of the gun-stones worked there. In Italy we read of marble bullets of 195 and 140 lb. weight used at Chioggia by Pisani. The 6 cwt. granite shot of the monster guns of the Dardanelles are modern instances of such a material being used, while the specimens to be seen in the Tower of London and many local museums are familiar to most of us.* In the sixteenth century iron shot were in frequent use, for in 1523 we find Charles V. sending over to Henry VIII. a maker of cannon-balls, reckoned the best in Spain, while on the occasion of his African campaign

* The gunstone makers, *temp.* Henry VIII., appear to have received sixpence per day.

the Emperor complained of the shot fired at him being marked with the lily, and so, presumably, of French manufacture. But besides iron, brass, copper and lead were used for cannon, and a composite class of projectile is often mentioned in this century. These were the *diced shot*, which consisted of blocks of iron or of stone presumably cubic in form, and coated with lead so as to assume a spherical exterior, and protect the bore of the piece from the scoring and tearing consequent on the use of such rough materials if not covered. These diced shot occur very frequently in the inventory of Henry VIII.'s stores at the time of his death, and as late as 1573 François Crochet, the French Master of the Ordnance, was paid for squared iron dice for falconets. Fronsperger, in his great work on artillery in 1566, does not mention this class of projectile, but they clearly were in use then, and the lead-covered shot of Sir William Armstrong was only a revival of an old idea.

The use of red-hot shot is by most people so connected with the famous siege of Gibraltar in 1781, when the formidable floating batteries of the Spaniards were destroyed, that the introduction of this effective weapon is supposed to have then taken place; but they are said to have been used as early as 1575 by Stephen Batthore, King of Poland, at the siege of Dantzic. In our service they were evidently in use long before the Gibraltar occasion, for in 1691 there were at the Tower of London stores of this class of projectile for many calibres of guns.

These shot are described as "neild" and "turned"; that is, they were first cast, then annealed to enable them to be turned down to the proper size. There were also hammered fire shot 13 inches long, also turned on the lathe, and long-shanked hollow hammered fire shot for various sizes of guns.

Shells for mortars appear in the sixteenth century in the engravings of the siege of Boulogne, 1544, though Strada says they were invented only in 1588. Valturius certainly in his work of 1472 shows a cannon or mortar for throwing bombs, but the Cowdray pictures are perhaps the earliest representations of these explosive projectiles in actual use, and show the mortar-pieces

mentioned by Holinshed as made by Peter Bawde, the Frenchman, who constructed guns for Henry VIII. in Houndsditch.

In 1691 Langar shot are mentioned, but the name as found in Bailey's Dictionary was properly "langrel," and it is there described as a sort of bar-shot, consisting of two half-shot connected by a shackle or joint in the middle, which shortened for loading, but extended when discharged, and was chiefly used for cutting rigging. Double-headed shot, bar-shot, and chain-shot also appear in the 1691 list, with "carcasses" and "granadoe" shells, the latter ranging in diameter from 18 to 4 inches, and including some twenty sizes, besides the hand-granadoes. The striking of money has been considered by some as one of the best means of perpetuating their name, as in the case of the Mulraj rupee of Mooltan, but the name of many a warrior and conqueror will be handed down to posterity by a piece of ordnance, and the unattractive and simple form of a gun may recall the lapse of centuries during which it has remained protected from destruction by its small intrinsic value. Thus we may remember that Mons Meg was used at Dumbarton in 1489, three years before Columbus started to discover the New World, and the Egyptian gun on the Horse Guards parade, which was captured after the battle of Alexandria, 1801, was cast in 1524, the year that Luther abandoned his monastic life. At Mont St. Michel, in Normandy, are two guns left by the English in 1424. These relics of English dominion in France are probably the oldest authenticated cannon in the world.



The Battle of Ethandune.

By WALTER MONEY, F.S.A.

IN the year 878—that is, seven years after the battle of Ashdown and the traditional cutting of the White Horse at Uffington—the battle of Ethandune was fought (or, as it is variously written, "Edderandun," "Assandune," and "Edendune"). A considerable difference of opinion prevails as to the place of this

battle, in which the Danes were defeated. Lysons, on the authority of Dr. Beke, a contemporary Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, considers Eddington, near Hungerford, to have superior claims to be considered as the Ethandune of the ninth century.

From Asser we obtain the following outline of Alfred's movements: "Leaving Athelney, and following the route of the King, we have no difficulty in identifying the place where Alfred was met by the troops of his subjects who flocked to him, and called Egbert's or Egbricht's Stone, with Brixton-Deverill, a small village about half-way between Hindon and Warminster. Thence the army marched the next day at daybreak, in the middle of May, to Æglea—about the locality of which place writers are not agreed—and the next day he marched to Ethandune."

Dr. Beke supposes that the day before the action Alfred made a long and forced march of about thirty-five miles over the Downs with his cavalry, and reached Æglea, and that the next morning he attacked the Danish army by the road from Shefford. He bases his opinion chiefly on the circumstances that Eddington, in Wilts (generally accepted as the site of the battle), was much too near to Brixton for Alfred to have stopped to pass the night at after a march from early dawn,* and that Æglea or Inglea in all probability gave its name to the hundred of Eglei, in Berkshire, which lies to the north of Eddington, and is now united to the ancient hundred of Cheneteberie, under the name of Kintbury-Eagle. The names, too, of *Daneford* (near Denford), and the hamlet of Englewood (near Inglewood), on the opposite side of the Kennet, he considers to refer to some

considerable engagement between the two forces.

Local topography further bears out the theory advanced by Professor Beke in the name of *Danes' Field*, in the immediate neighbourhood of the supposed locality of this battle.

The Berkshire Eddington has also another argument in its favour as the site of the battle, on account of its proximity to so many ancient camps, barrows, and other relics of the wars, which a thousand years ago were waged with such persevering fury between the Saxons and the Danes. On the plateau of the summit of the Berkshire Downs, above Kintbury, and about five miles from Eddington, we have an extensive and strongly fortified encampment, known as Walbury Fort, forming a most formidable military position, being about 1,000 feet above sea-level; and it might with good reason be suggested that Walbury was "the fortification to which the Danes fled, and held out a siege of fourteen days." Or, again, Chisbury Camp, on the Wansdyke, a few miles from Hungerford, enclosing within ramparts, 45 feet in height, partly double, partly treble, an area of 15 acres; or Membury Fort, also a strongly fortified post, on the borders of Berks and Wilts, partly in Lamborne and partly in Ramsbury parish, may either of them well have been the entrenched camp of Asser and the Saxon chronicler.

Whether or not there are sufficient grounds for considering the Berkshire Eddington (the *Eddevetone* of Domesday) as the site of the battle must remain an open question; but there seems little reason to doubt its being the same with Ethandune, which King Alfred left by will to his wife, Ealhswith, inasmuch as it is mentioned in the same clause with the manors of Waneting (Wantage) and Lamburnan (Lamborne), the former of which is but a few miles to the north, and the latter joins the parish in the north-west point. The three form Alfred's bequest to his wife, and seem to have comprised all his private estate in this county.

Since the above was written the writer has incidentally met with some interesting notes on this subject from the pen of that eminent Wiltshire antiquary, the late Canon Jackson, F.S.A., appended to an article on "The

* Upon the point as to the probable distance of Ethandune from Brixton-Deverill, some light may be gathered from the *Metrical Version of Geoffrey Gaimar*, who says that, on quitting Brixton, the Saxon army "rode through the whole night and the next day as far as they could, until they came to Æglea, that they went on that night, and the next day at nine o'clock they had reached Edensdone." Now, in no way is it intelligible that a march (in the whole) of twelve miles, from Brixton to Eddington, in Wilts, should be thus described as occupying two entire nights and one day. It is, moreover, doubtful whether the battle did not take place on the third, instead of the second, day; for this is expressly stated by Simeon of Durham, and is not inconsistent with Asser's narrative.

Sheriff's Turn, co. Wilts," and which will be found in the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xiii., pp. 108-110. In referring to a lively discussion which was conducted some years ago in this magazine, this learned authority on the history of his adopted county observes that Brixton (Deverill) could scarcely have been "Ecgbryght's stone," for in Domesday Book Brixton is distinctly called "Brictric's Town," from its owner, Brictric, a Saxon Thane, who, it is conceived, in the days of Edward the Confessor, had been his ambassador at the Court of Flanders. He further calls attention to the existence of an ancient stone a few miles north-west of Warminster, marked on Andrews and Dury's county map of Wilts, 1773, which, being close to the border of two counties, would not have been an unsuitable place for muster, and a ride of thirty miles through Selwood would have brought the King and his staff to it from Athelney.

"The secret of Alfred's success," Canon Jackson goes on to say (like that of Joshua against the Amorites), "lay in the rapidity of a forced march. Alfred did not, indeed, go up 'all night,' but he 'went up' from break of dawn all day till he reached Æglea. . . . It must surely have been an unusual distance." Summarizing the arguments for and against, the Canon concludes strongly in favour of the battle having been fought within the Berkshire hundred of Eglei, and trusts that some Berkshire archaeologist may some day discover the exact spot from which the old "hundred" took its name, suggesting that it may possibly be found under the disguise of "Eggle, Aggle, Edgelease, Engle, Oakley, or Oxley, or some name of similar sound." He further remarks that if the hundred of Eglei in Berks anywhere touches the boundary of Wilts, a forced march of thirty-five miles would have brought Alfred's men of valour from Ecgbright's stone on the western frontier of Wilts to Æglei on the eastern in the course of the second day.

Now, in the ancient hundred of Æglei or Eglei, now united to the ancient hundred of Cheneteberie, or Kintbury, under the modern name of Kintbury-Eagle, with which it coincides for the most part, we have *Englewood* or *Inglewood*, *Inlease*, and many other names

which might easily have become degraded by the local dialect from the original Æglei. Eddington, near Hungerford (the *Eddevetone* of Domesday, and the locality, we believe, where the battle of *Ethandune* was fought), is within the hundred of Kintbury-Eagle, and, moreover, is on the boundary of Wilts. The "County Cross" is also in this neighbourhood, on "King's Heath," near Inholmes, Lambourn Woodlands, and close by is Danes' Field; while close to Eddington we have the name of Daneford, now Denford.

The Eddington of which we write is that mentioned in King Alfred's will, already referred to as one of his own estates, and, as Canon Jackson observes, "nothing is more likely than he should have secured to himself the very soil on which he crushed the Danish power and secured his throne."

Exception will naturally be taken by the supporters of Edington, near Westbury, Wilts, to the identity of Ethandune with the Berkshire Eddington or Edington. "But why so?" asks Canon Jackson. "Alfred's expedition was a master-stroke, the sudden pouncing of a hawk upon its prey. It required energy and celerity. Tardy movements of a few miles a day, almost within sight of the enemy, would never have answered his purpose, and in this respect the Berkshire Eddington seems to satisfy the most essential demands of the case."

The learned Canon, although laying the scene of the battle within the hundred of Eglei, has unintentionally strengthened his argument by mentioning *Yattendon*, a village seven miles north-east from Newbury, as the place referred to by Dr. Beke as the site of the action; but it is Eddington, near Hungerford, which the latter suggested, and some fourteen miles nearer Ecgbright's stone.



Some Norfolk Fonts.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.



THE fonts in the eastern counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, besides their value as objects of art, are especially interesting to the student of Christian iconography, and in this respect they offer a marked contrast to those in the

south-eastern district, comprising Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; for in the first-named county there are but few fonts sculptured with figures, and in the two last there are probably not half a dozen examples. In Norfolk and Suffolk during the last period of pointed art a large number of fonts were replaced by others in the prevailing style, and the greater part of these bear figures, either single or in groups, or have sacred emblems. The following remarks describe the leading characteristics of about one hundred Norfolk examples, chiefly from churches near the coast, but not exclusively so; and as this number includes about one-seventh of the parish churches of the county,



FONT, SOUTH WOOTTON.

it may be considered as fairly illustrative of the remainder. Of the fonts here mentioned, eleven are Norman, one first-pointed, twelve second-pointed, two post-Reformational, twenty-two modern, and the rest third-pointed.

Among the Norman fonts, the most remarkable is perhaps that at South Wootton, near Lynn; it has a shallow square bowl with a hideous monster's head at each corner, quite Scandinavian in *motif*; between each of these grotesques is a peculiarly-shaped panel, alike on each face of the basin, and the whole is carried on nine round shafts set on a plain square plinth. Near the above, at Castle Rising, is another Norman font with interlaced work on the bowl, which

stands on a single circular shaft. At Sedgeford, in the same locality, the font is a plain square bowl on five shafts, and may possibly be Norman. Hunstanton possesses a good plain example, mounted on an elaborate mosaic pavement of modern date; but the finest font in this style in North Norfolk is that at Sharnburn; here, in a most deplorable wreck of a church, is a perfectly beautiful little font, the sides of the bowl and the shafts which carry it being covered with elaborate and varied decoration. At Burnham Deepdale is a Norman font bowl set upon a modern stem; it is carved with the labours of the months on three of the four faces, the fourth being covered with foliage. The series runs backwards from sinister to dexter, and may be compared with that representing the same subjects on the leaden font at Brookland, Kent, described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi., p. 159. At Brookland January alone shows a festive subject, whilst at Burnham December exhibits four persons feasting, and January a man drinking. February in each series would seem to have been considered the coldest month in the year, as each presents us with a hooded figure warming himself at a fire. Above these sculptures, which are enclosed in twelve round-headed arches, runs a cornice of foliage, and lions with interlaced and foliated tails. Burnham Overly has a much-mutilated octagonal bowl of Norman date, which retains traces on one side of a seated figure under a circular-headed arch. Burnham Norton has a massive square-bowled font with various incised patterns, and carried on four shafts of different design. Cottishall and Heckingham have good plain examples, and Heydon a circular font quite destitute of ornament, which may be either Norman or Jacobean.

The only first-pointed font I have met with in Norfolk is at Belaugh; it is on five shafts, and the bowl, base, and step are circular. Second-pointed examples are more frequent; there is a very elegant one at Bradfield, consisting of a panelled bowl with a shafted stem, and supported on a high base; it is engraved in Collings' *Details of Gothic Architecture*. An excellent font on two steps is at Sherringham, with two patterns of flamboyant tracery alternated on

the bowl. Felbrigge, Roughton, and Runton, all near Cromer, have good decorated examples; poorer ones are at Siderstrand and Trimmingham. At Catfield the font has a battlemented cornice over foliated panels, but has unfortunately been much scraped. Sutton, near the last, has also a second-pointed font; another at Postwick has two patterns on the bowl, one of which resembles the tracery of an adjacent window, both having a similar cruciform arrangement in the design. The stems of the above have generally engaged shafts at the angles with moulded caps and bases, but at Postwick the pillars have heads instead of capitals. At Frenze the stem is reeded and carries a coarsely traceried basin. Aldeby has a second-pointed stem supporting a third-pointed bowl. Wiggenhall St. Peter has a font which is, perhaps, late in the style.

About half of the present fonts in Norfolk are of perpendicular date, and are invariably octagonal, with the exception of the one at Trunch, which, like the canopy inclosing it, is six-sided. Square fonts in the third-pointed style are common in the east of Sussex, but there appears to be none of this form in the East of England. Nothing can be more dignified than the appearance of many of these Norfolk fonts, bowl, stem, and steps being often covered with sculpture or tracery, as at Acle, Docking, and Worstead. By far the most interesting are those which have symbolical representations of the administration of the seven sacraments, and which, whilst bearing a general resemblance, vary in the details. Many of the scenes exhibit a simple pathos in their treatment, as in those portraying extreme unction, and occasionally show a quaint humour, not always of the most refined description. The general characteristics are as follows: "Baptism" shows the priest dipping a child, which he holds under its arms so as to form a cross, whilst attendants hold the service-book, chrisom cloth, and cruets; to the right of the cleric are the parents, one of whom, at Martham, kneels, "bidding her beads." "Confirmation," coming in the Middle Ages soon or immediately after baptism, exhibits one or more children in long clothes, presented by their parents to the bishop. At West Lynn and Gresham a man holds one

child, a woman another. "Penance" has on the dexter side a priest seated under a canopy, intended for the inside of a church, whilst the penitent kneels before him, attended by his guardian angel, and at the left hand is the devil departing in terror; at Marsham his tail is seen hanging limp about his legs. "Order" shows one or more kneeling figures before a bishop in chasuble and mitre, and attended by his clerks. "Marriage" has the candidates for the rite on the right side of a priest with crossed stole, the man holding the hand of the woman, and a clerk with open book stands to the left of the cleric. "Mass" shows the sacrifice, and not the sacrament, in most examples, as they exhibit the elevation of the Host; at Martham two attendants hold up the priest's chasuble, whilst two more bear tapers; at Marsham and Earsham an acolyte is ringing a bell fixed against the sanctuary wall, which shows that this must have been a common position for the sanctus bell in English churches, and of which examples remain abroad, at Gerona, in Spain, and at Fulda, Germany. (See Lubke, *Ecclesiastical Art*, p. 154.) At West Lynn the scene is given sideways, instead of, as usual, fronting the spectator. At Woodbridge, Suffolk, this subject is more correctly rendered, as a man and his wife are seen receiving Holy Communion. "Extreme Unction" invariably shows a dying man, generally surrounded by his wife and relatives. At Marsham the subject is represented in a somewhat dramatic manner, as it appears to exhibit a wife bending over her departing husband, whilst the stoled priest, with an open book in one hand, is repulsing a weeping female with the other. Probably the finest examples of the series of sacraments are to be met with at East Dereham and New Walsingham; in the latter the details are minutely given, the embroidered patterns on the vestments being delicately represented. At Gresham over the panels are spandrels, in which the various *instrumenta* of the rites are sculptured, and at Upton, though no sacraments are carved on the bowl, on the stem is a woman bearing a swaddled child between angels carrying tapers. The seven sacraments appear to be represented on the font at Nettlecombe, Somerset, and are upon

that at Farningham, Kent; but the last is quite different from the East Anglian examples, of which it would, however, seem to be a coarse imitation. These instances are the only ones I have heard of out of Norfolk and Suffolk. In stained glass these rites occur in a window at Doddiscombsleigh, Devon, and some remain carved upon bench-ends at Wiggshall St. Germain's, Norfolk.

The fine church at Blofield has eight scenes from the life of our Lord on the bowl of the font. I. The Nativity, with our Lady suckling the Divine Child, not, as is generally the case, placing him swaddled by her side. II. The Flight into Egypt. III. Our Lord standing before Pilate, the two thieves, with their hands bound behind them, kneeling behind our Saviour. IV. Our Lord mocked. V. The Scourging. VI. The Crucifixion, with Mary and John. VII. The Resurrection. VIII. The Ascension, with the twelve Apostles, but without St. Mary. The Baptism of Christ occurs at Gresham in connection with the sacraments, and at Stalham, where Blomefield informs us there was a guild of the Baptist. The latter is a very quaintly-rendered scene; the half-clad St. John stands with inclined knees, pouring an ewer of water over our Lord, whose tunic is held outspread by an angel, whilst fishes swim in the river Jordan. The Crucifixion is at Aylsham, Burgh (Yarmouth), Earsham, and Hindolvestone. The face of our Lord within a rayed glory is seen at East Ruston, and the emblems of the passion at Aylsham, Hindolvestone, Kelling, Thornham, and Wiggshall St. Peter. The Last Judgment, in connection with the sacraments occurs at Marsham and Martham.

The Holy Trinity, represented in the usual manner, is figured on the fonts at Acle, West Lynn, and Stalham, the Verbal emblem at Hindolvestone and Kelling.

Our Lady of Pity, a very curious figure, forms the subject of a panel at Acle, where she appears "pleading her maternity," the only other instance I remember of this subject on a font being at West Drayton, Middlesex.

The four Evangelists appear as seated figures on the font bowl at Docking, their emblems being carved on the frieze beneath. St. John holds a chalice (no dragon in it) on

a closed book in his left hand, and a branch, or perhaps ear of corn, in his right. The evangelistic emblems are very common; at Hindolvestone and Ludham they occupy four adjacent panels, but they are much more usually placed alternately with other emblems, as at Acle, Aylsham, Burgh (Yarmouth), Happisburgh, Hemsby, East Ruston, and Salthouse; at Upton the emblems alone are represented. The symbols of SS. Peter and Paul occur on the basins at Kelling, Thornham, and Wiggshall St. Peter.



FONT, DOCKING.

The angles of the bowl at Aldeby have alternately male and female heads, and at Docking small nude figures are similarly placed, and in both instances they probably symbolize the faithful. The cove under the bowls have frequently angels, as at Ludham, East Ruston, Stalham, and Worstead.

The stems upon which the baptismal vessels rest have often lions *sejant*, sometimes four, as at Hempstead (Eccles), Hemsby, and Salthouse; on other examples two lions are alternated with woodhouses,

or wild men; at Ludham there is a male and a female woodhouse, and at Happisburgh four lions and a corresponding number of woodhouses. Probably both lions and woodhouses symbolize the strength conferred by baptism. The twelve Apostles appear round the stem at Martham, and at Stalham various saints, the Blessed Virgin occupying the eastern face, whilst St. Louis is seen holding with both hands the crown of thorns crossed *bend-wise* by his pilgrim's staff, and St. Edmund with an arrow proportionately 5 feet long at least. Saints also encircle the stems at Docking and Earsham, and I think the seated figures at Marsham may be prophets, as at Lowestoft, in Suffolk. Clerks with open books occur at Buckenham Ferry. The crowned initial G of the patron St. George is placed on the stem at Hindolvestone, alternated with a diadem over an M. Roses are similarly placed at Blofield, and armorial shields at Aylisham.

Panelled steps are met with at Acle, Lynn St. Nicholas, Marsham, Potter Heigham, Stalham, and Worstead; at the last-named are three steps, the lower two with "nosings," which is an unusual feature in pointed work; at the east and south sides the uppermost step is brought out to the face of the one beneath, forming two pedestals, traditionally the standing-places of the priest and sponsor, a feature seen also at Pakefield, Suffolk. At Potter Heigham the four sides facing the cardinal points are similarly advanced, forming a cruciform arrangement. At Stalham Catharine wheels are plentifully introduced, in allusion, it is said, to the Christian name of the donor. Acle has an inscription on the tread of the upper step, recording the giver of the font, as at Orford, Suffolk, whilst at Sherringham the top platform has had a paving of encaustic tiles, as at Echingham, Sussex, and Wheathampstead, Herts.

The third-pointed fonts of Norfolk were frequently enriched with colour and gilding. At Blofield the background of the sculptured scenes was painted a deep-red tint, which in the Middle Ages appears to have been considered the one which best represented depth and distance; the figures are many of them in bright blue, and a border of the same colour surrounds each panel. At Thornham the font panels have perfectly flat

shields, but they are painted with the arms of the Passion, and other emblems, which suggests that the plain scutcheons, so often met with on font bowls, were most likely coloured. Traces of painting and gilding occur at Acle, Gresham, and Stalham.

At Barningham Northwood the pinnacles of the sedilia have panels filled in with black cement; in like manner, the tracery of the font at Trunch is similarly treated, in imitation of the flush flint work so common on the exteriors of Norfolk churches; in one instance, I think at Paston, the step under the font is formed of flint itself.

At Acle the bowl and stem are purposely placed askew, an eccentricity met with at West Drayton, Middlesex, also a third-pointed example.

Between twenty and thirty leaden font bowls are to be found in English churches, and there were formerly three in Norfolk; but only one remains, that at Brundal, a first-pointed example, which has the crucifix several times repeated in panels formed by bands of foliage; before the recent destruction of Great Plumstead Church, it retained a wretchedly-mutilated bowl of transitional Norman date, and there was, I believe, a leaden font at Hasingham, now represented by a commonplace modern one in stone.

At Potter Heigham is a fine and perhaps unique font, which, with its three ranges of lofty steps, is entirely composed of moulded brick, the whole structure being 5 feet 9 inches in height; the bowl bears alternately a saltire or two arches on each face, and it has an embattled cornice; a very thin coat of plaster appears to have covered the entire surface, of which traces remain.

The western benches in the churches at Barningham Northwood, Hindolvestone, and Sherringham, are sloped off in plan, so as to leave the nave passage widest at the westernmost seat, and thus allow of more space for the celebration of baptisms, and for the passing of processions by the fonts; and at the first-named church, directly east of the font, the floor is inlaid with a traceried circle, resembling a wheel window, perhaps an emblem of the wheel of fortune, allusions to which occur so frequently in the pages of Chaucer and Gower; at any rate, popular tradition is probably wrong in considering

this device the memorial of a deceased coachman.

The Church of Wiggenhall St. Peter has an aisleless nave, in the south wall of which, exactly 4 feet 2 inches from the east side of the tower, is a piscina of late date, which was probably connected with the font, and used for the disposal of the water after having been employed in the baptismal rite, and which was not allowed to return into the font. At Felbrigge is an aumbry in the south wall of the tower, and there is another immediately west of the north aisle doorway at Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, both of which cupboards were probably used to hold the various articles connected with baptisms.

Movable font-covers of much richness remain at North Walsham, Worstead, and Terrington St. Clement. There is a small but delicately executed canopy at Brancaster, and a much-restored one at Dersingham; a quaint eighteenth-century cover is at Aldeby.

At Sherringham there is a tie-beam exactly over the font, and which no doubt formerly supported its canopy, as it is quite unconnected with the roof of the nave; it has shafted wall-pieces with spandrelled struts, and has been highly coloured.

Burlingham St. Edmund has a Jacobean font with shafts to the stem of peculiar design, and at the chapel of St. Nicholas, Lynn, the mediæval panelled steps support a curious octagonal font of Gothic outline but classic detail; it was erected in 1627, by the then Bishop of Norwich, the arms of that see being on the bowl, with an inscription recording the gift. Titchwell has a small but tastefully ornamented font of eighteenth-century date.

Modern fonts are found at Aylmerton, Baconsthorpe, Beeston Regis, Burgh (Yarmouth), Burlingham St. Peter, Burnham Ulph, Caistor (Yarmouth), Cromer, Filby (?), Gillingham, Halvergate, Harpley, Hasingham, Hempstead (Holt), Lingwood, Reedham, Snettisham, Tunstead, Wickhampton (?), Wiggenhall St. Germain, Winterton, and Witton (Norwich).



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. XX.—THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL LITERARY AND SCIEN- TIFIC INSTITUTION, BATH.

By JOHN WARD.

NOW and again one meets with a delightful inseparableness between a provincial museum and the locality in which it is situated, the one illustrating the history, or the salient features of the history, of the other, and thus enhancing the interest of both. Such is eminently the case with Bath. It is doubtful how far we may regard it as a general principle, that that which is most characteristic in such a museum is a reflex of the most brilliant period of the history; but, nevertheless, this also is the case with Bath. The shelves of its museum are almost silent with regard to its pre-Roman times. Not even is there a solitary object popularly linked with the name of Bladud, that mighty ruler, the father of the familiar Lear, who, a century before the birth of Rome (so dim tradition says), founded this city, and discovered the healing virtues of its waters. But think not thereby to rob Bath of Bladud: that were a sin unpardonable! Call in question each detail of the above statement, nor even pass unchallenged that relating to Rome—scout the traditional date and the time-honoured story of its foundation as a fable, Romulus as an invention, and the wolf as a fraud, and triumphantly assert that if Imperial Rome escape not, how shall Bladud—the Bathonian will smile at your simplicity, and point corroboratively to the statue his fathers erected to this potentate, which so precisely dates him B.C. 863.

Nevertheless, there are no two opinions as to the great antiquity of the place. Tradition makes it a Belgic city. Still more conclusively the surrounding zone of camps, barrows, and megalithic monuments indicates that in prehistoric times the central point was one of peculiar importance and sanctity. And tending in the same direction is the testimony of battered images of British deities of Roman era, which Gildas saw

(and, indeed, which could be seen in much later times) built into the city walls, the presumption being that if the waters were held in high esteem by the natives during the Roman occupation, they were also of previous repute.

But whatever Bath may have been in British times, the Roman was there in full force, and he has left a hundred mementos of his presence. Time out of mind, his altars, coins, and pottery have been found in such profusion, and foundations, hypocausts, and pavements on so sumptuous a scale, that, to say the least, Bath, that is Aquæ Sulis, must have been a queen of Romano-British cities. And we shall not hazard much if we go a step further. We know how important a part the elaborate *balnea*—still surviving in the "Turkish" bath—played in Roman social life. Equally well-known is the high esteem with which natural thermal waters were held; and none in Britain could vie with those of Aquæ Sulis. Shall we doubt, then, that this city was as much—probably more—the fashionable health-resort *par excellence* of this country under the Romans as in the days of the Georges? And upon the principle which led the younger Pliny to see in the propinquity of his Laurentinum villa to the *balnea* of Ostium, one of its chief advantages, may we not conclude that Aquæ Sulis gathered around it the wealth and luxury of the province, thus explaining the magnificence of the tessellated pavements and other villa remains with which the counties of Somerset and Gloucester abound?

The English invaders, despite their alleged hatred of all that was Roman, loved these waters, their Haet Bathun. Where Minerva's temple stood, Osric of the Hwiccas erected a famous monastery, the successor of which is one of the sights of modern Bath; while along one of the great lines of Roman road that converged upon it, the halt and sick moved in such numbers as to designate the route, the Akeman Street. However Bath may have declined subsequently, it never ceased to be a health-resort. When, in the seventeenth century, London began to grow rich and smoky, its citizens flocked in ever-increasing numbers to the noted waters; but until Beau Nash arose, it was but a mean and dirty place. What it became—the very

vortex of fashion, the haunt of the fortune-maker, and the matrimonial mart of England—under the autocratic rule of this unrivalled master of ceremonies is too well known for comment; and how it has fallen from this estate is patent enough to the present-day visitor. But who can doubt that Georgian Bath in all its glory was but a shadow of its former self, when Minerva "ruled over the boiling springs, and at her altar flamed a perpetual fire"? Nothing more impresses one with this than a comparison of the Roman baths with their modern successors, and the rich store of objects of this period in the museum.

We will pause a moment at the remains of these baths, for they are a happy prelude to the museum. In the rear of the present range is a large excavation some 70 by 100 feet in extent. Looking into it from over the wooden fence in York Street, one expects to see some building operations in full swing—foundations being laid; but an antiquarian eye will instantly perceive that it contains Roman remains of unusually fine character. At a depth of 20 feet or more—this representing the accumulation of soil since the period when these works were constructed—is a great lead-lined oblong bath about 80 feet long, 40 feet in breadth, and a little under 6 feet deep, which receives the overflow of the "hot-well" adjacent. Surrounding it, and reached by a continuous flight of stone steps, is a flagged schola or promenade of an average width of 14 feet. The whole was obviously enclosed in a great hall of seven bays, with three exedra—two circular, and the central one square—on each side, while the scholæ of the long sides, like the aisles of a modern church, were divided from the bath by two rows of massive piers, the bases of which still remain, the general arrangement having a likeness to the atrium with its impluvium of a Roman mansion, except that the central space was covered. This is not all that is to be seen. The excavations are continued under the present buildings, where may be noted a circular bath of similar construction to the above, the "hot-well," an irregularly oval reservoir, which received the mineral water as it issued up from depths unknown, and which after so many centuries is again put to its former use, and beyond these, hypocausts

and sundry other chambers. At the opposite end of the great bath, and under Abbey Street, are a lesser oblong bath and more hypocausts and chambers, discovered last century. The sadly-dilapidated condition of the pavement and other like details is, to quote the admirable paper of Mr. Davis, F.S.A.—the architect who carried out most of these investigations for the corporation—in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*, vol. viii., “a strong argument that the Romans left behind them when they abandoned Britain a people almost as great lovers of the baths as themselves, with, however, less ability to maintain them; and that the residents of Aquæ Sulis daily frequented them during the 150 years that succeeded, until the city was overthrown by our more immediate ancestors, who destroyed, before abandoning it to desolation?”

To pass from these remains to the museum (which forms a part of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, a depressing structure in the would-be classicalism of the early decades of the present century) means, as already intimated, an exchange of one set of vestiges of Aquæ Sulis for another. The collection is extensive and varied, and in natural history, as well as archæology, is essentially local. If in respect to arrangement and display it comes short of the ideal, and the cases are a trifle old-fashioned, it cannot be denied that the whole institution has a highly creditable well-cared-for appearance. The structure is by no means adapted for a museum, many of the contents being divided among small and passage-like rooms and galleries; and it is still further marred by irregularities caused by alterations. For many years the museum was sadly neglected, and when, two years ago, its reorganization was taken in hand, many interesting objects were brought to light, of which all record was lost. This explains, in some measure, the sparseness of descriptive labels.

The antiquities of the basement are grouped round the entrance-hall, in a small lobby behind it, and along a badly-lighted passage connecting this lobby with the Conversation-room, in the rear of the building; and they consist almost wholly of local Roman objects. In the entrance-hall are,

inter alia, the “Remains of two temples and other Roman antiquities discovered at Bath. Deposited by the Corporation, MDCCCXXVII.” On the right-hand side are fragments of a pediment, cornice, and columns, thus described on the wall, “Portion of Temple supposed to be dedicated to the goddess Sul-Minerva. They were found in the year 1790 near the Pump-room.” These fragments and their restoration have been so frequently delineated—in Lysons’ *Reliquiæ Romanæ*, for instance—that there is no need to describe them here. The above dedication, however, has been called in question. The human face within the wreaths of laurel, which formed the central device of the pediment, is bearded, and has a moustache, suggesting Jupiter or Esculapius. And recently it has been advocated that the structure was not a temple at all, but “a portion of the central portico and grand vestibule of the [Roman] baths.” Although the decoration of these fragments is elaborate, it is debased, and the workmanship is poor. This is very noticeably the case with many of the Roman objects of this museum, while others are the reverse, showing that during the Roman occupation there was a marked decline in art. The remaining objects of this hall consist chiefly of fragments of sculpture, capitals and bases of columns, and other architectural details, mostly from the site of the Pump-room. A cist, about 16 inches across, roughly hewn out of a cube of stone, and with a lid to correspond, was found containing burnt bones at New Walcott, in the suburbs, in 1863. A pig of lead, inscribed IMP. HADRIANI. AVG, was discovered on the site of Sydney Buildings in 1809. Not all, however, of these objects are Roman: two capitals are Norman, and a third is a beautiful clustered one with an octagonal abacus of Transitional date.

In the small lobby in the rear of this apartment are two Egyptian mummies, lids of mummy-cases, models of Assyrian sculptures from the British Museum, and an effective painting of an Assyrian interior. The large central room of the institution is behind this, but its exhibits relate to natural history and antique sculpture.

The objects of the long passage, or corridor, consist of votive altars, sepulchral monu-

ments, inscriptions, and the like, forming one of the best collections of the kind in England. One feels tempted to describe them all in detail, and give their inscriptions in full, with translations, but it would unduly prolong this article, and would scarcely harmonize with its purpose, which is to give a general sketch of the characteristic features of the antiquities of this museum. The altars are in strongest force, and are all of the usual shapes, some plain, and others more elaborate, of varying merit as to workmanship, and nearly all with inscriptions. The numerousness of these altars in this locality is, no doubt, connected with the thermal waters, being erected by those who had been, or wished to be, healed by their use. A slender one, about 4 feet high and of excellent design, records that it was dedicated to the goddess Sul-Minerva (the especial patroness of the waters), and the presiding deities of the Augustan family, by Caius Curiatus Saturnus, of the Second Legion, for himself and family. This altar was found in Bath in 1809. Another, of smaller dimensions, but equally excellent, was found on the site of the Hot Baths in 1774. Its inscription very briefly informs us that it was dedicated to the same goddess by Sulinus, son of Maturus. Two others, both found on the site of the Pump-room, in 1792, seem to refer to the same individual, Marcus Aufidius Maximus, a centurion of the "Victorious" Sixth Legion. This officer must have been an excellent master, for each altar is dedicated to the goddess Sul, for his health and safety, by a dependent, Marcus Aufidius Eutuches in the one case, and his freedman Marcus Aufidius Lemnus in the other. All these altars are of one type, surmounted by a pediment flanked with rolls; the rest have plain flat tops. Of the latter type, an unusually broad one, about 2 feet high, was found in Stall Street, in 1754, and is dedicated to the Sulevæ by Sulinus Scultor; another, also of the same street and year, is dedicated to Mars and Nemetona by Peregrinus, a citizen of Treves; while a third, discovered near the Hot Bath in 1776, erected by Vettius Benignus, is dedicated to no particular deity. Several others of this class have their inscriptions almost obliterated.

The sepulchral monuments are equally

interesting. A large plain slab, 6 feet high, which was found at Walcot in 1708, is to the memory of Julius Vitalis, a smith (or armourer) of the Twentieth Legion, and by nationality, a Belgian. It was erected by the company or guild of smiths, of which, no doubt, he was an esteemed member. Caius Calpernius, a priest of Sul, has appropriately an altar-like monument, and, appropriately also, it was erected by his spouse, Calpurnia Trifosa Threpte. This monument was found in Sydney Gardens in 1795, and its inscription is unusually well cut.

A much more elaborate one belongs to a very familiar class, in which the upper panel has a soldier on horseback spearing a fallen foe, the whole composition reminding one of the St. George and the Dragon on our coins. In the present example the upper part of the sculpture does not fit the lower, evidently belonging to another monument. It perpetuates the memory of Lucius Vitellius Tancinus, of the Vettesian Cavalry, a Roman citizen of the Spanish city of Caurium, who died at the age of forty-six, having served twenty-six years. An imperfect panel records, in large letters, that it was raised to the memory of a discharged soldier of the Twentieth Legion by his heir, Gaius Liberinus. Another stone, also erected by an heir, and now imperfect, is to Rusonia Avenna, of the nation of the Mediomatrici, who died at the age of fifty-eight; and in striking contrast as to age, is the departed one commemorated on another stone, Mercurius Magnius, a foster-child, who died at the tender age of one year, six months, and twelve days.

Two inscriptions record interesting but long-forgotten incidents of local history. The one is on a plain stone about 18 inches by 33 inches, which was found covering a stone coffin on Combe Down in 1854, a hill near Bath, from which remains of this period have been found from time to time. It seems that there was a camp upon it, for the inscription relates how Nævius, the freedman of Augustus, restored the ruinous headquarters or principia, in the reign of "the pious, happy, and invincible" emperor, M. Aurelius Antoninus. The other inscription takes the form of a long frieze, 1 foot deep, and about 20 feet long, found in Stall Street, in 1790. Unfortunately, the inscrip-

tion is by no means perfect ; and what there is of it in the Museum has evidently been considerably restored. I copied it, and puzzled over it with no result, and finally sent it to Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., who found that my copy in many points did not agree with his ! He conjecturally supplies the missing portions, and makes sense of it, to the effect that when the college or brotherhood was restored, which for a long succession of years had been abolished, Caius Protacius and Claudius Ligur, priests, caused the temple of Sul-Minerva, which had become ruinous on account of its great age, to be restored and adorned at their expense.*

In this passage is also a coloured plan of a tessellated pavement, found at Newton, near Bath, in 1838. No scale is given. The design is very elaborate and effective ; the chief feature being Orpheus with his lyre in a central plaque, and around it a band of various animals. In the Conversation-room at the end of the passage is a fine gilt bronze head, found near the Bell Inn, in Stall Street, in 1727. Rev. H. M. Scarth, author of *Aqua Solis*, considers this to be the head of Pallas ; others regarding it as representing Apollo or Minerva. Two views, one a photograph from an engraving of 1672, and the other an oil-painting (1738), give a good idea of Bath in times gone by.

Much of the space upstairs is devoted to natural history, but in the south and east galleries is an extensive and miscellaneous collection of archæological and ethnological objects, more or less badly arranged, and mostly inadequately, or not at all, described. Among the more ancient of these objects, is a small series from the Pleistocene deposits of the caves of Banwell, an interesting Somersetshire village-town. These caves were excavated many years ago by the late Mr. Beard, and the pick of the "finds" are now in the well-known Taunton Museum. A few more mammalian remains came from Kent's Hole, Torquay, and the drift gravels near Bath ; and flint implements, Paleolithic and Neolithic, from Eastbourne, Grime's Grave, Croydon, Brandon, the Camp of

Cissbury, and the Mentone Cave, where they were associated with one of the human skeletons found therein. Others, Paleolithic and Neolithic, are from Chard (a small Somersetshire town in the vicinity of prehistoric camps and Roman villas) White-stanton, near Chard, Cissbury, Eastbourne, Croydon, and Brandon. A hammer-stone or maul from Ross Island, Ireland, belongs to a class of implement in use from very remote to comparatively recent times. It is simply an elongated boulder, grooved about the middle, on opposite sides, to receive a withy twisted round it for a handle. The end is battered from usage. Such stones are rather common in the ancient mines of the South of Ireland, where they are known as "miners' hammers." Another maul is shown, which has been neatly worked into a definite shape, but the groove in this example passes all round it. A series of celts are all unlabelled, except a polished one from Dorset ; and there are also the dark shiny and characteristic arrow-heads from the American mounds, a wonderfully worked "patoo-patoo" from the South Sea Islands, and one of "Flint Jack's" clever frauds. Near these is a little collection of objects from the Swiss lake-dwellings—flint flakes and celts (polished ones in horn handles), dark pottery, shaped bones, net-sinkers, burnt corn, bread, apples, etc.

From stone to bronze is a natural transition. Of this alloy are eighteen or more examples of Bronze-Age axes or celts. Three are of the simple flat form, quite undecorated. The rest are of the "palstave" and socketed forms, all or mostly looped. Their sources are not specified, except in the case of one of each variety—Great Dunmow, Essex ; and the palstave has the unusual feature of the loop being on the flanged portion, instead of on a level with the stop-ridge. Three of the socketed variety are of Irish type ; and as they belong to a small group specified as from Ireland and the vicinity of Bath, they are almost certain to be of that nationality. A well-formed leaf-shaped blade of a dagger, 14 inches long, was found in or by the Foss-way, in 1818 ; and a socketed spearhead came from Banner Down, near Bath.

There is a considerable show of small Roman objects in these cases, but consider-

* Since the above was written, further correspondence proves that the inscription, as it now is in the Museum, is to a great extent a conjectural restoration, differing widely from that supplied by Mr. Haverfield.

ing how very prolific the district is in remains of this period, it cannot be regarded as by any means strikingly extensive; and not a few of the objects are from a distance. The pottery takes the lead, as it usually does. All the ordinary varieties are present, especially the elegant Samian, of which some of the specimens, whether perfect or broken, are particularly good—those from Bathwick Hill, in the vicinity, for instance. One never tires of the simple gracefulness of the Roman cinerary urn, whether of the tall or of the broad variety. One of the former, here shown, is of fine black ware, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and around the body is broad trellis of burnished lines. Another, less elegant and finely finished, came from Walcot; it still has its covering stone and deposit of burnt bones. One of the broader variety, also containing burnt bones, was found at Combe Down, in 1854, near the site of a villa. A remarkable lamp from Bath next claims attention. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, is rudely formed of red clay, and has something the shape of a tall cup, only the top is covered, except for a funnel-like opening for the wick, and a bow handle above all. Among the glass objects are a few highly iridescent lachrymatories, and some coarse greenish window-glass, one apparently with diamond scratches. Several bare pins, a fragment of a comb, and a piece of carved ivory, came from the site of the mineral water hospital in 1862; and among other objects from this city, may be mentioned a beautiful and sharply-defined medallion of Pompeia from the site of the Pump-room in 1790; a hemispherical copper incense vessel, about 4 inches in diameter, and on three plain cylindrical legs, from York Street, 1869; a globular plumb-weight (steelyard weight?); and a curious iron key, about 8 inches long, and bent at right-angles across the middle, which was associated with the pig of lead noticed above. Grouped together are a few more objects—spoon, bronze rings and fibulæ, small images, etc., from Bath, Weston and Mitford, in the vicinity, Rome, etc. There are some specimens of painted stucco from Gloucester, and cinerary urns, vases, and other vessels from Colchester.

There are a considerable number of Egyptian and Assyrian and a few Greek

antiquities; but the general reader will probably be more interested in a few remarks on the very miscellaneous collection of objects that come nearer to our own time and place. Two very good sets of mediæval encaustic tiles have unfortunately no particulars as to their origin. The graceful conventional foliage of the designs of one of these sets indicates the thirteenth century, and recalls the beautiful Tintern collection. I had only a few days before examined the latter, and have little hesitation in pronouncing some, at least, of these Bath tiles as from the same stamp or mould. The tiles of the other set are of the following two centuries, and are much more varied in character, some of the patterns covering four tiles. Among them are the arms of Beauchamp, Despenser, and England and France quarterly; a crowned letter M; the emblems of the Passion; and several half-obliterated inscriptions. A mediæval purse suspender, something like the beams of a pair of scales, bears on one side, "AVE MARIA (IHC) GRACIA PLE." Among the various fictile objects, of which a large proportion are Greek and Roman vases, etc., may be noticed an early stone-ware bellarmine, bearing, as usual, a face in relief on the opposite side from the handle, and a remarkably similar vessel of Mexican origin, only the uncouthness of its decorative treatment is strikingly contrastive. A "pot-a-feu" from Walcot, about 8 inches in diameter and of whitish clay, tantalizingly lacks particulars. A large mediæval jug is simply decorated with raised and punctured bands. Objects of metal of various periods are also numerous, the most noticeable being an assortment of arms and armour, ancient and modern, and of various nations, but they do not call for any special remarks, as they are of sorts found in most museums. Among the wooden objects may be noticed a mediæval miner's spade, associated with a pick and hammer. Two querns in perfect condition are highly interesting. The larger one (from Calcutta) is very simple, consisting of two flat circular plates of stone, the upper revolving on an iron pivot fixed in the bottom one. The other is only about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. In this, the upper stone is sunk into the lower, its upper surface being flush with the rim of the latter, which rests

upon three short legs, the whole workmanship being very good. It is unfortunate that no information accompanies this article; but I have seen several fragments of apparently a similar quern on the site of *Derventio*, Derby, with Roman odds and ends.

In one of the cellars of the institution is a considerable quantity of carved masonry, apparently from old buildings which have been demolished or restored in the district. Many are from Keynsham Abbey, but through long neglect it is difficult to say which came from that place. The most noticeable are some fragments of pre-Norman crosses, and a two-light window of the same period from the site of the White Hart, Bath. In the yard outside are several tombstones of apparently the thirteenth century, all flat, except one which is coped, and of the shape of a coffin lid. One of early fourteenth-century date is decorated with an elegant cross-fleury, and along the edges runs a scarcely legible Norman-French inscription in Lombardic characters to a De Pendelsford.* A larger slab has the floriated limbs of the cross springing out of a lozenge containing "IHC.," and along the margin is an inscription in an early form of black-letter, so obliterated that only the word "*Canonius*" can be made out. Another of earlier character, with an elaborate head to the cross, has incised on the dexter side of the shaft a hammer or mallet, a mason's square, and some other object, imperfect through the bottom portion of the slab being broken off; and on the sinister side a shield of the long kite-shape of the twelfth century, only with the top flat instead of rounded. The shield is quite plain, except for a single longitudinal groove. Nobody seems to know where these tombstones came from; but the above-mentioned abbey and Bath Abbey have been suggested.

From this description, inadequate though it is, it will be seen that this collection is, with regard to archæology, one of the best of the series I have visited and described in the West of England. It is to be hoped, however, that some day before long public spirit in Bath will insist upon a better fitted

and more commodious building for its safe keeping. My best thanks to Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A. (the Honorary Curator of Antiquities), and the librarian of this institution, for the help they have rendered.



Important Discovery at South Shields.

By R. BLAIR, F.S.A.



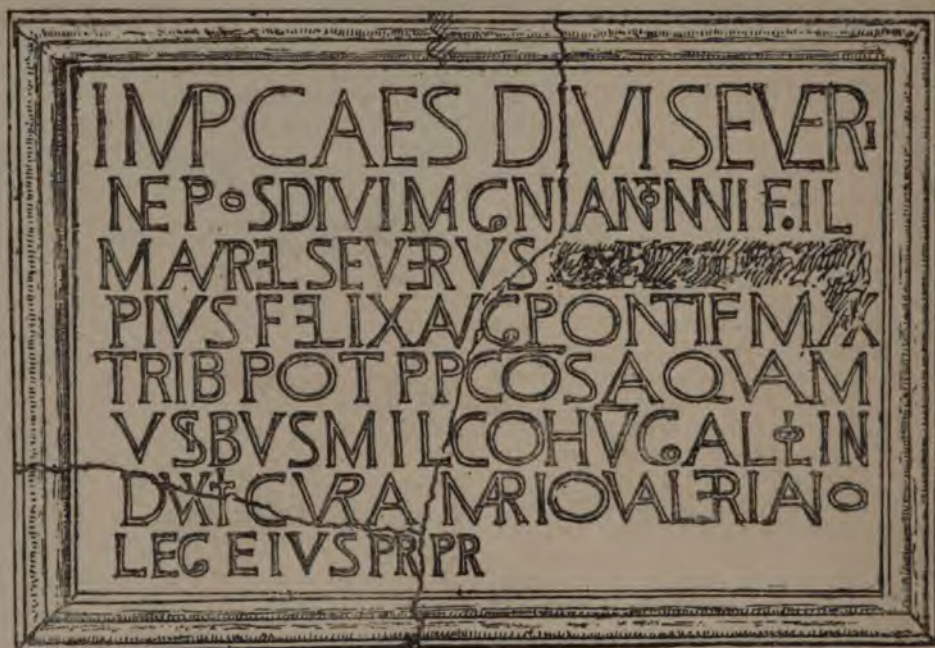
AN important Roman inscription was found on March 3 at the Baring Street Board Schools in South Shields. These schools are built within the walls of the Roman station, and almost cover the southern half of the site. New buildings are now in course of erection for the purposes of the schools, and it was in making the necessary diggings for the foundations of them that the slab was discovered. Unfortunately, when exhumed, owing to the superincumbent earth, it was broken into three pieces. The inscription, which is surrounded by characteristic mouldings, is of well-formed, though late, letters, many of which are ligatured. The slab is 4 feet 10 inches long, by 3 feet 3 inches wide; the letters of the first line are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, those of the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while those of the other lines are 3 inches.

Many tiles with the letters C V G upon them have been discovered on the site; these have always been read as a record of the Fifth Cohort of Gauls, and the newly discovered inscription confirms this reading. Like several other inscriptions in the North of England, a word has been purposely erased at the end of the third line, probably when the emperor, Severus Alexander, mentioned in the inscription was killed.

The name of the legate, Marius Valerianus, occurs on an inscription from Netherby (see *Lapidarium Septentrionale* No. 774), and from Chesters (*Ibid.*, No. 121) of the time of Severus Alexander, who was emperor from A.U.C. 975 to 988, in which year he was killed.

The illustration annexed represents the stone one-twelfth full size:

* We believe the inscription to be: . . . PATER ET AVE ISABEL DE PENDELSFORD ICI DEY DEL ALME EIT MERCI.—ED.



The following is the expansion :

Imperator Caes(ar) divi Severi nepos divi Magni Antonini fil(ius) M(arcus) Aurel(ius) Severus [Alexander] pius felix Aug(ustus) pontifex max(imus) trib(unicia) pot(estate) p(ater) p(atriciae) co(n)s(ul) aquam usibus mil(itum) coh(ortis) V. (quintae) Gallo(rum) in-

duxit cura(nte) Mario Valeriano leg(ato) eius pr(o)pr(aetore).

At the same time and place a bronze figure about 4 inches high, probably Jupiter, was discovered. It is much oxidized in its upper portion.



Corroyer's Gothic Architecture.*

THIS presentation of M. Corroyer's account of the birth and evolution of Gothic architecture in an English dress is a useful and well-executed text. M. Corroyer, who is the official architect of the French Government, and inspector-general of diocesan edifices, adopts an unfortunate Chauvinistic tone, and considers his theme from an almost exclu-

sively French standpoint; but this does not detract in any material degree from the value and interest of his work, or from his usually sound deductions as to the causes of successive developments. At all events, the book fills a partially vacant gap in architectural history, whilst the wealth of illustration and plans makes it a most desirable volume for the architectural student, the ecclesiologist, and the general lover of the fine arts. It possesses also the advantage of being clearly arranged on a succinct plan. It is divided into four main sections, Religious, Monastic, Military, and Civil.

The book opens with a protest against the foolish and misleading term "Gothic," though

* *Gothic Architecture*, by Edouard Corroyer, edited by Walter Armstrong. Seeley and Co. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi., 388. Two hundred and thirty-six illustrations. Price 5s. Our thanks are due to the publishers for the loan of several blocks.

M. Corroyer felt compelled, in his title, to yield to the tyranny of usage ; his suggestion, however, of calling this period "French Mediæval Architecture" would be almost as misleading and untrue. As Mr. Armstrong points out, "For the purpose of the historian of architecture, the northern half of France,

went ahead in one direction, they fell astern in another."

It will be most useful and helpful to our readers, and will, we trust, whet their appetites so as to desire the possession of the volume, if we give a hasty summary of its varied contents.



RHEIMS CATHEDRAL : FLYING BUTTRESSES OF THE CHOIR.

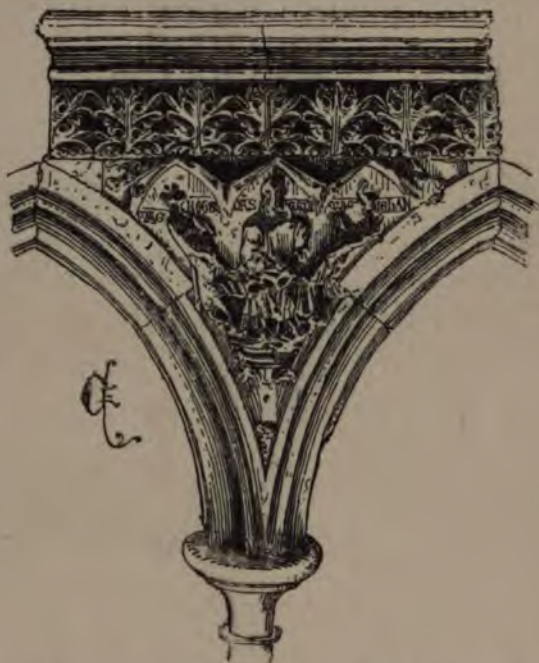
the three southern quarters of Great Britain, and the districts threaded by the Rhine, form a single country—a single *foyer* of art. They all pressed on from similar starting-points to similar goals ; and if the French

The first chapter describes the influence of the cupola upon so-called Gothic architecture ; and this is followed by three technical chapters, made clear through diagrams and plans, on the origin of the intersecting

vault, on the first groined vaults, and on buildings vaulted on intersecting arches.

The fifth chapter, on the origin of the flying buttress, is a tale full of interest and admirably told. Towards the close of the eleventh century Norman architects on both sides of the Channel were raising great churches whose side aisles bore galleries above their ribbed vaults. These galleries, or triforia, were in their turn covered, like the nave, by open timber roofs. But after the adoption of the Angevin method of vault-

is termed the flying buttress. The architect of Soissons was not content to support the vault laterally by interior arches. To him occurred the idea of "detached semi-arches in open air, springing from above the roof of the triforium and its buttress, and marking each bay. Thus was born the flying buttress, a feature frankly emphasizing its special aim and function, namely, to meet the thrust of the main vault at its points of concentration." It was the flying buttress, in combination with the intersecting arch, that



ABBEY OF MONT ST. MICHEL, NAMES OF THE SCULPTORS OF THE CHOEIR.

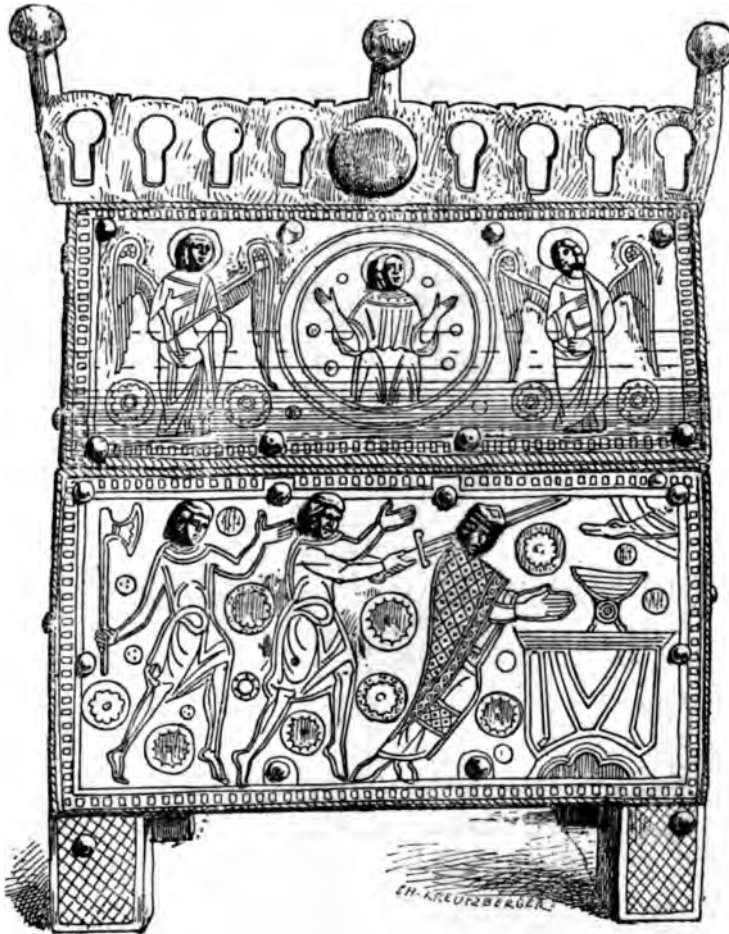
ing, about the middle of the twelfth century, the lateral walls and the supporting arches had to meet the thrust of the transverse as well as that of the diagonal arch. To resist this, the cross walls, or *arcs-doubleaux*, of the side aisles were modified, so as to become detached semi-arches concealed beneath the outer roof of the side aisles. Sections of the churches of Durham, Noyon, and Tournai, are brought forward to explain this. But it is at Soissons that we first find the true application of an architectural system which

revolutionized the construction of the vast ecclesiastical buildings of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, which are monuments to the ingenuity and rash daring of the builders. "It would seem as though the architects of this period, emboldened by such achievements as the churches of Noyon, Soissons, Laon, Paris, Sens, and Bourges, and spurred by professional emulation, went on from one feat of daring to another, passing from the triumphs of Rheims, Amiens, and Mans, to the supreme architectural folly of Beauvais.

Chapters six and seven deal fully with the chief cathedrals of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, particularly as exemplifying the elaborate use of the flying buttress. From the numerous illustrations, we select one that gives a remarkably good idea of the construction of the flying buttresses.

In the eighth chapter we are reminded how

field, Lincoln, Brussels, Cologne, Burgos, and Siena, are illustrated. The ninth chapter deals with the great churches of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in France and in the East; those of St. Owen at Rouen, Albi Cathedral, Esnander (an example of a fortified church), Mont St. Michel, Alençon, and St. Sophia at Nicosia, and St. Nicholas



RELIQUARY SHRINE OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.

the construction of the cathedrals of Rheims, Amiens, and Beauvais excited extraordinary enthusiasm, which spread, not only throughout the French provinces, but notably in England, as well as in Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Spain, and Italy. In this chapter the cathedrals of Rodez, Bordeaux, Lich-

at Famagusta (Island of Cyprus), receiving special illustration. We could have wished for a better drawing of the remarkable fifteenth-century flying buttresses of the choir of Mont St. Michel, up one of which ingeniously climbs a parapeted staircase.

The tenth chapter treats of towers and

steeple, with some remarks on choirs and chapels. Those selected for more particular comment and illustration are Vendome, Giotto at Florence, Bayeux, Senlis, Salisbury, Langrune, Toulouse (Church of the Jacobins), St. Pierre Caen, St. Michel Bordeaux, Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and Antwerp.

Sculpture forms the subject of the eleventh chapter. The statues of the cathedral churches of Rheims, Chartres, and Amiens

exquisite and marvellously preserved carvings on the interior spandrels of the thirteenth-century cloisters of Mont St. Michel. In a later chapter is given the highly interesting spandrel from the south wall of this cloister, whereon the architects or sculptors are commemorated by name. These cloisters were finished in the year 1228.

The twelfth chapter deals with painting, opening with an illustrated description of the



KEEP OF PROVINS CASTLE.

receive special treatment. The beautiful running leaf pattern of the principal door of Notre Dame, Paris, and some fine bird and foliage ornament from the choir stalls of Amiens Cathedral, are well illustrated. Particularly instructing drawings of wooden and ivory statuettes, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, are also given, as well as several ivory diptychs, and a head in silver gilt repoussé of the thirteenth century. In this chapter, too, are several examples of the

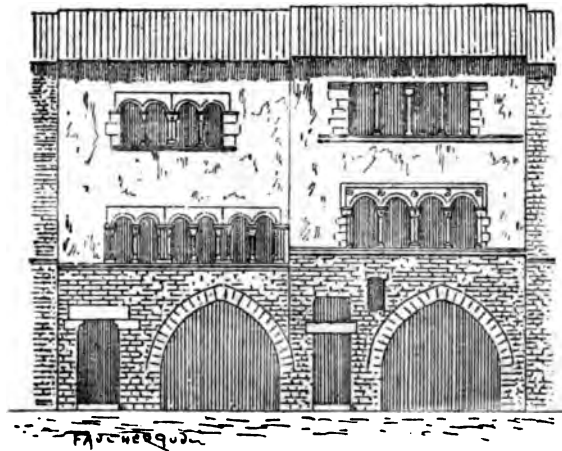
remarkable and important wall-paintings discovered in 1890 in the domes of the cathedral church of Cahors, which dates *circa* 1300, and are of great artistic merit. Early painted windows of Chartres, Troyes, Evreux, and Châlons-sur-Marne, are chosen as good examples of the glass-painter's art. The latter part of this chapter has a good summary of information on the art of enamelling, of which several illustrations are given. One of the most remarkable of these is the

reliquary, crowned by a ridged roof, representing the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and in the upper part his apotheosis, which is the work of the Limousin enamellers. The process of preparing and working these early enamels is clearly explained.

The second part of the volume discusses the question of monastic architecture, divided into four chapters, which treat of monastic origins, of the growth of the Cistercian, Carthusian and other systems, and particularly of fortified abbeys. This is the most meagre portion of the work, for the question of plan and arrangement is scarcely discussed. Plans are given of the abbeys of Cluny and Maulbronn, and a plan and bird's-eye view of

example of combined religious and military architecture of the finest mediæval period."

The third part, military architecture, treats in succession of ramparts of towns, castles and keeps, and gates and bridges. The first of these subdivisions illustrates the city of Carcassonne, the fortress of Kalaat-el-Hosn, the ramparts of Aigues-Mortes, Avignon, St. Malo, and Mont St. Michel. The principal castles and keeps that are illustrated and briefly described are those of Angers, Loches, Falaise, Lavardin, Aigues-Mortes, Chinon, Clisson, Villeneuve-les-Avignon, Tarascon, and Vitre. It is of considerable interest to compare these with the castles described in Mr. Clark's masterly work on English military architecture. There is much similarity in some



HOUSE AT CLUNY, TWELFTH CENTURY.

the Chartreuse of Villefranche de Ronergue. Maulbronn, in Wurtemberg, is rightly spoken of as far the most perfect extant example of a Cistercian house of the twelfth century, but yet nothing but the ground-plan is given. Readers of the *Antiquary* will remember that it was fully described in vol. xxv., pp. 251-258. Illustrations are given of the cloisters of the abbeys of Montmajour, Elne, Fontfroide, as well as of the remarkable kitchen of the last-named abbey. In the chapter on fortified abbeys there is a good and fully illustrated account of Mont St. Michel, that marvellous and vast structure of surpassing interest, which, as M. Corroyer says, "fairly takes rank as the grandest

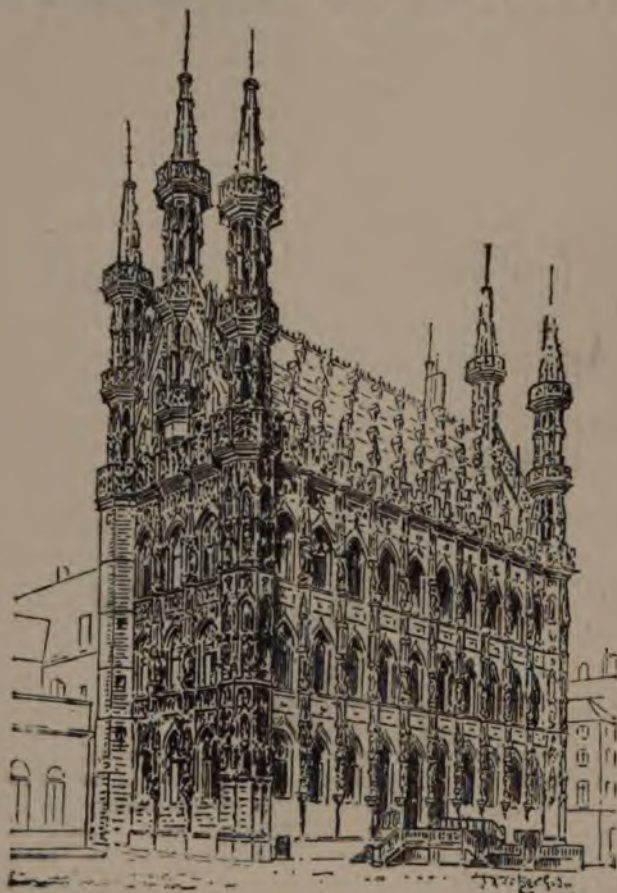
of the early square keeps. The most original one, which has no parallel in England, is the twelfth-century keep of Provins Castle. It rises from a solid mound of masonry, and has a circular enceinte. The base of the keep is square, and is flanked at each angle by a turret. The upper stage of the keep is octagonal, and is connected with the flanking turrets by flying buttresses.

The gates that are drawn and described are those of Dinan, Vitre, Guérande, and Carcassonne, with the drawbridge of Aigues-Mortes, and the entrance to the port of La Rochelle. The bridges are those of Avignon and Montauban, together with those beautiful and well-known fourteenth-

century examples of Cahors and Orthez. An illustration is also given of the fortified bridge that spans the narrow space which separates the lower church from the abbey of Mont St. Michel.

The fourth and concluding part, which covers some fifty pages, treats of civil architecture, describing barns, hospitals, houses, "hotels," or town houses of the nobility,

built from the end of the twelfth to the fourteenth century, are interesting; among the illustrations is the great hall of St. John at Angers (twelfth century), as restored and fitted up by A. Verdier. The earliest domestic houses extant in France are of the twelfth century, the best examples being at Cluny; the arcading recalls various details of monastic buildings, which the constructors would



TOWN-HALL AT LOUVAIN.

town-halls, belfries, and palaces. A drawing, and also a section and plan, are given of a fine twelfth-century barn at Perrières, in Normandy, where was a grange of the abbey of Marmontier. The two stories to the barn at Provins and the great granary of the abbey of Vauclair are also described and illustrated. The pages telling of the hospices or hospitals,

naturally look upon as models. Some excellent and striking examples of houses of the fourteenth century at Laon, Provins, and Cordes are also given, as well as some charming wooden houses, at Rouen and Andelys, of the fifteenth century.

A few of the great southern cities erected town-halls as early as the twelfth century,

among them being Bordeaux, where the building was of Roman type; but most of the French towns for several centuries later were so overburdened with dues and taxes that they had no money to spend on communal buildings, save of the most meagre and modest description. In the free cities of Belgium the municipal buildings attained to their greatest beauty. The belfry of Bruges, crowning the town-hall, was begun at the close of the thirteenth century, and completed about a hundred years later. One of the richest and most characteristic specimens of these ornate and beautiful communal halls of Belgium is that of Louvain, which is of fourteenth or fifteenth century date.

Accounts, plans, and illustrations of the bishop's palace at Laon, the archbishop's palace at Albi, and the Pope's palace at Avignon, bring a charming volume to an appropriate conclusion



Professor Freeman and the "Palisade" at the Battle of Hastings.

A Note by GEORGE NEILSON.



A BIT of very pretty fighting is toward. The battle rages over Freeman's prostrate form. It began in the *Quarterly Review* for July last in a professedly critical estimate of the late Professor's authority and accuracy as a historian. This estimate was severely hostile; in fact it was an attack, able, eloquent, and pungent; and it fairly bristled with categorical examples of the great author's lapses. Some of them had been pointed out years ago in the pages of this journal, and rumour hints that the author of these *Antiquary* articles is one and the same person with the *Quarterly* reviewer of last July.

Somewhat later in the day an adversary has entered the field in defence, and the *Contemporary Review* for March contains Mr. T. A. Archer's reply to the *Quarterly's* onslaught. Admitting most of the alleged instances of error, which, at the worst, make a very small hole in a very big history, it

dismisses their sum total as immaterial, observing that no man could be expected to write 8,000 pages of history without occasional slips, pleasantly illustrating the proposition by showing that the reviewer himself assigns the Battle of Hastings to a September day, whilst in truth it was fought on October 14. It is round a feature in this battle that the whole interest of the controversy circles. The crowning charge against the late historian is that he made the English fight behind a palisade, which "famous palisade," the sarcastic reviewer says, had absolutely no existence. It is on this that the argument hinges.

Freeman, following many previous scholars in his interpretation, accepted as his proof a passage in Wace's "Roman de Rou," which says the troops of Harold

Fait orent devant els escuz
De fenestres e d'altres fuz
Devant els les orent levez
Comme cleies ioinz e serrez.

This the reviewer flings aside as not justifying the deduction drawn from it, alleging that "firm barricades of ash and other timber" is a complete misrendering of "escuz de fenestres e d'altres fuz," which obviously, he contends, refers not to a wattled barricade at all, but to shields, being, in his opinion, a poetical rendering of the traditional English tactics well known as the "shield-wall."

As against the reviewer, however, Mr Archer points out that the "Roman de Rou" is distinct in declaring that Harold fortified his position with a fosse:

Heraut a li lieu esgardé
Clöre l'a fet de boen fossé:

and that a fosse, almost as a matter of course, implies a palisade as well, and he claims that the palisade is actually named several times as the *lices* or lists, in the course of the poem. Moreover, he stands up stoutly for the barricade sense of "escuz de fenestres," and—to my thinking, so far as the authority of Wace goes at any rate—holds it against the attack. In a defensive battle such as Harold fought a palisade was a most natural expedient for troops fighting on foot against an enemy strong in horse. The reviewer's sur-rebutter may be anticipated with interest. Mr. Archer is mightily respectful to his adversary. The reviewer's rare compliments were steeped in gall. Mr. Archer reverses the process, dipping in the oil of compliment the strongest

shafts from his bow, as if, while desiring to hit his antagonist, he wished to spare his feelings and hit him as politely as possible!

Meanwhile, it is fair to say that "escuz de fenestres" is not yet adequately explained. We agree with Mr. Archer that authority is deficient for the view that "fenestres" means "ash-trees," and we rather favour his suggestion that perhaps it means "window-work" or "lattice-work." Indeed, we shall leave the subject with a curious instance. In 1332, when Edward Balliol had occupied Perth, and found its fosse and palisades dismantled and little fit to further its defence against an expected attack, his adherents dressed up the ditches and palisades anew with "pypys" and "townnys":

And dwris and wyndowys gret alsua
To mak defens and brettys.*

Whether such work as this—of barrels, doors, and windows—could have been called "escuz de fenestres e d'altres fuz" is a question for the reviewer and his critic to digest.

Since these paragraphs were in type there has appeared in the *Athenaeum* of March 18 the warning note of the reviewer's reply. Its tone is quite unnecessarily fierce, which is rather a pity. I thought Hastings might have been fought over again, whether behind shield wall or palisade, without further shedding of Christian blood or peril to Christian tempers.



Holy Wells of Scotland: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from vol. xxvii. : p. 108.)

PERTHSHIRE (continued).|

TILLIE BELTANE.

Near a Druid temple here is a well held in great veneration. On Beltane morning superstitious people go to this well and drink of it; they then make a procession round it nine times; after this they in like manner go round the temple. So deep-rooted is this

* *Wyntoun's Orygynae Cronykil of Scotland*, viii., 3,592. Brettys = bretsches.

heathenish superstition in the minds of many who reckon themselves good Protestants, that they will not neglect these rites even when Beltane falls on Sabbath.—See *Gentleman's Mag. Lib.* iii., 51.

LITTLE DUNKELD: ST. LAURENCE.

There is a fountain here, and also the ruins of a chapel. Both are dedicated by an ancient superstition to St. Laurence.

MUTHILL.

The time for drinking the waters here was before the sun rises, or immediately after it sets; it was also necessary to drink out of a "quick cow's horn" (a horn taken from a live cow), which indispensable horn was in the keeping of an old woman who lived near the well.—*New Stat. Acc.*, x. 313.

STRATHFILLAN: ST. FILLAN'S.

August 9, 1798.—Arrived at Tyndrum by four o'clock. Rode, after dinner, with a guide, to the Holy Pool of Strathfillan. Here, again, is abundant cause for talking of the superstition of the Highlander. The tradition avers that St. Fillan, a human being who was made a saint about the beginning of the eighth century, by Robert de Bruce, consecrated this pool, and endowed it with the power of healing all kinds of diseases, but more especially madness. This healing virtue is supposed to be more powerful towards the end of the first quarter of the moon; and I was told that if I had come there to-morrow night, and the night after, I should have seen hundreds of both sexes bathing in the pool. I met five or six who were just coming away from taking their dip, and amongst them an unfortunate girl out of her mind, who came from thirty miles' distance to receive the benefits of the waters, and had been there for several moons together, but had never derived the smallest advantage, and, indeed, she appeared so completely mad that, whatever may be the virtue of St. Fillan's pool, I am sure Willis would pronounce hers to be a hopeless case. A rocky point projects into the pool. This pool is by no means the fountain-head, for the water runs from a long way up the country; yet it is not supposed to receive its virtue till it comes to the very place [Strathfillan derives its name from the saint,

strath, in the Gaelic language, signifying a plain between two mountains. Near Strathfillan a famous battle was fought between King Robert de Bruce and the MacDouglass, which the former gained owing to the assistance afforded by the prayers of St. Fillan], on one side of which the men bathe, and on the other the women. Each person gathers up nine stones in the pool, and, after bathing, walks to a hill near the water, where there are three cairns, round each of which he performs three turns, at each turn depositing a stone; and if it is for any bodily pain, fractured limb, or sore, that they are bathing, they throw upon one of these cairns that part of their clothing which covered the part affected; also, if they have at home any beast that is diseased, they have only to bring some of the meal which it feeds upon, and make it into paste with these waters, and afterwards give it to him to eat, which will prove an infallible cure; but they must likewise throw upon the cairn the rope or halter with which he was led. Consequently the cairns are covered with old halters, gloves, shoes, bonnets, nightcaps, rags of all sorts, kilts, petticoats, garters, and smocks. Sometimes they go as far as to throw away their halfpence. Money has often been called the root of all evil, but for the disease of what part of the body these innocent halfpence are thus abused I could not learn. However, we may venture to suppose that they seldom remain there long without somebody catching the disorder again. When mad people are to be bathed, they throw them in with a rope tied about the middle, after which they are taken to St. Fillan's Church, about a mile distant, where there is a large stone with a nick carved in it just large enough to receive them. In this stone, which is in the open churchyard, they are fastened down to a wooden framework, and remain there for a whole night, with a covering of hay over them, and St. Fillan's bell is put over their heads. If in the morning the unhappy patient is found loose, the saint is supposed to be very propitious; if, on the contrary, he continue in bonds, the cure is supposed doubtful.—Extract from a *Journal of a Tour in Scotland*.

(To be continued.)

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The fifteenth volume of the *Journal of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY* forms a goodly number of 220 pages and ten plates. This volume retains to the full a special feature, which has been the particular characteristic of this society since its formation, namely, that the published papers are entirely confined to the district which they are supposed to illustrate. As a rule, though there may be good reasons for an occasional exception, provincial societies would do wisely to restrict themselves rigidly to their own counties or districts. The following are the contents of the volume, save one paper on natural history, which does not concern us: "Calendar of the Fines for the County of Derby from their Commencement in the Reign of Richard I.," which has been running for several years. This section extends from 1304 to 1313, rather a slow rate of progress. Without any reflection on the powers of the editor, we think it would have been more satisfactory if these abstracts had continued in the hands of those well-known record agents, Messrs. Hardy and Page. It is scarcely work for an amateur. The spotty character of the special printing of the place and personal names is somewhat of an eyesore.—Mr. Bailey again writes on "Roman and other Coins found at Little Chester, with Historical Notes," and gives three plates of examples. That utterly Philistine, museumless town of Derby cares nought for satire nor pungent criticism, or else they might probably be somewhat moved by the concluding words of their able townsman: "This brings to an end all we have been able to gather towards a complete list of authentic Roman coins found at Little Chester; doubtless the list might have been extended very much had we been able to ascertain into whose hands the coins, found in such numbers, have fallen. We are free to confess that very little interest has been excited by our endeavours; this is, perhaps, not cause for surprise, since, probably, no town in England cares less for objects of antiquity than Derby, though a host of writers have of late years been fiddling on this string until it is worn quite through; still, the fact remains, Derby cares nothing for antiquities, but prefers the newest jangle that the craze of the hour presents—'Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay!'"—Mr. W. A. Carrington contributes abstracts of seventy-four early deeds from the muniments of Haddon Hall, which are of much value in illustrating county history; but why ever is this excellent summary styled "Illustrations of Ancient Place-Names in Bakewell and the Vicinity," a title which is quite misleading, and puts forward only one point, and that the least important? And why, too, does the editor "gush" in a long prefatory note over Mr. Carrington's work? Of course everyone who contributes to an archæological journal issued to subscribers does so *con amore*. The editor will find other contributors getting jealous, and looking out for their modicum of richly-flavoured praise! Mr. Carrington's is the best article in the volume, but that should be left for critics to say.—

Mr. Bailey contributes another interesting illustrated article on "Recently-discovered Old Incised Grave-stones from St. Peter's, Derby." Descriptions of these have already appeared in the *Antiquary*.—The editor gives a learned and able article, styled, "A History of Peak Forest."—Mr. H. E. Currey, M.A., contributes "Jottings from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Little Chester."—Mr. F. Chawner Corfield writes interestingly on "Archæological Gleanings in the Neighbourhood of Codnor Castle"; a plate is given of a "font" found at Codnor. The editor in a note is very wide in his suggestions as to this hollowed capital, thinking it may have been "an 'asper-sorium,' or holy-water stoup, or a detached 'lavabo,' or piscina." Two of these four suggestions are impossibilities. Judging solely from the drawings, we have little or no doubt that it is only a hollowed capital.—Another very good paper is one by Mr. H. Arnold Bemrose, M.A., on "The Derby Company of Mercers."—Our well-known contributor, Mr. John Ward, gives a third and concluding report "On Rains Cave, Longcliffe," dealing in an able manner with the pottery and human and animal remains found therein.—The volume closes with a few words as to Dorothy Vernon, a facsimile of her signature, by Mr. A. E. Cockayne, and with a Vernon pedigree by Mr. Pym Yeatman.—We think the Derbyshire Society has made a decided mistake in not binding up with their volume the valuable index to archæological papers and register reports issued by the committee and of the societies in union. It is the only society in union with the Society of Antiquaries that has so far neglected to avail itself of this privilege at a nominal cost.

Part 50 of the Index Library issued to the subscribers to the BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY is a good number, and affords an illustration of the excellent and varied work that is being accomplished by this society. The contents are: Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1383—1558; Gloucestershire Wills, 1541—1660; Gloucestershire Inquisitiones Post Mortem temp. Charles I.; Lichfield Wills, 1516—1652; Title-page and Preface by Mr. Phillimore, giving an interesting account of the various peculiars; London Inquisitiones Post Mortem temp. Henry VIII.; Dorset Wills, Consistory Court, 1681—1792; Sussex Wills at Lewes, 1530—1652; and Chancery Proceedings temp. Charles I. With this number we are sorry to note that Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore's connection as editor comes to an end. The society has accomplished much of the highest value to genealogists and local historians during the five years that Mr. Phillimore has so well filled the editorial chair. The association has now been incorporated as a limited society; Mr. Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., and Mr. G. S. Fry will share editorial responsibilities. Mr. E. A. Fry is hon. sec., and Mr. Edwin Holthouse, of 45, Weymouth Street, London, W., hon. treasurer. The subscription is one guinea.

The thirteenth volume of the Proceedings of the DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB is a goodly tome of some 243 pages, with numerous illustrations. One of the most valuable of the papers it contains is that relating to

"Roman Wareham and the Claudian Invasion," by Mr. John Bellows, which is illustrated by plans of Wareham, Gloucester, and the Castra Prætoriana at Rome.—Mr. Udall's paper on "Witchcraft in Dorset," and Mr. Moule's "Notes on the Manor of Fordington," are full of interest.—The frontispiece is a striking likeness of the late Mr. Henry Durden, of Blandford, whose collection of Celtic and Roman antiquities has recently been acquired by the trustees of the British Museum.—The other papers in this volume are: "Diary of William Whiteway," by Rev. W. M. Barnes; "Wareham, Its Invasions and Battles," by Mr. G. J. Bennett; "Mycetozoa," by Mr. A. Lister; "Lulworth Castle," by Mr. Weld Blundell; "Captain Thomas Coram and the Foundling Hospital," by Mr. M. S. Stuart; "On the Occurrence of *Lamprothamnus alopecuroides* in Dorsetshire," "Kimmeridge Coal Money," and "An Ancient Interment on the Verne, Portland," by Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell; "Notes on Dorset Lepidoptera in 1891," by Mr. N. M. Richardson; "On some Monstrosities of *Littorina rudis*," by E. R. Sykes; "On the British Species of False Scorpions," by Rev. O. P. Cambridge.

The March issue of the monthly journal of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY is chiefly given up to a full account of the annual meeting, with a transcript of the president's address, to which we have referred in our "Proceedings" columns. It also contains "An Annotated List of Early American Book-plates," by Mr. Charles Dexter Allen.

The fourth part of vol. xv. of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY contains chapters xxxi. to xxxvii. of "The Book of the Dead," by the president, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, with six remarkable plates from papyrus drawings.—Rev. G. Margoliouth writes on "The Superlinear Punctuation: its Origin, the Different Stages of its Development, and its Relation to other Semitic Systems of Punctuation."—Messrs. A. C. Bryant and F. W. Read contribute an annotated translation of an inscription of Khuenaten, from a rectangular slab of black granite in the Northern Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum (No. 1,000). This monument is of special interest, as it is one of the few memorials which our national collection possesses of Khuenaten or Amenhetep IV., the so-called "heretic king," and as illustrating on a small scale the religion that he favoured, and the attitude of his successors to him and it. He flourished about 1500 B.C.

Part 8, vol. ii., of *The Bradford Antiquary*, the journal of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, has just been issued, and extends from page 117 to page 172. There is much of value and interest in these closely-printed double columns, but we shall be glad when the dirty-toned paper is abandoned. The first paper is one by Mr. T. T. Empsall on "The Bolling Family," which is now almost extinct. The will of Tristram Bolling of Chellow, who died in 1502, is an interesting one and we are glad that it is given almost *in extenso*.—To this follows a paper on "The Bradford Family,"

by Mr. W. Cudworth.—The next contribution is one of special value, and gives evidence of much care and power of judgment. The subject is the large one of "The Roman Roads in Yorkshire." Mr. Percival Ross, A.M.Inst.C.E., has prepared a map, showing the roads by red lines (dotted where the exact position is uncertain), to illustrate his essay. It would require a whole number of the *Antiquary* to thoroughly criticise such a paper as this, and we are not in accord with some of his dotted conjectures; but it is a good and accurate essay, considering the wide tract that it covers.—Mr. John Lister supplies a continuation of his valuable translations from the "Chapter House Records."—Messrs. Empsall and Federer, continue the "Bibliography of Bradford and Neighbourhood," whilst Mr. Empsall also continues his "Copy of Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church, 1631-1635."—Under the head of "The Society's Excursions" are good accounts and plates of Eshton Hall, Gargrave; Stead Hall, near Brighouse; and Marley Hall, near Bingley, with a most picturesque photograph.—There are also a few pages of Yorkshire wills.



The first part of vol. v. (new series) of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S Transactions, just issued to members, contains a further portion of "The History of Selattyn," by the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen; "The Langley Family," by Mr. A. F. Langley; "The Stone Circles of Shropshire and their Connection with Adjacent Hills," by Mr. A. L. Lewis; "The Ludlow Churchwardens' Accounts"; "Thomas Brown of Shrewsbury"; and some minor papers.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on February 23, Mr. A. W. Franks, president, in the chair, Messrs. G. E. Fox and W. H. St. John Hope communicated the first part of a paper on the excavations carried out at Silchester under the auspices of the society in 1892, with special reference to the architectural history and arrangements of the basilica and forum. In illustration of the paper, a large number of architectural and other remains were exhibited, together with a highly interesting set of drawings of "studies" by Mr. Fox of the original elevations of the basilica and forum in their first and later conditions, restored from existing evidence.—On March 2, Viscount Dillon, vice-president in the chair, Messrs. Fox and Hope communicated the second part of a paper descriptive of the excavations at Silchester during 1892, and dealt chiefly with the account of a small fourth-century church of the basilican type discovered outside the south-east angle of the forum. The church consists of a nave, with western apse, and north and south aisles, terminating in small quasi-transpts, also at the west end, and an eastern narthex. The place of the altar is indicated by a panel of finer mosaic than the rest of the floor, which was of ordinary red tile tesserae. Although only 42 feet in extreme length, this small building reproduces in miniature all the parts of a Christian basilica, and has also in the *atrium* before it an additional proof of its ecclesiastical character in the base of the pedestal for

the *labrum*, or laver, wherein the congregation washed their faces and hands before entering the church. The water for this was supplied by a well outside the apse.—The general consensus of opinion expressed in the discussion that followed was that, although it could not be absolutely proved that the building was a church, owing to the absence of any distinctive Christian emblems in or about it, it was difficult to suggest any alternative use for it. From its small size it was also considered likely that other churches might be found within the walls, as had been done in the Numidian town of Thamagus, which was about the same size as Silchester.—Mr. H. Jones communicated a short note on the animal and vegetable remains found at Silchester in 1892.—In illustration of both papers a large number of objects found during the excavations were exhibited, with various plans and drawings, architectural remains, and a model to scale of the church and its surroundings.—On March 9 the following communications were made: "On some Antiquities in the Scarborough Museum," by R. C. Hope, F.S.A.; "The Maces and Sword of State of the City of Liverpool," by A. W. Franks, C.B.; and "The Feate of Gardenyng, by Mayster Jon Gardener," by the Hon. Alicia T. Amherst.—At the meeting on March 16 the following communications were laid before the society: "On the Camp at Ardoch, Perthshire," by Professor T. McK. Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.; and "The Shield as a Weapon of Offence," by Mr. Talfour Ely, M.A., F.S.A.



At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE held on March 1, Mr. Emanuel Green read a paper on "Some Local Chap Books," giving an exhaustive history of this curious kind of literature and the mode in which it was circulated throughout the country. Mr. Green exhibited a large number of pamphlets and broadsides in illustration of his paper.—Mr. Mill Stephenson exhibited and read a short account of a large and richly-worked wrought-iron lock from Beddington Park, Surrey. The lock dates about the last quarter of the fifteenth century, having the arms of Henry VII., with the greyhound and dragon as supporters. It is somewhat uncertain as to whether it is of English or foreign manufacture, but Mr. St. John Hope was inclined to think it of foreign workmanship.



At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, on March 1, it was announced that the annual congress, to be held this year at Winchester, would commence on July 31.—Mr. Thos. Bloxhill exhibited a large square of sandstone, cut from an Egyptian column, inscribed with hieroglyphics, which had been found in a back garden of a house, Trafalgar Square, Brompton. He exhibited also a lady's shoe, *temp.* Queen Anne, with the toe filled solidly with cotton wool. It had been found during the recent repairs of Lauderdale House, Highgate.—Mr. Earle Way described many pieces of pottery from Pompeii, and Mr. Langdon made an interesting communication with respect to further works of research at the Pile Village, found near Glastonbury. Several examples of the burnt clay which formed the floorings and of black pottery were exhibited.—Mr. Cecil Davis de-

scribed a collection of trade labels of the seventeenth century, by the Flemish engraver, De Bry, collected by the late Sir C. Price.—Dr. Fairbank exhibited a rubbing of the fine brass of Lord Thos. Camoys and his wife, ob. 1419, preserved in Trotton Church, Sussex.—Admiral Tremlett sent for exhibition a series of drawings made by him of prehistoric stone carvings in Brittany.—The first paper was by the Rev. J. Cave Browne on "Leeds' Priory, Kent." After having referred to its foundation in 1119, he traced the history and rendered a list of the priors from ancient documents. The remains are very scanty, but there is reason for belief that a great number of architectural features are still extant beneath the present ground-level.—The second paper was on "Pemberton's Parlour," by Mr. T. Cann Hughes. This fabric was one of the towers of the walls of Chester, mainly rebuilt in the beginning of the eighteenth century, one which recently fell, leaving only a portion of its front standing. A letter was read from the Mayor of Chester reporting the intention of the Corporation to preserve the whole of the standing portions of the tower, and to rebuild the remainder exactly as before.

An evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held on February 15, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.) in the chair. A note by Miss Lucy Broadwood on "A Lenten Custom in the South of Italy" was read by the Secretary, and a discussion followed, in which Mr. Gaster, Mr. Baverstock, and the President took part.—The Secretary also read a short paper by Miss Lucy Garnets, entitled "The Merry Wassailers."—Under the title "Further Notes on English Folk-Drama," Mr. T. F. Ordish, F.S.A., presented the results of an analysis of folk-plays in England, taking first the typical Christmas Mumming Play, and the Easter or Peace Egg Play; second, the Plough Monday Play; third, the Horn Dance at Abbots Bromley. Some versions of the Mumming Play not hitherto recorded were communicated, viz., three versions from Hampshire, one from Marlborough, and one from Notts. The paper was further illustrated by the following exhibits: printed versions of the Eastern play; photographs of Mummers in different groups and positions, from the neighbourhood of Netley Abbey, communicated with the version acted by them from Mr. S. Pepler; a dress worn by a Mummer in another Hants version, with sword and dagger of wood of home manufacture; dress worn by a ploughman-actor in the Plough Monday Play annually performed at her residence, sent by Mrs. Chaworth Musters, of Wiverton Hall, Bingham, Notts; photographs of the Horn Dance, presented by Mr. Udale of Uttoxeter. Following out the lines of his previous paper, in which he demonstrated the permanence of dramatic tradition, the author identified various elements in English folk-drama with the Aryan mythology, illustrating them from the Eddas, and from both Scandinavian and Teutonic rites and observances. He traced the amalgamations and modifications by which the plays had reached their present dramatic form, and demonstrated that throughout these processes, and under all the colour and adjuncts absorbed during their passage down the channel of time, the archaic elements have survived, and that these traditions place us in contact

with the pagan beliefs and rites of our northern and Teutonic forefathers. At the conclusion of Mr. Ordish's paper a discussion followed, in which the President, Miss Lucy Broadwood, and Dr. Gaster took part, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Chaworth Musters and Mr. Udale for the loan of the exhibits sent by them respectively.

The monthly meeting of THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was held at 20, Hanover Square on February 20. M. Delisle, director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, was elected an Honorary Foreign Member, and Herr Konrad Burger, of Leipzig, Messrs. MacLehose, C. F. Mayer, A. H. Johnson, and J. Tinney were elected members.—Mr. Stephen Aldrich of the British Museum read a paper on "Incunabula." After giving an account of Maittane, Panzer, and Hain, the three great authorities on fifteenth-century bibliography, Mr. Aldrich called attention to certain subjects connected with the study of Incunabula, calling for special and detailed treatment, mentioning among others the early printed books of Spain and Portugal, the English printers after Caxton in the fifteenth century, the early printers of Strasburg, and the problems presented by certain mysterious sets of books, such as those of the "R" printer, the productions of the Cologne School, the first edition of *Horace*, and the books bearing the imprint "Typis Reysarianis." The paper concluded with some suggestions as to the arrangement of a collection of Incunabula. In the discussion which ensued, Dr. Garnett, keeper of the printed books at the British Museum, Mr. F. Jenkinson, University librarian, Cambridge, Messrs. Christie and Redgrave took part. During the evening several early printed books were exhibited. In consequence of the serious illness of the hon. sec., Mr. Talbot B. Reed, who was to have read a paper on March 20, it was announced that Mr. Ashbee would on that evening exhibit his collection of illustrated editions of *Don Quixote*, and read a paper upon them. Further presentations to the library of the society were announced.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND on March 13 the following communications were read: "Margaret Tudor and John, Duke of Albany," an Historical Picture, now in the collection of the Marquis of Bute at Cardiff, by Aeneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Sheriff of Fife and Kinross; "Crannogs or Lake-Dwellings recently discovered in Argyllshire," by Robert Munro, M.A., M.D.; "Notes on an Unpublished MS., preserved among the Privy Council Documents in the General Register House, with reference to Certain Charges against Ninian Neven, of Windhouse, Shetland," by T. W. L. Spence; "A Norwegian Mortgage, or Deed of Pawn, of Land in Shetland, 1592," by Gilbert Goudie. There were also exhibited: by Sir William MacKinnon, a collection of articles found in a recently-explored crannog or lake-dwelling at Lochanduil, on the estate of Balinakill; and by Rev. J. King Hewison, a polished axe of diorite, 9½ inches in length, found in Bute.

The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in

the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on February 22, Cadwallader J. Bates, vice-president, being in the chair.—Mr. Robert C. Clephan read the second portion of his paper on "The Hanseatic Confederation, with special reference to the Rise and Progress of the English Factories and Trading Connection with Newcastle-upon-Tyne." The paper will be printed *in extenso* in the *Archæologia Eliana*.—Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, vice-president, then commenced to read his paper on "Flodden." He traced the course of the battle by the aid of lantern slides. As there was not time to finish the paper, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn the meeting until Wednesday, March 8, when the entire paper was read.—The reading of the other papers announced for this meeting—"The Descent of the Manor of Haltwhistle," by the Rev. C. E. Adamson; "On an Old Barrow found in Pit Workings at Whorlton, near Walbottle," by James F. Robinson; and on "Yew Trees in Churchyards," by S. Kitching—was deferred until the next monthly meeting of the society.

At a meeting of the Archæological Association of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE held at Queen's College on February 22, with Councillor R. F. Martineau in the chair, Mr. Alfred Watkins, of Hereford, delivered an extremely interesting lecture on "The Ancient Dovecotes of Herefordshire." The address was the outcome of a survey made by Mr. Watkins of these ancient tower-like structures, which are found in unusual abundance in his county. The erection of dovecotes is supposed to date back to the period of the Norman Conquest—at any rate, there are no known remains of earlier buildings of the kind, and the oldest structure in Herefordshire is conclusively identified as erected in 1326 by one of the Knights Hospitallers, a body of whom had established themselves on a height above the river Munnell. The ancient dovecotes, which are gradually falling into disuse and ruin, though meant for the breeding and rearing of pigeons, are very different structures from the ordinary pigeon-loft of modern times. They are generally circular in form, rising from the ground to a height usually above that of the surrounding buildings, and terminating in a quaint-shaped turret and weather-vane. In times of scarcity of flesh meat, pigeons afforded a welcome addition and variety to the diet of their owners. The lecture was illustrated by about eighty lantern views from photographs taken by Mr. Watkins in the course of his survey.

The second annual meeting of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY was held on February 24 in St. Martin's Town Hall, Trafalgar Square, and was well attended. The proceedings commenced with an address from the Chairman of the Council (Mr. James Roberts Brown, who presided), which had special reference to the subject of "Book-plates," the progress made in the study of them, and the causes which led to the formation of the society. Having dwelt on several interesting features of the movement, in concluding he referred to two volumes just issued by Messrs. Bell and Son—those on "English and French Book-plates" by Mr. Egerton Castle and Mr. Walter Hamilton—and remarked that all collectors of Ex

Libris should "possess those charming works."—The hon. secretary (Mr. W. H. K. Wright) read a report, in which he commenced by saying that the sanguine expectations expressed in his last report had been more than realized. They had now, he said, over 300 subscribing members, many of whom were active collectors, and were heartily in touch with them in their work. They had thirty-three libraries and public institutions identified with them, twenty-four of these being in the United Kingdom, and the remainder in the United States and on the Continent. The Ex Libris Album had received a few additions since last year.—The hon. treasurer (Mr. Walter Hamilton) presented the account of receipts and expenditure.—On the motion of Mr. John Leighton, seconded by Mr. Joseph Knight, it was resolved to print the chairman's address; and a similar motion was passed in reference to the report of the hon. secretary.—There was an exhibition of book-plates and heraldic curiosities in the room, and at the close of the meeting it was inspected with great interest.

The annual general meeting of the Yarmouth Committee of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on February 21 in the committee-room of the Town Hall. Sir Francis Boileau, Bart., occupied the chair, supported by the Mayor (C. H. Wiltshire, Esq.), the Deputy-Mayor (F. Burton, Esq.), and a large company. Sir Francis Boileau congratulated the society upon the presentation of a report, which showed they were in a very flourishing condition, with £20 to their credit.—Dr. Bately then read an interesting and instructive paper dealing with the archæology of this district. East Anglia, he said, was as rich as any district in England in ancient remains and association with every epoch of English history, and in many respects the country around the town was especially inviting. Here they had footprints of the ancient Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, all within a very limited area. When the Romans penetrated this district, about A.D. 46, they found a prosperous colony of Britons at Gorleston doing something in agriculture and fishing, especially about the estuary then covering the site of Yarmouth and the marshy lands to the west. They had ample evidence that those Britons of old fought bravely and well in defence of their native land. They held the shore against all comers, including the proud legion of Rome, which, in consequence, took up a position of observation and defence at the opposite or north-west corner of the island, at Burgh. Those grand old walls testified to the present day to the noble courage and daring of the Britons, for had they become the conquered, subdued, meek, tractable, slaves, many imagined, what need was there for the Romans to fortify and protect themselves against any attack by land of such a people? Subjugated by the Romans, the Iceni may have been, but the very existence of such a camp as Garianonum clearly showed conquering them was no easy or expeditious matter, and was only ultimately accomplished by enrolling them in the Roman legions, and otherwise employing as many of them as they could. The Romans left in 418, and in 495 the Britons were conquered by the Saxons, and during their domination Christianity took root, and in 620 the present

Bishopric of Norwich was founded. Some of the churches now existing, unquestionably much altered, repaired, and furnished with later windows and internal decoration, doubtless had their original construction in those early times. The walls of the ancient churches of Burgh, Fritton, and Herringfleet and others in the district testified to their age, being built with the material hewn from old Garianonum, the handiest quarry in those remote times. Churches and monastic buildings of later centuries, whose dates of building they knew, were constructed of freestone and flints brought from a distance. The Roman materials were too rude for them. The people probably built churches of a permanent character, and took for their pattern and construction the Roman walls before them. He believed they had much of their work left to the present day if they looked carefully for it. The Saxons possessed the land in peace until 787, when the Danes commenced their piratical descents upon the coast, which continued until the murder of Lothbroc afforded them an excuse for an invasion. The Saxon army in 871 was entirely routed, and their King Edmund killed. Evidences of Danish occupation were to be found in remains of military work, notably at Thetford. Later on, when the Saxons found it impossible to oust the Danes, they lived amicably together, the latter acquiring the religion of the former, and King Canute founded the magnificent abbeys of St. Benets in the Holme, and St. Edmund's at Bury, besides repairing churches in East Anglia, which the incidents of the war had damaged. Dr. Bately then went on to deal fully with the architectural details of many of the churches in East Anglia, referring to the beautiful rood-screens enriched with panel paintings to be found in many of the Norfolk churches, the frescoes, rich ecclesiastical wood-carving, fonts, and brasses.

A meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Chapter House of St. Paul's on March 1, when a lecture, illustrated by the lime-light, entitled "Memorials of some Holidays spent among the Cathedrals of Normandy and North-Eastern France," was delivered by Mr. Grimshire.

The annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 9 in the library of Colchester Castle, when there was a very good attendance of members, the President (Mr. G. Alan Lowndes) being in the chair. The usual business of the society was transacted, and the officers for the year ensuing were elected. The President announced that the next meeting in May would be held at Castle Hedingham, and expressed regret that this fine old historic building would soon change hands, and hoped that whoever became the owner would do his best to preserve it. He also mentioned that an endeavour was being made to secure the fine collection of Roman antiquities formed by Mr. George Joslin for the museum of the society and the corporation. His suggestion was unanimously accepted, and a contribution of £50 from the funds of the society was ordered to be given towards the amount being raised for the purchase. It was also agreed that it would be well that the ownership of the collection should be vested in the corporation to ensure its permanence.—Mr.

Laver read a paper on the recent finds in Colchester, and afterwards conducted the party for an inspection of the recently uncovered remains; and in his explanation suggested the probability of their being the walls surrounding the Roman Forum of Camulodunum.—After lunch a move was made to Mr. Joslin's to examine the contents of his museum, and it was agreed that it would be not only a local but a national loss to allow so fine a collection to leave the county or to be dispersed. Numerous antiquarian objects were exhibited on the tables, and Mr. J. C. Gould drew attention to a Roman vase, curiously constructed by joining three small vessels together by a hollow ring of pottery, into which all communicated by a perforation in their bottoms. A discussion took place as to the object for which it was intended, and the suggestion which found most favour was that it was for the purpose of holding flowers, in the same way that the later triple vases of the Delft potters were used.—Mr. Laver exhibited a small piece of white serge-like material, which he explained was a piece of the once famous Colchester "bays," and said all had heard probably of the "bay and say" manufacture, which at one time was so large that the weekly output from Colchester amounted to the enormous sum of £30,000; but of all this very large quantity made, this small piece, so far as he knew, was the only piece in existence.

A meeting of the ESSEX FIELD CLUB took place at the Town Hall, Stratford, on February 21. Mr. T. G. Holmes, F.G.S., vice-president, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance.—Mr. William Cole, on behalf of the council, nominated Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A. (Colchester), as president, Mr. A. Lockyer as treasurer, Messrs. William Cole and B. G. Cole as hon. secretaries, and Messrs. A. P. Wire and Edmund Durrant as librarians.—Lord Rayleigh, Mr. E. N. Buxton, and the Rev. W. L. Wilson were proposed for re-election on the council, and Mr. C. E. Benham (Colchester) was nominated to fill a vacancy on the council.—Mr. William Cole stated that the amalgamation of the Essex and Chelmsford Museum with the Field Club was now an accomplished fact, and at the annual meeting the scheme of amalgamation would be submitted.—Dr. Thresh, of Chelmsford, read an exhaustive and interesting paper based upon his own investigations and analyses on "The Shallow and Deep Waters of Essex."—Mr. William Cole stated that the council had in mind the forming of a forest museum, representing the natural history, geology, and antiquities of the forest, and he hoped to be able to make an announcement on the subject at the next meeting.

At the February meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY a paper on "Paintings of Penzance History," from the pen of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, late vicar of St. Peter's, Newlyn, and now of Barkingside, was read. He would suggest a series of subjects for historical paintings of Penzance history, suitable for the town-hall, just as other towns, e.g., Plymouth, have their annals depicted in their guildhalls. First and foremost, Mr. Lach-Szyrma went on to say, I would suggest "A Party of Phœnicians Buying Tin." I think it certain

that the Phœnicians, and afterwards the Greeks, bought tin in Cornwall. Trade has not generally an artistic side, but I question if any trading subject could be made more picturesque than that of the Phœnician or the Greek traders buying blocks of tin from the old Cornu-British miners. I can fancy the antique foreign traders, and their quaint ships in the bay, and, on the other hand, the half-wild Cornish miners carrying their blocks of tin to be sold on the beach—a subject in our modern fish-trade so artistically represented in a famous Newlyn painting, but how much more powerful with the aid of antique costumes and the old-world galleys in the bay! Mr. Lach-Szyrma also suggested the following subjects: "The Martyrdom of St. Ia at Connor Downs"; "The Preaching of St. Madorn, or Maddern, near Mount's Bay"; "St Paul de Leon"; "A Plan-a-guare"; "King Athelstan at Buryan looking on the Scilly Isles"; "The Battle of Boleit"; "The Attack on St. Michael's Mount and Death of Sir John Arundel"; "The Burning of Newlyn by the Spaniards in 1595"; "The Taking of Penzance by Parliamentarians"; and "Queen Catherine of Braganza visiting Penzance." He hoped the members of the society would not consider it *infra dig.* to discuss practical topics bearing on local history; but he thought they had practical as well as purely scientific duties to perform to Penzance, and one of those seemed to be the discussion of how local history might be popularized. In this matter books and lectures were not the only vehicles of instruction, but the public might be taught with the eye in paintings. This mode of teaching seemed more and more to be appreciated nowadays throughout civilized Europe, and in most countries even more than in England.—Mr. Preston said Mr. Lach-Szyrma might have included as one of his subjects "The Submersion of Lyonesse."

[The *Antiquary* strongly commends the idea, and suggests that similar papers might with advantage be read before our provincial antiquarian societies.]

The annual meeting and excursions of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will be held at Frome on August 15, 16, and 17, under the presidency of Lord Hylton.

The annual winter meeting of the SEVERN VALLEY NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB was held at Wellington on February 23. Dr. Callaway, the president, in his annual address, deplored the death of the Rev. R. C. Wanstall, the late hon. secretary. During four years Mr. Wanstall had conducted the business of the club at a considerable sacrifice of time and labour. He threw himself into his duties with earnestness. His capacity as an official was seen especially in his admirable and economical arrangements for the long excursions. Dr. Callaway then briefly described the journeys made by the members during the past year, and continued: "It has been suggested that there should be an amalgamation between this club and the Caradoc Field Club. You are aware that the Caradoc Club has been organizing the study of natural history and archaeology in the county with some success. The club has been divided into sections for the purpose of taking up special investigations. One section

undertakes, for example, botany, another geology, and a third archaeology. The conversazione of the Caradoc Club, recently held in Shrewsbury, is one evidence of the great zeal and organizing capacity which is being displayed by the present officers and members of that club. It has also been suggested that the united clubs should establish headquarters in the county town in the form of a club-room, where the members may periodically meet and organize the work of the different sections. It must be acknowledged that our club has not devoted itself to natural history studies with as much energy as was originally contemplated, and it is possible that union with the Caradoc would have the effect of stimulating the scientific spirit amongst our members. The matter has but recently been mooted, and I have not been able to give it full consideration, or to issue notices to our members that it would be mentioned to-day. There are difficulties in the way of the suggested union, but I do not think they are insuperable. At present I content myself with merely introducing the subject to the consideration of the club.—After some discussion, the Rev. T. Owen consented to discharge the duties of secretary and treasurer *pro tem.*—With regard to the proposed amalgamation with the Caradoc, after a discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee, consisting of the president, the four vice-presidents, the secretary, and Mr. Knowles, to confer with a committee of the Caradoc Club.—The accounts having been examined, were passed, and showed a balance in hand of £30 10s. 2d.

At the monthly meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on February 17, a paper was read by the President (Mr. T. T. Empsall) on "Joseph Lister," author of an account of the siege of Bradford in 1642. Hitherto little has been known of the writer, his family, or descent, beyond the scanty references made in it of an autobiographical character. The object of the paper was, therefore, to trace his history more fully, and at the same time afford such glimpses of his life and character as the material at present available enabled him. With regard to his origin it was shown very clearly that the "author" had sprung from "Edward Lister," a younger son of the Manningham family of that name, who, dying in 1613, left a son Edward, the father of "Joseph." On the death of his father, the mother, a most pious and intelligent woman, was left with a young and numerous progeny, of whom the historian was the fifth, being born in 1627, and consequently four years old at the time. As the subject developed, much interesting and valuable information was communicated respecting the family and its subsequent relations and connections, many of whom—Edward Hill, Joshua Dawson, Oliver Heywood, all ejected ministers, and several others being amongst the number—like himself, in the van of Nonconformity in their day. Although not ordained to the ministry, he, like his gifted son "accepted," had great accomplishments in that direction, often occupying the neighbouring Nonconformist pulpits, and very assiduously in other ways striving to promote the religious welfare of the communities around him. He died in 1708 at the age of eighty-one, leaving no issue, but a substantial result of his frugality, in the shape of landed property, which he

bequeathed to his nephew, Joshua Dawson, of Leeds, who, we must charitably suppose, not out of regard for his good uncle's memory, so much as his own impecuniosity, sold the same before his benefactor was interred.

§ § §
The first annual meeting of the WORCESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY, established to collect and publish materials for a history of the county, was held at the Shirehall, Worcester, on February 25, Lord Cobham being in the chair. The report of the editorial committee, which consists of T. W. Willis Bund, F.S.A., J. Amphlett and Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., was read by the latter. It recommended for publication in the ensuing volume: 1. A Taxation Roll for a fifteenth in the reign of Edward I. for the County of Worcester, from the muniments of Sir Edmund Lechmere. This is a document of the greatest interest and value, and it is proposed that a photograph of part of this roll should form the frontispiece of the volume. 2. The "Sede Vacante" register from the Edgar Tower, Worcester, which is the property of the Dean and Chapter. This register dates from 1302 to 1440. 3. The first instalment of "Habingdon's Collections." This will be transcribed from Lord Cobham's copy, and will be collated with the other copies at Jesus College, Oxford, and at the Society of Antiquaries. It was felt that one of the first works to be undertaken by the society was the publication of the "Collections of the Father of Worcestershire History." Upwards of 160 members have already joined the society, and the accession of more is desired. The subscription is a guinea per annum, and the Rev. J. B. Wilson, Knightwick Rectory, Worcester, is the secretary.

§ § §
At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on March 7, six new members were elected, including Professor Flinders Petrie. The President, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, read a paper in continuation of his former ones, on the Egyptian "Book of the Dead."—The society does not meet in April; the next meeting will be at their rooms, 37, Great Russell Street, on May 2.—The first of a series of weekly lectures (free) by Mr. P. le P. Renouf, on the "Hieroglyphic Writing and Language of Egypt," was delivered at the house of the society, 37, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, on March 15, at 4.30 p.m.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE OLD MANORIAL HALLS OF WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND. By M. W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A. Kendal: T. Wilson. 8vo., pp. xvi, 382. Fifty-six illustrations and twenty-seven plans. Price 21s.

A melancholy interest is attached to this important and admirable volume, for the author died

(November 24, 1892) just when the final sheets of the index were passing through the press. Two chapters were completed by Chancellor Ferguson, and he has also written a brief "In Memoriam" account of Dr. Taylor by way of preface. Dr. Taylor was a keen antiquary and an active member of several archæological societies, but was chiefly connected with the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, of which he was a vice-president.

This book does not include the great Norman military castles of the county, most of which have been so well described by Mr. E. T. Clark in his well-known work on mediæval military architecture; so that it occupies untouched ground, and is the result of original research. The first or introductory chapter deals with the Romans in Britain and their domestic architecture, and thence passes on to the colonization of the Angles, the Danish invasion, and the "motte" or "burh," concluding with the Norman settlement in the North. The second chapter treats of the lords of the barony of Westmoreland, the Maschines, Engaynes, Morvilles, Veteriponts, and Cliffords. To this follows an outline sketch of the Norman castles and their barony, Appleby, Brough, Pendragon, and Brougham. Chapter iv. deals in general terms with the mediæval pell towers of the district, and gives their usual characteristics. The next four chapters describe the Westmoreland Halls, under the divisions of the West Ward, the East Ward, the Honour of Brough-under-Stanemoor and Kirby Stephen, and the barony of Kendal. One of the most interesting of these is Yanwath Hall, which is about the finest example of a fourteenth-century North of England manor-house, with pell tower, that we possess. There is a good ground-plan of the quadrangle, as well as separate plans of the upper and second stories of the tower. This massive square pell tower was obviously used for a long time as the isolated residence of the early Threlkelds, the ranges of domestic buildings not being added to it until towards the close of the fourteenth century. The dining-hall that was first built out against one side of the tower is a noble apartment, 42 feet by 24 feet. Dr. Taylor gives a graphic and concise account of "dining in y^e hall in the fourteenth century." We must find space for the opening paragraph: "At the far end of the hall, opposite the screens, was the dais, or raised platform of two steps, with its high table or 'hie board' for the lord and his principal guests; down the hall in two rows were ranged the table-boards on trestles, and the benches for retainers, or those of inferior degree. No carpet covered the floor, but it was strewn with sweet rush, lavender, and fragrant plants. The lower part of the walls was somewhat roughly cased with wooden boards (as framed panelling was not yet much in vogue), whilst the upper part was covered with crimson-dyed cloth or canvas. From the stag antlers on the walls hung the furniture of war—shields and targets, lances and pennons, broad-sword and battle-axe, sheaves of arrows, and the long-bow and the cross-bow—together with the engines and the trophies of the chase. Here hung also the beautifully-burnished armour (which at this period had attained its zenith of perfection), which might be donned hastily any night on the alarm note of the warder's bugle on the tower,

signalling the firing of the Beacon of Penrith. Under the benches laid some old dozing, but quick-scented, bloodhounds, kept and provided by the lord, both for the chase and, if need were, for the pursuit with *hot trod* of the *red hand* moss-trooper over the border. Over the chimney-piece, on heraldic escutcheon, were blazoned the armorial bearings of the Thralckelds and the quarterings of their alliances. On the wall behind the dais there was a hanging of arras tapestry, representing within its embroidered border some famous incident in chivalry, the work of the fair ladies of the house, an art but lately introduced into England."

Another fourteenth-century building of much interest is Howgill Castle. It is of unusual plan, consisting of two rectangular towers standing on the same place, and linked together by a central building 40 feet in length, and recessed 9 feet from the face of each tower. These two towers, each 64 feet by 33 feet, have walls of extraordinary strength, being about 10 feet thick. At Sizergh Castle, near Kendal, the residence of the important family of Strickland, there are many points of special interest, which are well described and illustrated, particularly its early and massive pell tower, and the beautiful Elizabethan panelling of some of the rooms.

The second part deals equally exhaustively, in six chapters, with the old manorial halls of Cumberland. They are not quite so interesting as those of Westmoreland. Gerald Lowther's House (The Two Lions's Inn), Penrith, and the halls of Blencow and Greenthwaite have their particular points of interest, and are well described.

Irrespective of the great value that this book is sure to have among the residents of the two counties, it has its special value for the general antiquary and architect; for it is about the best book that has yet come out dealing with manorial dwellings and the smaller castles.



THE DENHAM TRACTS. A Collection of Folklore by Michael Aislabie Denham, and reprinted from the original tracts and pamphlets printed by Mr. Denham between 1846 and 1859. Edited by Dr. James Hardy. Published for the Folk-Lore Society by *David Nutt*, London. Vol. i., pp. xi, 367. Price 13s. 6d.

Mr. Gomme in a few introductory words sets out briefly and clearly the object of the volume, viz., a systematic attempt to collect, classify, and reissue the various writings of Percy Aislabie Denham. Several of these publications are now scarce, and in a few instances have attained to a price prohibitive to the general reader of limited means. The first chapter gives "Sayings and Characteristics, etc., relating to Northumberland, North Durham, Berwick, etc.," and covers a very large field. Every variety of literature seems to have been laid under contribution with a most interesting and curious result. We would especially recommend to notice the comments given on the following: The Gowks of Glendale, The Bound Rode, The Vile Death of the Englishmen, and Geordie and Jamie. The chapter which follows, entitled "Popular Rhymes, etc., relating to Durham," is perhaps the most valuable in the book. One or two rhymes refer to the proverbial wealth of the Durham see, and not a few to the countless border raids.

Very amusing is the note on the seven famous things of Durham, viz., Wood, Water, Pleasant Walks, Law, Gospel, Old Maids, and Mustard. A short and lively account of the Slogans of the North of England follows. Of the various rallying cries, probably none were ever more terrible than those of the Percies, which are given at length. The Cumberland rhymes, proverbs, and sayings give further evidence of the extraordinary frequency and violence of the border quarrels; witness, for instance, the notes on Red Hand, Carey's Raid, and Carlisle. Again, we learn that the phrase "a Bewcastle man" was synonymous with that of rogue or thief. Other interesting notes in this chapter are those on Wully's Black Horse, a plantation upon Beacon Hill, near Penrith, so called because the retreating Jacobites of the '45 mistook its trees for the Duke of Cumberland's cavalry; Archee Armstrong's Stool of Repentance; and the Luck of Edenall, the mansion of the family of Musgrave, wherein is preserved an ancient glass goblet, on the safety of which the good fortune of the house is supposed to depend. The rhyme embodying the legend runs:

"If ever this cup either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Edenall Hall."

The couplet has evidently inspired a modern novelist with a plot in recent years. The sayings peculiar to the Isle of Man are naturally very curious. The notes on pp. 192 and 195 exemplify the islanders' antipathy to their Scotch and Irish neighbours. The importance of the herring fishery is so great as to be dubbed "The Mank's Sea Harvest," and in former days a clergyman used to perform divine service to the assembled fishermen before they left the harbour. There is a petition in the Litany of the Mank's Church, "Restore and continue to us the blessings of the sea." Various proverbs refers to the dilatoriness of the Manks men, and one or two more to the tail-less Manks cat.

Among the Westmoreland sayings, which make up the eighth chapter, two of the most noteworthy are, "There's Beswick's Kye Rowting," and "The Helm is Up."

A long chapter on the sayings of Northumberland, of which the most important features are the Percy and Fenwick legends, concludes the volume.

Dr. James Hardy has fulfilled his part of editor with care and discretion, and favourable mention must also be made of the good and comprehensive index.



THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, with some account of the persons represented; illustrated with engravings from drawings by the author. By James L. Thornely. (Hull: *William Andrews and Co.*, 1893.) Price 7s. 6d.

This book consists of 322 pages, including an introduction of fourteen pages, and is illustrated by twenty-seven plates "from drawings by the author."

Although Lancashire and Cheshire between them only contain some thirty brasses, there are several fine examples of especial interest, such as the Bothe brass at Wilmslow, Cheshire, and the brasses at Sefton and Winwick in Lancashire.

We are sorry, however, that we cannot commend the work before us. Its general scheme is good, but the book throughout is marred by irritating blunders, and the author has not sufficient knowledge to enable him to properly describe or understand the details of costume. Thus, the sleeves of a tabard are mistaken for a cape; the sixteenth-century furred gowns with hanging sleeves are described as cloaks; and an amice as an embroidered collar. The inscriptions, both Latin and English, are full of blunders, such as *baccalaurens, istiam cancelam, ppetmi*, etc.; while one of the English inscriptions actually contains seventeen errors and omissions in six lines, besides giving a wrong date and leaving out a whole line of the inscription! After these mistakes, we are not surprised at being told that "I.H.S." stands for *Jesus Hominum Salvator*!

The illustrations are practically useless. Firstly, because they represent, and that not always accurately, the figures only, all canopies and other accessories being omitted; and, secondly, because no scale or other indication of size is given, an omission that is not even made good in the text.

Lastly, the book contains no index, the place thereof being taken by a list of subscribers!

M. A.

✻ ✻ ✻ DID MOSES WRITE THE PENTATEUCH AFTER ALL?

By F. E. Spencer, M.A. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 291. Price 6s.

With theology, broadly speaking, the *Antiquary* does not presume to meddle, leaving its special treatment, in all reverence, for those journals who make it their more peculiar province. But from time to time a book is offered for review which seems to come well within our scope. Such is the case with the volume now before us, for it deals with the authorship of writings that are admitted by all to be amongst the earliest, the most important, and the purest of all that man has ever written. Mr. Spencer writes as one who is "firmly of opinion that Moses is not played out." The sentence that he cites from Bacon in his brief preface gives the key to the thoughts and arguments of these pages: "A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion."

The writer of this notice finds himself in thorough sympathy with Mr. Spencer, and has not therefore, perhaps, been able to approach the consideration of the question here argued, or by the author's powers, after an unprejudiced fashion. Nevertheless, he has made the honest endeavour to divest himself of previously formed "orthodox" convictions, and to regard Mr. Spencer's arguments (having a fairly good acquaintance with literature on the other side) in the same way as he might any other literary dispute, such, say, as the controversy with regard to the origin of printing. The result on his mind is clear and unmistakable. Mr. Spencer seems to have far the best of the argument, and, at all events, this can be said with much certainty, *this book, for a comparative short and popular treatise, is the best and most original summary of arguments in favour of the Mosaic authorship that has yet been issued.*

Old-fashioned theologians who have entered into this

controversy will be delighted with it, and will rejoice to give the book a wide circulation, especially among the younger students. We cordially recommend it to theological colleges, and to bishops and chaplains. At the same time, those who differ from Mr. Spencer will feel bound to admit (amid all his strenuous contentions), the fairness of his methods, and the ability with which he marshals his proofs.

Mr. Spencer starts on the true and only genuine line of such an investigation, namely, the regarding of facts and not consequences, and the divesting himself of any connection either with a "traditional party" or a "critical" party. He takes these ancient historical records, and conducts the inquiry into their origin and authorship as a question of science, striving to carry out the inquiry without passion or prejudice, and upon strictly inductive principles.

The volume is divided into three chapters, dealing with the Pentateuch under the heads of "The History," "The Legislation," and "An Attempt to meet some Difficulties by certain Historical Aphorisms." To each chapter are appended a valuable series of notes.

The first chapter treats of the attitude of scientific inquiry, and fairly states the problem, showing the importance and meaning of literary tradition. The critical hypothesis, in its latest development, is passed under notice with much fearless skill, and its need of scientific verification established; and it concludes with a vigorous argument wherein it is pointed out that the critical theory assigns a quite impossible task to certain unknown imaginary authors or writers. The first note is a fine onslaught on the value of Wellhausen's judgment as a guide to scientific history; some of his methods are deservedly pulverized, and termed, after demolition, "the quintessence of historical perverseness." Another excellent and long note is on "the unreality of the supposed documents or sources." One section of the note dealing with the historical colour and accuracy of the Pentateuch gives a long list of accessible books bearing specially on the scientific points of contact. We are surprised not to find in this useful list Dr. Lauder Brunton's *The Bible and Science*.

The second chapter opens with a most interesting disquisition on the character of legislation, showing it is based upon the customs and institutions of the past, guided by the inspiration and genius of the lawgiver to a new departure, with a view to the order and stability of future ages. It is pointed out that the Mosaic legislation, in accord with these principles, (1) embodied in itself pre-existing customs and institutions, which had descended from the earliest times, or had grown up during the four hundred years' sojourn in Egypt, and (2) broke with other bad customs which had grown up under the same conditions. The camp surroundings that are implied in this legislation, and the remarkable way in which it coincides with Moses' Egyptian education, are cleverly brought out. The forward look of the Mosaic legislation and other striking points are dwelt upon to show how wholly inconsistent is its character with times later than Moses himself. To this chapter succeeds another collection of learned notes. The first, "on the supposed invalidity of literary tradition in Hebrew history," is a masterly piece of argument, which com-

pletely puts Professor Driver to rout, and all the more effectually because of the quiet and civil way in which the performance is conducted.

The third chapter on historical aphorisms is more subtle, and affords real enjoyment to a true critic, whatever may be his predilections; it is the critique of criticism itself, wherein the historical analogy is treated with much and convincing delicacy of handling.

By this book Mr. Spencer at once steps into the very first rank of Biblical critics. We feel sure we shall hear of him again; but if not, these pages alone have won him a good place, not only among theologians, but among men of letters.

* * *

A HISTORY OF THE CUSTOM-REVENUE IN ENGLAND: From the Earliest Times to the Year 1827. By Hubert Hall, of H.M. Public Record Office. Two vols. in one, 8vo., pp. 327, 288. Cheap edition. London: *Elliot Stock*. Price 10s.

A study of the introduction to the second edition of this admirable work will give a sufficient clue to the nature and value of this now standard book. The "insufficient method of dealing with the problem involved in the sudden appearance of an organized custom-revenue toward the end of the reign of Edward I. continues to be applied to all the later development of the revenue in question," and probably formed the primary cause of Mr. Hall's research. Truly "there has been no original historian of the customs." Mr. Hall makes out a strong case against Bishop Stubbs, whose classification of the wool customs and attempts at definition of the prisage of wine he conclusively shows to be confused and incorrect. Works of reference, again, whose information may be unhesitatingly trusted on most points of antiquity, have come hopelessly to grief over the customs. In Mr. Hall, however, we are confident that we possess the necessary historian of this difficult but interesting department. The association of romance, which Chaucer's occupation of the office of Comptroller of Customs in the port of London has lent, is fully appreciated by the author; new light is thrown on the poet's hitherto mysterious dismissal, and new facts of interest in connection with his tenure of authority are recorded.

In discussing the notorious Bates State Trial, Mr. Hall's fully justifies his motive for divergence from the previously accepted authorities. In no spirit of captious criticism, but at once a warm admirer and a keen unprejudiced judge of Hallam and Hargrave, he has minutely and searchingly examined the opinions placed on record by those historians, with the view of exposing fallacious, but fair-seeming conclusions.

Certainly the subject of our custom-revenue is one "deserving of a closer study on the part of all students of history and lovers of antiquity," and this work should make such study both practicable and interesting.

W. M. C.

* * *

BYGONE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. By William Stevenson. Hull: *William Andrews and Co.* Demy 8vo., pp. 280. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

This volume of Mr. Andrews' "Bygone" series differs from its predecessors inasmuch as it is all the

work of a single pen, instead of being a collection of brief essays from a variety of folk. Mr. Stevenson is evidently well acquainted with the county of which he writes, and has brought together a variety of original and other information. The book opens with a sketch-map of the county, taken from Overton's map of 1714, with the object of showing the arrangements of the Wapentakes or Hundreds, the river system, and the ancient roads. On the map are thirty-six numbers, referring to as many brief accounts in the text of old or memorable places. This is a curious and somewhat awkward way of giving information, but in Mr. Stevenson's hands these jottings are often of real interest. Under Stoke-upon-Trent is an account of the memorable battle of Stokefield in 1477, the last conflict of the Wars of the Roses. A reproduction is given of a remarkable old drawing in the British Museum, contemporary with the battle, which shows Nottingham, Stoke, and Farndon. In another place, a sketch-map is given of the royal forest of Coningswath in 1227. A chap-book illustration of "The Cuckoo Bush" appears under Gotham.

The origin of the county and of the town are treated of, as well as the earliest recorded visitors to the county, beginning with the Emperor Hadrian in A.D. 121. "Old Sanctuary Days" gives a list of the known instances of Nottingham men flying from justice to churches in their own county, or to the specially sacred sanctuary of Beverley, with full details of a few specific cases.

We cannot afford space to do more than give the titles of the other sections of this volume, which ought to find a ready sale among Nottinghamshire folk: The King's Gallows; The Reign of Terror in Notts; Public Executions; Old Family Feuds; Visitations of the Plague in the Town and County; Nottingham Goose Fair; The Great Priory Fair at Sutor; The Pilgrimage of Grace; The Pilgrim Fathers; Archbishop Palaces; and The Ancient Inns and Taverns of Nottingham.

* * *

INCUNABULA XYLOGRAPHICA ET CHALCOGRAPHICA.

Katalog 90 *Von Ludwig Rosenthal's*, antiquariat. München, Hildegardstrasse 16. Mit 102 Illustrationen. Preis 10 Mark.

Herr Ludwig Rosenthal, the well-known bookseller of Munich, has recently issued one of the most remarkable, sumptuous, and valuable catalogues ever issued by a bookseller. We doubt whether such a collection of exceptionally rare works as that described in Rosenthal's No. 90 catalogue has been in the market since the Weigel auction in 1872. The catalogue consists of seventy-two pages folio, divided into eight sections, including manuscripts with miniatures, woodcuts and rubbings, medallions, engravings on copper and steel, and books containing early woodcuts. The value of the catalogue is greatly enhanced by the copious illustrations with which it is adorned. It contains no less than 102 facsimiles, all taken by means of photography in the original size, and also occasionally in the original colours.

The universal character of the catalogue, dealing as it does with the very earliest efforts of the engravers in almost every country, is such as to render it of peculiar interest to those desirous of tracing the early development and gradual growth of the art, and the

facsimiles will be welcomed by collectors and others, particularly as at least two-thirds of these facsimiles have never previously been presented to the public.

printed in gothic character, on 208 leaves, and is illustrated with numerous initials and two highly-finished coloured engravings. One of these we give



We specially notice a Carthusian Missale with the following colophon: "Impressum in monasterio Carthusiæ Ferrariæ Diligenter emandatum per Monachum ejusdem Domus 1503 die x Aprilis." It is

above, being the well-known representation of St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus.

Space will not permit us to enter into minute details respecting this choice work of art, for such,

indeed, is this catalogue of Herr Rosenthal ; but we cannot refrain from calling attention to two highly interesting specimens of the *Speculum Humana Salvationis*, the sketch-book of a painter of the French school, ascribed with probability to Michael Wohlgemuth, the teacher of Dürer ; an almost perfect copy of the *Xylograph Apocalypse*, and, amongst the several illustrations, an entirely unknown series of the Passion on copperplate. The series consists of twelve engravings executed about the year



1460. They depict our Lord in the Garden of Gethsemane, His arrest, His appearance before Herod (this is the illustration we give above), the scourging, the placing upon His head of the crown of thorns, the carrying of the cross, the crucifixion, etc. The series is particularly curious on account of the costumes portrayed. The last division contains selected series of illustrated books of the fifteenth century, in which will be found a series of Italian woodcuts of great rarity ; and on pp. 60 and 61 will be found pictures taken from a missal printed by the Carthusians of Ferrara in 1503.

We notice a copy of the *Ars Moriendi*, printed at Cologne by Nicolas Götz, 1474-78, which is priced at 1,500 marks, and an excessively rare edition of *Le Roman de la Rose* (Ulm, c. 1479), which is priced at 5,000 marks.

The catalogue also specifies as for sale one or two of the earliest and rarest of bookplates. For instance, that of Hilprant Brandenburg, of the fifteenth century, in colours, which is priced at 20 marks ; that of Madame Radigunda Eggenberger, arms of the

fifteenth century in three colours, blue, yellow and red, which is priced at 100 marks. This last bookplate is remarkable as being the earliest bookplate used by a female. The price of the catalogue is 10 marks.

C.

✱ ✱ ✱
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN. By Sir Arthur Gordon.
Sampson Low, Marston and Co. Crown 8vo.,
pp. xii, 326. Price 7s. 6d.

This is the eighth of the series of political biographies termed "The Queen's Prime Ministers," and, without doubt, the best and most valuable. The Earl of Aberdeen never obtained that popular hold on the nation, either through genius or adaptability to the circumstances of the times, which has been won by other Prime Ministers of the present reign ; but he was possessed of sterling and estimable qualities, and was England's chief ruler during a memorable crisis in European history. His son has well executed the task that he undertook, and has certainly whetted the public appetite for the *Aberdeen Correspondence*, which will ere long be brought out under his editorship. The value of the volume, as a considerable contribution to the history of England of this generation, is materially enhanced by the inclusion of a number of his letters which were addressed to Mr. Gladstone.

The opening chapter, describing Lord Aberdeen's early days and surroundings, from 1784 to 1812, though briefly told, is of much interest ; it has also special concern for the antiquary, for in his younger days the Earl proved himself no mean archaeologist. Before he was twenty he made "a considerable stay at Athens, during which he rediscovered and excavated the Phnyx. He visited many sites, then all but unknown, in the Peloponnesus and Epirus, and made most careful entries in his diary as to their condition. He also crossed over to Smyrna, and from thence visited Ephesus and other places of ancient repute in Asia Minor, at several of which he conducted excavations. His diary of this date contains, likewise, careful copies of a large number of inscriptions, many of which have since disappeared. A few years later, when still quite a young man, he was elected president of the Society of Antiquaries. As a trustee of the British Museum, whose meetings he regularly attended to the close of his life, he was of inestimable service to the cause of archaeology.

It is rather the irony of fate that in the minds of most Englishmen of to-day Lord Aberdeen is associated in memory with the Crimean war, and is considered in no small degree responsible for it. But it comes out most clearly in this memoir that the special feature of his statesmanship was a rooted dislike to our intervention in the affairs of other countries. During his control of foreign affairs, from 1828 to 1830, and again from 1841 to 1846, Lord Aberdeen's whole policy was ceaselessly active in composing differences without recourse to arms or even military threats. Sir Arthur Gordon brings out in an absolutely convincing way his father's intense repugnance to the war-like policy in which he became involved at the time of the great Russian war. A most pathetic proof of this is named in the last chapter. One of his chief delights up to the outbreak of this war was the building and rebuilding of churches, manses, and schools on his extensive Scotch property.

"The manse of Methlick was about this time (in the short interval between the war and Aberdeen's death) rebuilt on a new site and in a better manner, but Lord Aberdeen declined to rebuild the parish church, though the structure was dilapidated, ugly, and inconvenient. 'I leave that for George,' he said. His reasons for this—in him most unusual conduct—were never suspected, even by those most nearly in his confidence, until after his death, when the following text was found written by him more than once and at different times on various scraps of paper: 'And David said to Solomon, My son, as for me, it was in my mind to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God; but the word of the Lord came to me, saying, Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars; thou shalt not build an house unto My name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in My sight' (1 Chron. xxii. 7, 8)."

Sir Arthur Gordon's simple, unaffected style makes this volume pleasant reading, and no student of our own days should neglect to study it.



PAMPHLETS, PAPERS, ETC.—*Notes on the Middleton Family of Denbighshire*, by Mr. William Duncombe Pink, is a privately printed pamphlet (100 copies) of sixty-two pages, showing much research. The family is best known through Sir Hugh Middleton, who first obtained a supply of fresh water for the City of London.—*A Little Book about Cartmel* (Elliot Stock), by Rev. W. Holford, is a small venture of thirty-one little pages; the most charitable thing is to say as little as possible about it.—*The Site of the Battle of Ashdown*, by Mr. Walter Morrison, is a short but excellent publication of the Newbury District Field Club; it is illustrated with two maps, showing the probable positions of the Danish army and of the columns of Alfred and Ethelred.—*Haddon Hall*, by Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.R.I.B.A., with over twenty illustrations by Mr. Thomas Garrett, A.R.I.B.A., is a most charming little shilling pamphlet (Gotch and Gomme, Bouverie Street, E.C.). We have seen a great variety of small handbooks to this well-known Derbyshire hall, and are almost weary of their reiterated mildness; but these sketches are worthy of the fascinating place, and on our next visit we hope to have this little book in our hands.

The current numbers of *Antiquitäten-Zeitschrift* (Strasbourg), *Minerva* (Rome), *The American Antiquarian*, *East Anglian*, *Western Antiquary*, *Nature*, *Journal de Médecine*, and the *Paper World* (Springfield, Mass.) are on our table.

In the *Newbery House Magazine* for March two articles please us much—"Shamanism, the Oldest Heathen Religion," by Rev. J. Sheepshanks; and "Christian Mysticism at the New Gallery," by Rev. Alfred Gurney.

The *Builder* of February 18 opens with an account of the "Enneakrunos" excavations at Athens, conducted by the German Archaeological Institute, with a ground-plan. Mr. Percy G. Stone contributes an account (illustrated) of a series of thirteenth-century tiles recently found on the site of the little priory of St. Mary, Goring, Oxon. They are remarkable for the variety of their colouring.—February 25 has a double plate by Mr. Percy Robinson of the well-known Norman porch of Adel, York; the accompanying letterpress is very thin. This porch was

admirably described by Mr. J. Romilly Allen a few years ago in the *Reliquary*. "What is Architecture, and how can it be advanced?" by Professor Aitchison, is the fourth Royal Academy lecture on this subject; it is accompanied by ground-plans of the cathedrals of Amiens and Notre Dame, Paris, and by a curious drawing, showing the appearance of the Beauvais flying buttresses at dusk.—March 4 gives general view, ground-plan, and various details of Chester Cathedral; also a double plate of the Gospel ambo in the church of St. Maria in Cosmedin, at Rome; the great Easter candlestick shown in the drawing is said to be of thirteenth-century date.—March 11 has nothing for antiquaries, save a good summary of the recent work at Silchester.—March 18 contains the first part of a good paper on "Screens, their Treatment and Symbolism," by Mr. G. H. Fellowes Prynne, read at a meeting of the Architectural Association on March 10.



Correspondence.

ROMAN ROADS IN HAMPSHIRE.

[Vol. xxvi., pp. 263-268, and vol. xxvii., p. 136.]

In reply to Mr. A. Hall's communication, I have to say that of course the forgery of Charles Bertram, *re* Richard of Cirencester's Chronicle, is a nuisance, for it has become so widely spread that it is difficult in casually mentioning Roman places to remember which names were invented by him.

I may, however, remind Mr. Hall that there was a Lapidem or Ad Lapidem known in Hampshire more than a thousand years before Bertram adopted, as apparently he did, Bæda's name of this place.

The Roman road from Clausentum to Winchester passed through Stoneham, and I think this is the Lapidem mentioned by Bæda, from the following considerations:

1. The two brothers of Arwald, King of Wight, escaped for a time from the vengeance of Ceadwalla by fleeing from the island to the neighbouring province of the Jutes. That this was the country around the rivers Hamble and Meon is clear from Bæda's history itself, for in the same chapter he states that the river Homelea (or Hamble) runs into the narrow sea from the land of the Jutes. These hunted princes apparently passed through the forest land subsequently known as Beare Forest, and crossing the Itchen, beyond which Beare Forest extended many centuries later, came to "Ad Lapidem." I have no doubt this place was Stoneham.

2. The Roman road from Porchester to the west crossed the Itchen just above its tidal limit, viz., at Mansbridge, which is situated in what is now known as South Stoneham. Ad Lapidem, where two Roman ways crossed, must have been a place of note in Roman time. I am not concerned with Bertram's spurious itinerary, or the mileage he mentions.

As regards the identity of Clausentum with Bittern, the Rev. Richard Warner, writing in 1792, is usually credited with this identification, but he was certainly indebted to the labours of Dr. Speed, who died in 1781.

Some of us in Hampshire have learnt much, and greatly enlarged our views, since the time of Speed and Warner. My views on the identity of Clausentum are very briefly stated in the Hampshire volume of the Popular County Histories Series, and much more could be said on the same subject. I identify the site of Bittern Manor House as the site of the Roman fort of Clausentum. The name itself must, I think, be referred to the inclosed or shut-in port, such as Southampton now is, and its site in Roman time was. I am constantly hearing of Roman coins and other traces of Roman occupation being found on the wide peninsular site on which modern Southampton is built.

T. W. SHORE.

Southampton, March 4, 1893.

THE JERUSALEM JOURNEY.

Camden states (from Spartianus) that while Adrian was Emperor, Julius Severus ruled Britain; and when he was called away against the Jews, who then were in an uproar, the Britons could not have been kept in their allegiance to the Romans had not Adrian come among them in person, who, being their Consul the third time in the year of Christ 124, seems by the prowess of his army to have discomfited his enemies. This Prince reformed many things throughout the island, and was the first that built a wall between the barbarous Britons and the Romans, four score miles in length.

This would appear to throw some light upon what is called "The Jerusalem Journey." Julius Severus was apparently ordered from Britain to Judæa to quell a rebellion, and as then travelling and keeping records of the journeys was the order of the day with the Emperor and his son-in-law, Antoninus, Julius Severus may have been ordered to keep a record also of his journeyings and the distances, which he did, but not in exactly the same form as the Emperor's journeys were recorded by Antoninus. This may afford matter for thought and examination by those who take an interest in it.

H. F. NAPPER.

JOHN RUSSELL, R.A.

May I have the honour of a short space in your columns to ask all owners of pictures by John Russell, R.A., to kindly communicate with me? I am writing the life of the greatest English pastellist from his hitherto unpublished diaries, and desire to include in the work a complete descriptive list of all his known works. Of many I already know, but a large number are missing still. He exhibited 332 at the Royal Academy, and many of those I cannot yet hear of. Particularly I wish to find the six fine pictures he painted to illustrate Dr. Thornton's *Botany*, his portraits of Wesley, Whitfield, Hervey, Cowper, Romaine, Rowland Hill, Dr. Jeffreys, Queen Charlotte, Charles Simeon, Kirke White, Flaxman, Prout, Fuseli, F. Constable, the Milward family, Lady Morgan Hart, the herbalist, and the children of Captain Pierrepoint. May I beg any reader who either possesses or knows of any works by Russell, whether in pastel or oil, that he will write to me? Thanking you for your courteous aid,

GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON

(*D. Lit. honoris causâ*).

The Mount, Guildford, March 14, 1893.

BULL-BAITING AT BEVERLEY.

At Beverley, on the common pasture called Westwood, are large excavations made during past centuries by the removal of chalk to repair the streets of the town. These excavations form amphitheatres; in that known as the Newbegin Pits, and near that descent into it called Slape Hill, the ring to which bulls were tethered whilst they were baited is still to be seen. It is made of iron, 1 inch thick, and 6 inches in diameter, and is attached to an iron staple, which is leaded into a block of Tadcaster stone. The stone is 18 inches in length, and measures across the face 18 by 12 inches. It is firmly imbedded in the ground. The last bull-baiting probably took place about 1816 or 1817, as the cruel sport was abolished by Mr. J. Arden, M.D., who was Mayor in the latter year. Previous to that time it was usual for the successful candidates at Parliamentary elections to give a bull to be baited, after which it was killed and the flesh given to the freemen. The following incident, of which my father was an eyewitness, shows with what barbarity the animals were treated:—a bull was too tame to suit the taste of the people, who therefore burned straw under its belly in order to madden it; this occurred in one of the main streets, Toll Gavel. Mr. Richard Whiting, whose memory extends to the commencement of this century, tells me that there was at one time a bull-ring in the field adjoining the Hall Garth Inn.

W. STEPHENSON.

NORMAN WORK IN THE TRIFORIUM OF BEVERLEY MINSTER.

[Vol. xxvi., p. 187; vol. xxvii., pp. 18-23, and p. 135.]

Mr. St. John Hope's letter in the last number of the *Antiquary* leaves little more to be said on this subject, but I may be allowed to add that the argument against the *in situ* theory based on the great height at which the Norman stones have been reused was advanced by me when attention was called to this work some five years ago, but that I did not refer to it in my paper, because I thought it desirable to rely mainly on the structural evidence. I am glad, however, that Mr. Hope has called attention to it, because it disposes of some of the points raised by Mr. Nolloth.

It is scarcely necessary to examine Mr. Nolloth's startling "transformation" theory, for I think I have clearly proved that the fourteenth-century builders left no Norman work standing in this triforium over which they could throw "a Gothic veil." His letter does not attempt to traverse any one of the arguments which I have advanced against the *in situ* theory, and I venture to submit that my conclusion must remain undisturbed until these have been refuted. As, however, Mr. Nolloth expresses opinions on some other points which ought not to pass unchallenged, I will very briefly reply to the numbered paragraphs in his letter.

1. It is more than doubtful whether the break in the rubble masonry of the west face of the central tower (above the nave vaulting) is a roof weathering at all. But even if it were, it would certainly not prove the core of the tower and its piers to be

Norman. It may safely be inferred from the record of the so-called miracle of the fall of the tower* that its piers were entirely rebuilt.

2. The ground-plan of Beverley Minster is certainly not Norman, and the proportions of the design are as unlike those of Norman work as possible. The narrowness of the bays may possibly have resulted from an adherence to the Norman width of bay, but to assume that this was the case is mere conjecture. I know of no evidence to indicate that any of the foundations are Norman work, though undoubtedly Norman stones have been largely reused, both above and below ground.†

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 call for no remark, and 6 is sufficiently dealt with in my paper.

7. The western bays on the north side of the nave of St. Albans (the work of Wm. de Trumpington, 1214—1235) are not a "transformation" on a Norman core, but an entire rebuilding (see Neale's *St. Albans*, p. 19).

8. Mr. Nolloth states that he "must decline to believe that the thirteenth and fourteenth century restorers of Beverley" departed from what he imagines to have been "their usual method of procedure," until the spandrels of the Norman arches and the backs of the spandrels of the main arches have been examined. The masonry of the spandrels above the chevron arches is constructed of the same mixture of stones of different dates which occurs in the walls within the arches. But, as I have proved that the chevron arches and the piers on which they stand were built in the fourteenth century, it is difficult to see how the spandrels above the arches can affect the question. And, as the backs of the spandrels of the main arcade are, of course, almost entirely covered by the haunches of the aisle vaults, I am afraid that Mr. Nolloth must remain unconvinced until the aisle vaults are taken down.

JOHN BILSON.

Hull, March 6, 1893.

BODHAM.

[Vol. xxvii.; p. 136.]

The family name Bodham is a very old one in Norfolk, and no doubt had its origin, as Mr. Bidewell suggests, from the parish of Bodham, near Holt. At the Survey one Ralph held the Manor of Bodham under Hugh de Montfort. Ralph's descendants, as was customary when surnames became fixed, were known as "De Bodham," and some of them are mentioned in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, ix. 366. They continued there till the middle of the fourteenth century, when the direct line appears to have terminated in daughters. William de Bodham signs as a witness in the 29th Henry II. (Blomefield, vii. 80). Symon de Bodham was Rector of Salt-house, circa 1300. James de Bodham was Rector of Stanninghall, 1332. William de Bodham was Vicar

of Brooke, 1341. John de Bodham was Rector of Gunthorpe, 1349—all in Norfolk.

The more modern family of Bodham may or may not be descended from the earlier line. Their pedigree was entered by Bysshe in his *Visitation* of 1664, as Bodham of Bodham and Swaffham, but does not begin earlier than about 1550. Edward Bodham was Mayor of Lynn in 1685. Thomas Bodham of Swaffham was father of the Rev. Thomas Bodham, M.A., of Mattishall, Norfolk, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, who married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Roger Donne, Rector of Catfield. This lady was "My cousin, Ann Bodham," to whom the poet Cowper (his mother having been Anne, sister of Rev. Roger Donne) wrote the well-known lines "On the Receipt of My Mother's Picture out of Norfolk," beginning, "O that those lips had language." She died January 3, 1846, aged ninety-seven. Her portrait, engraved in 1836, illustrates the lines in his poems. She was my godmother, and I remember being taken as a child to see her at Norwich. The late William Bodham Donne (my mother's first cousin) was her great-nephew on his mother's side (she having been cousin to her husband, Edward Charles Donne). He was M.A. of Caius College, an eminent scholar, examiner of plays, author of the *Life of Lord North*, etc., and an essayist in the *Edinburgh Review*. He died in 1882, and was buried at Mattishall. His eldest son, the Rev. Charles E. Donne, is the present Vicar of Faversham, Kent. The pedigree of Donne as connected with Cowper, is printed in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Gen. et Her.*, New Series, i. 330. The arms of Bodham in Mattishall Church are: Argent, on a cross, gules, five mullets, or: quartering Chamberlayne, Fitz-Ralph, and Dallinghoo.

C. R. MANNING, F.S.A.

Diss Rectory, Norfolk.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

* Raine's *Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops* (Rolls Series), vol. i., p. 345.

† I am not unaware of the fact, pointed out to me by Mr. Hodges, that some of the masonry in the lower part of the south aisle wall of the nave has every appearance of being Norman work *in situ*, but this does not in any way affect the question under discussion.



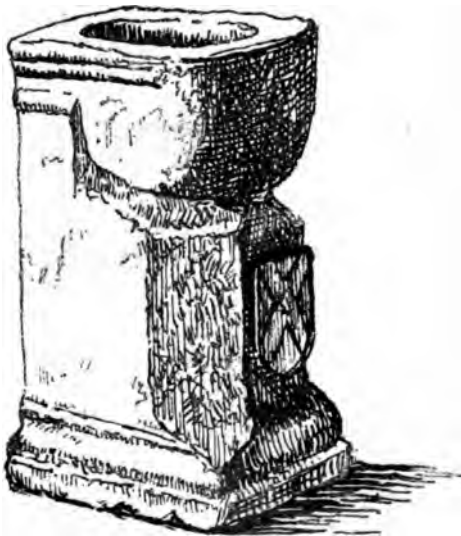
The Antiquary.



MAY, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

ONE of the most interesting stones that the north of England possesses is a Roman pagan altar, which was cut down and altered into a Christian holy-water stoup in later mediæval days. It was first noticed, not long ago, by the Bishop of Durham, who



caused it to be removed to the church of St. Andrew, Auckland (the parish church of Bishop Auckland), near which it was lying in a neglected condition. As the arms on the front of it are those of Bishop Neville (1438-1457), it was probably fashioned to

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its later purpose by his orders, or, at all events, in his time. All trace of the original inscription has been removed. The stone has no doubt been brought from the Roman station of Binchester (Vinovium), which is about two miles to the north of Bishop Auckland. We are indebted to Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., for the drawing of this stone here engraved.



It will be remembered that a few months ago an energetic remonstrance was made in the *Antiquary* (to which some exception was taken) against the employment by Sir Arthur Blomfield at the church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, of *Tubary's Patent Metallic Cement*, in imitation of stonework. It is now necessary to renew this protest against a miserable shoddy imitation of true stone being used by our architects when they are handling old historic buildings. If Sir Arthur Blomfield and other architects of repute or no repute think the stuff good of its kind to use as cement or mortar in places where cement or mortar is required, well and good. Nor have we any particular quarrel with Sir Arthur if he likes to use this stucco as he has done on the church of St. Peter, Eaton Square; on the church of St. Saviour for the Deaf and Dumb, Oxford Street; on a memorial cross in the parish cemetery, Sheffield; or on the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. But when a list of "Restorations in England since 1884," on a circular issued by the proprietors of this petrifying putty, opens with—"Portions of stonework church of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, Sir Arthur W. Blomfield, M.A., F.S.A., R.A., architect," such a strong feeling of indignation is kindled in the mind of everyone worthy of the name of antiquary, that the exposure of this grievous wrong done to our ancient buildings ought to suffice to scotch this flagrant evil before it goes any further. Are the authorities of Magdalen College, Oxford, aware that their architect, Mr. Warren, has been reproducing or treating the "ornamental figures" on their glorious tower with this French stucco? The circular of the firm is our authority. When Wyatt bedaubed all the west front of Lichfield Cathedral with his amalgam of Roman cement, stuck on with tarred rope and coils of wire, the general opinion was that the

result was "noble, and that it would outstay the very stone itself." Similar claims are made for this new cement. "It is permanent and resists all attacks of the acids in the atmosphere. Its cost is less than ordinary stone. Restorations in this material are more rapidly done than in ordinary stone." The proprietors of this patent putty undertake to match the colour of any genuine stonework, and "to reproduce the original design of finials, gargoyles, statues, and all decorative work." The impetus given by Sir Arthur Blomfield's unhappy use of this deceptive stuff at St. Mary's Redcliff will considerably encourage careless and slovenly architects to try it instead of true stone. Publicity is the great preventive, and we hope our correspondents will keep a careful eye on all "restorations" where it is likely to be used.

The question of bull-rings and bull-baiting continues to bring us a variety of interesting notes. Mr. Walter Money, of Newbury, writes: It appears to be an erroneous notion that bull-baiting was formerly carried on in different towns in England solely for the purpose of affording sport and amusement. The practice seems to have been enforced in order to make the bull-beef more tender and wholesome. The following minute occurs in the Court Leet Records of the Borough of Newbury in 1662:

Item. Wee prsent Edward Caton, sen., Edward Caton, jun., John ffarrow, sen., John Rich, and Thomas Alexander for killing bulls without bayting of them according to the custom 3s. 4d. a peice; And we order that if any Butcher or Butchers shall henceforth kill any bull or bulls without bayting shall forfeit and pay for any such offence for every bull soe killed 3s. 4d.

The persons named were butchers in the town. In a subsequent order, under the year 1681, the custom of baiting bulls before being killed is referred to as a special order of the Leet Court made in the fifteenth year of King James I.:

Item. Wee ordeyne that noe Butcher shall kill Bulls or bring their flesh into the market unles the Bull or Bulls be first Bayted, and in case they shall refuse to have them Bayted they shall pay 3s. 4d. for every default being sold without Baytings, according to an Order of this Court made xv Jacobi nup. Rex Anglie, &c. And also wee do further Ordeyne that if any Butcher shall kill a Bull out of this Burrough, and bring the flesh into this Burrough to sell, They shall

for every such offence pay xxd. which money is to be collected by the flesh and ffish Tasters. The one halfe for themselves, and the other for the use of the poore.

The bull-ring at Carlisle now rejoices in the name of the Green Market, and is situated under the windows of Redness Hall (now known as the Guildhall), where the eight guilds of Carlisle had their chambers, from which their wardens and seniors must have had a first-rate view of the fun, while the Butchers' Guild had custody of the chain. The object in baiting a bull was to make the meat tender and wholesome; and those who did not bait their bulls were fined, as the following extract from the rolls of the Court Leet of Carlisle shows:

23 October, 1666.

Wee present these persons following for not baiting their bulls Tho. Blacklocke and James Blacklocke, wee doe amarcy ether of them iii^s. iii^d.

The authorities in Carlisle disapproved of cruelty to animals, and the next entry but one to that just quoted records the infliction of a fine of iii^s. iii^d. on Elizabeth Threlkeld and Isaac, her son, for sticking a pitchfork into a sow.

At Penrith the bull-ring was in Dockray, which had a monopoly of these public entertainments, until the beck in Sandgate was arched over and that street paved at the end of the last century, after which they occasionally took place there. The house in which this chain was kept has been pointed out to the writer, and he seems to remember the ring.

In a small open space in the centre of the straggling but most picturesque village of Ingleton, near the Dark Hill of Ingleborough, is yet to be seen the old bull-ring. Like that of Beverley, it is perfect in condition, due no doubt to the close, high quality of the metal, and the polishing friction to which it would be subjected when in use. It was in its place in February of the present year, writes Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, when the writer secured the services of the local policeman and grocer for a few minutes in identifying the ring, and with their three sticks cleared away the stratum of gravel in which it was imbedded.

In the year 1848 Luigi Canina published the first volume of the *Edifizi di Roma Antica*, a fundamental work which marked a decided advance in the study of classical topography, and which has remained without rivals up to the present day. After a lapse of so many years Canina's *Edifizi* have become useless, more than antiquated, and in fact dangerous to the student of Roman archæology. The startling progress made in topographical investigation, the discovery of new documents, the results of the city excavations since 1848, have created a new science: and this science depends no longer on imaginary re-constructions, on conjectures, on texts misinterpreted or incorrect, but rests only on the evidence of facts and derives its information from the purest sources. Notwithstanding this, Canina's plan of Ancient Rome, inserted in the second volume of the *Edifizi* (plates 1-15), is the only one to which the student can actually refer. No wonder that complaints have been made against such a state of things: because if the modern writer on Roman antiquities does not want to appear behind the times, he is obliged to gather his information from hundreds of periodicals, and from thousands of pamphlets, memoirs, and dissertations, some of which are apt to escape the attention even of specialists. As regards excavations and topographical discoveries, made in Rome and in the suburbs since 1848, we venture to say that their number and importance exceeds undoubtedly the number and importance of those of the preceding centuries. Every trace, however insignificant, of ancient structures, of public and private buildings, of streets, drains, aqueducts has been surveyed and designed. The works for the embankment of the Tiber and for the drainage of the city have allowed the archæologist to explore depths never reached before, and to search the prehistoric and fossil strata.

The Royal Academy of the Lincei is now removing the reproach against mapless Rome by bringing out a most noble series of maps, in forty-six sheets (yielding a total of 230 square feet), under the direction of Professor Lanciani. It contains the monuments and ruins of the kingly, republican, imperial, and Christian periods from the foundation of the

city to the end of the sixth century of our era. It is drawn in five colours: the red lines indicate the streets of the modern city; the sepia tint indicates the monuments and ruins of the kingly and republican periods; the black those of imperial times. Underground remains, quarries, catacombs, Mithriac grottoes, etc., are designed in gray; the springs, the aqueducts, the drains, the bed of the Tiber in blue. Six sheets are to be published annually. Those for 1893 have just been issued, and more than justify every statement of the prospectus. The total cost is £8, payable in yearly instalments of £1. The map can only be obtained through Ulric Hoepli, Milan.

Much interest was manifested in the recent sale of rare coins and medals collected by the late Mr. Arthur Briggs, of Rawdon, Leeds, which took place in Sotheby's Rooms, Wellington Street, Strand. The following were among the principal items: A stater of Alexander the Great (not in good condition), £2 6s.; A Persian Daric of "the Great King," £3 19s.; an aureus of Trajan, £4 7s.; an Oliver Cromwell "Tanner's" sixpence, £21 10s.; Charles II. Simon's "petition" crown, very rare, £67; a Simon's "reddite" crown (1663), proof in pewter, £37; proof in bronze of pattern halfpenny of Queen Anne, £5 12s. 6d.; proof of pattern crown, George III., £21 15s. Prices regarded as unprecedented were obtained for medals. An Oliver Cromwell's death, small Dutch copy in gold, sold for £8; a William and Mary coronation, £18 5s.; Peninsular medals and clasps, from £7 7s. to £9 9s.; medals awarded to Red Indian chiefs, from £13 to £21; a Shannon and Chesapeake, £28; and many others realised equally high prices.

An Armada treasury chest is about to be transferred to the custody of the committee of the Barnstaple Athenæum. This interesting old relic of Devon's prowess has for many years been in use as a safe at the Customs Office, and the Barnstaple Town Council took action with a view to securing the historical treasure for the town. The chest is two and a half feet long and about a foot high, and the works of the lock, which are most interesting, cover almost the entire inside surface

of the lid. As Barnstaple was represented by five ships at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the possession of some visible evidence of that historical battle will doubtless be welcomed by the inhabitants. There is an Armada trophy of similar workmanship at Exeter.



It is an interesting evidence of the undoubted growth of popular interest in the past to note that many of our best county papers now give from time to time, not only "Local Notes and Queries," or similar scraps under varying titles, but that they occasionally give a column or two to original matter of this description. The *Essex County Standard* of April 1 gives a curious sample of seventeenth century literature in the account of a chap-book in the British Museum, which contains some remarkable legends concerning Hedingham Castle and the mythical King Cole of Colchester. "The Cow-ragious Castle Combat," printed in London in 1645, is, we believe, unknown to local historians, and though its contents are not of literary merit, they have some antiquarian value. This long ballad is a very characteristic specimen of the far-fetched wit and stilted style of the period. The allusions to the fabulous tales of King Cole are certainly quaint, and have been unknown hitherto to modern students of that popular personage. Here are four stanzas that may serve as samples of the rest :

A field there is ; wherein doth stand
A castle, now Jack-dawed, not man'd,
And soothly never by a human hand
Erected.

For old King Coël (tales do tell)
When first he built that Warlike Cell,
Consulted with the smoaky Powrs of Hell
Collected.

This King was tall, Gygantick vast,
His foot was of the largest last,
'Tis everlasting ; I have summed and cast
The measure.

A yard in Longitude, no more,
Twelve inches broad : Upon the Towr
O'th Leads you still may see the shape at your
Owne pleasure.



An interesting old custom on Midlent Sunday yet survives in the village of Leckford, near Stockbridge, Hampshire. This particular day in Lent formerly was known as Mothering

Sunday, because young people, especially girls, visited their mothers with the present of a cake. In Leckford it is called Wafering Sunday, from the fact that a large wafer-cake is provided for presentation to mothers, friends, and peradventure sweethearts. The wafering-iron is a large instrument with two impressions like a seal. Each circle is three inches in diameter ; one has the device in dots of three locked hearts surmounted by a cross within a circle, and the other an anchor with leaf ornaments on either side and round the circular edge. The iron is made hot in a charcoal fire, and the wafers made quickly enough. A family of the name of Baverstock has made them at Chilbolton for many years, and when the actual waferer dies another Baverstock succeeds to the office and profits. On the recent Sunday thirty dozen wafers were made, and there were 300 visitors "a mothering." There are two or three irons existing in the locality.



One of the most level streets of Winchester is called *Silver Hill*. It was in the olden time when men wore armour called Scyld-wyrhtenestrete or Shieldmakers' Street, by which it is known in the *Liber Winton*. There was always a tradition that the workers in the precious metals resided in the street, and, curiously enough, some short time back a large and perfect crucible was found some three feet deep during some building operations, and later the remains of another equally large. Such a find is compatible both with the work of the armourer and the goldsmith, for the former used the precious metals in his work.



The Rev. J. B. Clare, Vicar of Wenhampton, has arranged for the daily exhibition (Sundays excepted) at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, of the remarkable ancient painting of the Judgment, which was discovered last September in Wenhampton Church, and attracted so many visitors in London during the Christmas vacation, while it was being exhibited at Burlington House. The Wenhampton Doom, painted on oak and concealed for over three centuries, is 17 feet 3 inches in breadth at the base by 8 feet 6 inches in height in the centre ; it contains thirty-three large figures, and has been pronounced by connoisseurs,

who are much struck by the lasting brilliancy of the colours, to be one of the best preserved and most interesting examples of mediæval art in existence. The Vicar of Wenhaston, who is engaged in the laborious undertaking of restoring the church of a very poor country parish, earnestly hopes that the exhibition of the painting, which he will be present to describe, will prove a means of raising further church reparation funds, and he will be very grateful for any kindly co-operation in making it known. The exhibition, if it continues to excite interest, will be kept open during May. The hours of exhibition are 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

On March 11 the church of Chisledon, near Swindon, was opened after extensive work of restoration. The church, as Wiltshire churches go, is a fine one, its most notable feature being the nave arcades of plain transition style. Some of the columns were leaning so much that it was necessary to take a good deal of the clerestory wall above them down, in order to straighten them; but the windows, etc., were most carefully washed, and have been re-erected as they were before. Indeed the whole work has been carried out with that reverent care for every stone of the old fabric, for which the architect, Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., is so well known in Wilts. Here there has been no scraping of the old surfaces. The old inscribed ledger stones on the floor have *not* given place, as they too often do, to brand new encaustic tiles; and the monumental tablets, of which there are many to the Calley family of Burdecop, still remain in their places on the walls of the chancel and the nave. In short, the work now completed, with the exception of the repairs of the tower, which have been left for the present, has given back to the parishioners of Chisledon a church which is dignified and worshipful enough in its effect and arrangements to satisfy the most earnest churchman, while the antiquary is able still to enjoy the old building without feeling, as is too often the case after "restoration," that its charm has been scraped and polished away for ever.

The Godalming Town Council have just decided to insure for £300 the mayor's

chain of office, the policy to cover all risks of loss or damage while in the possession of his worship, or at his residence or at the bank. This is a good idea, and one that should commend itself to all other corporations that have the custody of what are, in many cases, priceless historical relics—in the form of maces, chains, swords, or plate.



We have no special information to offer with regard to the wonderful and highly-important discovery of a new Syriac version of the Gospels just made at the convent at Mount Sinai, but it should not go unrecorded in these pages. The scholarly sisters, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson, singularly alike not only in person but in community of tastes, to whose acute industry Christendom owes the discovery, are well known in Cambridge University circles. They are both of them generally interested in archæology, and were assiduous attendants at the meetings and excursions of the Royal Archæological Institute at Cambridge last August. Mrs. Lewis is the widow of that kindly and most cultured Fellow of Corpus Christi, the late Rev. S. S. Lewis, who died suddenly in 1891.



It is with much pleasure that we note the reply given in the House of Commons on April 17 with regard to the desecration of the grave of John Baskerville the printer, in the vaults of Christ Church, Birmingham, by the vicar and churchwardens, to satisfy a little idle curiosity. Mr. Asquith stated that it was strictly illegal for a grave to be opened in this way and publicly exhibited, unless the written authority of the Home Secretary had first been obtained. The late Dean Stanley set a very evil example when he permitted and took part in the ransacking and opening of the historic graves of Westminster Abbey. Some of our contemporaries had the impudence to head the paragraph relative to the desecration of the Baskerville grave—"Interesting Antiquarian Discovery!" And yet Baskerville had only been dead one hundred and twenty years; had it, however, been the case of a grave eleven hundred and twenty years old, its intentional disturbance would have been a regrettable incident.

It is with the deepest regret that we put on record the death of Mr. N. C. Hardcastle, LL.D., F.S.A., of Downing College, Cambridge, on April 14. Dr. Hardcastle had but just recovered from a severe attack of influenza, when he was thrown while out riding about a fortnight preceding his decease. He sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, and was carried to the Rectory Farm, Harston, near Cambridge, where he was carefully nursed. It seems that the accident brought back the influenza, to which he succumbed. Dr. Hardcastle was hon. sec. of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and held various minor offices in connection with the town and University. His frank courtesy endeared him to many. The members of the Royal Archæological Institute, who were present last year at the Cambridge meetings, will not readily forget his constant and genial help as local secretary. For the last six months Dr. Hardcastle has acted as Cambridge correspondent of the *Antiquary*, and has contributed various unsigned notes. The editor received a kind pencil-note from him immediately after his accident on Good Friday, apologising for inability to contribute. The last words are—"I am being admirably nursed here, and have every expectation of a rapid recovery." But it was otherwise ordered.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

ANOTHER bell-tomb has been found at Mycenæ. It is the eighth so far discovered here, and lies between the old town and the so-called tomb of Clytemnestra, excavated some years ago by Mrs. Schliemann. The *dromos* is for the most part simply cut out of the rock, and in part covered with a wall of small stones fastened together with clay. It is from 5 to 7 inches wide. The façade is built of carefully hewn stones.

Further researches on the prehistoric wall at Donnersberg have proved that its entire length is about 7,000 metres, and on the high table-land to the south another hitherto unknown wall has been discovered, of some

450 metres in length. It is built of blocks of porphyry. In one part it is 12 metres wide.

* * *

In the late scientific expedition sent by the Austrian Government to Asia Minor, and directed by Professor Benndorf, a recent discovery, announced by Professor Mommsen in the *Archæologische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich Ungarn*, 1893, fasc. i., p. 93, is of great importance. Amongst the ruins of the stadium of the city of Arykanda in Lycia, a cippus in marble came to light, containing a double inscription, viz., in Greek and Latin.

* * *

The Greek text shows a good portion of the petition by the inhabitants of the city to the Emperor Maximinus, one of the colleagues of Galerius, not to tolerate the Christians in his provinces, and to destroy their religion in honour of the immortal gods. The followers of the Gospel are herein called atheists, impious, most dangerous, and men long since acknowledged to be mad.

* * *

The Latin text is more injured, as it occupies the upper portion of the cippus; but it preserves some phrases of the Emperor's rescript, in which he seems to answer their petition favourably, as witness the following:

. . . IMPETRATURI . . . NOSTRAM IVXTA
DEOS (*immortales pietatem*) . . . (*a nostra*
cl)EMENTIA CONSECVTOS . . . etc.

* * *

This newly-found inscription of Arykanda confirms the account given us by the historian Eusebius, who quotes a letter from the Emperor Maximinus to one of his governors ordering the persecution against the Christians to cease, which letter was written through fear of Constantine, protector of the new religion. (*Vide Hist. Eccles.*, lib. ix., cap. 9.)

* * *

Some fifty workmen have been for some time past employed in clearing the Stadium on the Palatine, in preparation for the visit of the German Emperor to Rome. It was built by Augustus and inaugurated by the "Secular Games," at which Horace recited his famous *Carmen Sæculare*. A piece of ground having been further acquired from the Villa mills, now a convent of Salesian

nuns, the house of Augustus will also be excavated, and the famous arch of Apollo completely disinterred. Beside capitals and bases of pillars and friezes, a fine marble statue of a woman seated, a little larger than life, has already been found.

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The Italian Ministry of Public Instruction will begin shortly the work of bringing to light and completely clearing out the Roman theatre at Gubbio.

* * *

It has also ordered a Commission to inspect in Florence and the neighbourhood all works of art that may have hitherto escaped notice, in order that they may come under the protection of authority, all necessary repairs being made. Lately the very fine tabernacle outside the ancient convent of St. John, in Via dei Martelli, has been opened to view. It contains a bas-relief of the Virgin and Child attributed by ancient chronicles to Donatello, but now thought to belong to Desiderio da Settignano.

* * *

At Bologna also have been executed important reparations to some pictures in tempera of Lorenzo Costa in the "Cappella Bentivoglio," of San Giacomo and of that of San Giovanni in Monte, and of the "Cappella del Cortile di Pilato," in San Stefano. In the latter there is a crucifixion of Francia. Many pictures in the Pinacoteca have also been restored, and now they are working on the *affreschi* of the "Cappella Bevilacqua," in San Petronio.

* * *

Dr. Orsi has begun excavations at the Syracusan Olympeum, to the results of which Freeman's last great work on Sicily (of which half of the fourth volume is, we hear, now ready for the press, the Norman Period, which is to follow, awaiting only an editor) will lend peculiar interest. Dr. Orsi has now published the full report of his last campaign at Hyblæa Heraia, identified with the modern Ragusa, in the acts of the Roman *Lincei*.

* * *

At Chemton, in Tunis, M. Tontain has disinterred a large portion of the Roman theatre, and brought to view the whole *scena*, as well as a mosaic 20 metres wide. The forum and some public edifices about

have also been completely cleared, and he has discovered eighteen Arab golden pieces of the year of the Hegira 343.

* * *

M. Geffroy, director of the French School at Rome, to whom the Italian Government had confided the restoration of Santa Maria in Cosmedin, reports that the row of columns in front of this basilica must no longer be attributed, as hitherto, to an early imperial temple of Ceres and Proserpine, or of Concord, as the construction of which these pillars form part is of a time of advanced decadence. They were probably erected for a portico (there were several such in that part of Rome) in the latter half of the fourth century.

* * *

The famous bridge of Sant' Angelo has been closed to traffic, with a view to its being widened and lengthened in accordance with the plan of the magnificent quays erected on either side of the deepened and widened bed of the Tiber. On destroying the last arch on the left side the ramp of the original Ælian bridge, built by the Emperor Hadrian, was laid bare, and the whole plan thereof and its breadth of 12 metres was for the first time discovered.

* * *

The original Roman bridge, of which the stone pavement is now visible over the three middle arches, which are all now left standing, is shown to have consisted of eight arches, and not of seven, as was generally supposed. The most interesting discovery, however, was made on the destruction of the last arches on the right side of the river, when the head of the Roman bridge was found marked by two rectangular columns, with cornice and base, in travertine, as if for statues, but apparently not used for that purpose. Then across the old pavement leading to the bridge the actual entrance to the mausoleum was laid bare, marked by four similar columns, of which only two were found *in situ* on a line with those of the bridge head.

* * *

Bernini seems to have incorporated the stonework of the original entrances in the great curtain wall he built for Urban VIII., Hadrian's building having remained almost unaltered down to the first fortifications of

Nicholas V. Boniface IX. erected two square towers at the bridge head, joined by a curtain, while a still larger tower was erected here by Sangallo, for Alexander VI., whose modifications of Hadrian's mole were the greatest and the last to be carried out. Traces of all these changes have now been found, and the dates determined.

* * *

Some 250 workmen are now engaged in digging the foundations and raising the walls of a grand Benedictine Abbey on the Aventine, overlooking St. Paul's, from the Gothic designs of a Belgian abbot of the order. The estimated cost is £75,000, and the building covers an area of 7,000 metres, so that the diggings have resulted in numerous discoveries of antiquities.

* * *

Besides pieces of mosaic paving, decorative fragments in terra-cotta or marble, slabs of precious marbles, amphoræ, leaden water-pipes, etc., at the end of March some of the workmen came across a pipkin containing 100 well-preserved Roman gold coins, about the intrinsic value of a sovereign each. They all seem to be the rare and much-prized coins struck by Lucius Verus on the Conquest of Armenia, in 164, and are worth at least £20 apiece.

* * *

In Rome remains of ancient constructions have come to light beneath the house of Scaramella-Manetti in Via Cavour; lapidary fragments in the opening between Vie dell' Agnello and St. Pietro in Vincoli, and remains of a pavement in mosaic with geometrical decorations near Palazzo Campanari in Via Nazionale. Remains of massive squared stone constructions in tufo have appeared in Via Modena, and a new fragment of Latin inscription in the works of the monument of Vittorio Emanuele in Campidoglio. A piece of old road was come across in Monserrato Street.

* * *

Near Strongoli, in the area where stood the ancient town of Petelia, has been found a remarkable base inscribed with a dedicatory inscription to Manius Meconius Leo, containing a new chapter of his will, concerning legacies left by him to the Municipality in attestation of gratitude for a statue erected to him in the city forum.

A votive statuette of bronze has been found in the territory of the commune of Mogoro, in the district of Oristano in Sardinia.



Old Berkshire School-Games.

By EMMA ELIZABETH THOYTS.



ORAL tradition is fast dying out; printed books are multiplied indefinitely, everybody can obtain them now. Reading and writing are necessities for rich and poor, not mere accomplishments as they once were; ignorance and superstition are said to retreat before the advance of education. Once, long ago, weird legends or pretty tales were the only beguilements for long winter evenings.

The father told his son stories which he in his turn had heard in his childhood, so they passed on from generation to generation, keeping to the main details, but altering somewhat in course of time, as all stories do in the telling.

It is a remarkable fact that the games played to-day by village school children are almost identical all over England, varying only in a word here or there, or a line omitted, left out, or forgotten.

This points to a common origin for these games, and they date back, without doubt, to a time when printed books were scarce and expensive.

If you have ever been into a village school during lesson-time, and heard the children repeat their tasks parrot-like, you at once recognise the fact that it is the rhythm, not the sense of the words, which is impressed upon their minds. In dictation the same may be observed, for words are substituted similar in sound, yet utterly senseless to the text.

Oral tradition, like lessons, is taught to small children; they pick up the sing-song verses and repeat them.

Yet who invented these games, and what is the date of their invention?

If a collection of games peculiar to each

county could be collected, they would be found exceedingly curious.

For my own county of Berkshire I have begun to seek out the verses and games played among the school children.

The airs to which they are sung are very pretty and haunting, and the children enter into the subjects and act them with relish. The prettiest of all I will give first.

GAME 1.—ISABELLA.

Isabella, Isabella, Isabella, farewell.
 Last night when I parted
 I left her broken-hearted.
 Beside the green bushes there stands a young man.
 Choose your lover, choose your lover, choose your
 lover—farewell.
 Open the gates, love ; open the gates, love ; open the
 gates, love—farewell.
 Go to church, love ; go to church, love ; go to church,
 love—farewell.
 Kneel down, love ; kneel down, love ; kneel down,
 love—farewell.
 Say your prayers, love ; say your prayers, love ; say
 your prayers, love—farewell.
 Put on the ring, love ; put on the ring, love ; put on
 the ring, love—farewell.
 Stand up, love ; stand up, love ; stand up, love—fare-
 well.
 In the ring, love ; in the ring, love ; in the ring, love—
 farewell.
 Kiss together, love ; kiss together, love ; kiss together,
 love—farewell.

"Isabella" was followed by many other games.

The children entered so heartily into them. They were quite little plays, for wherever it was possible they acted the characters.

To remember the many different rhymes was impossible, so one of the little girls wrote me out all the games she could remember. I had no idea, until then, that there were so many in existence.

GAME 2.—NUTS IN MAY.

This game is, perhaps, the greatest favourite.

Two lines, hand in hand, are formed, and they advance and retreat, singing alternate sides. The chosen girls meet half way, and a trial of strength takes place, the strongest pulling the other over to her side, till one side has won over all the players.

As to the rhyme it is decidedly illogical, and I am sure I cannot say what "nuts" are to be found in the merry month of May,

though a "bright and frosty morning" is by no means an unheard of thing.

Here we come gathering nuts in May,
 Nuts in May, nuts in May ;
 Here we come gathering nuts in May
 This cold and frosty morning.
 Please whose nuts will you gather away,
 Gather away, gather away ?
 Please whose nuts will you gather away
 This cold and frosty morning ?
 We will gather Miss . . . nuts away,
 Nuts away, nuts away ;
 We will gather Miss . . . nuts away
 This cold and frosty morning.
 Who will you send to fetch her away,
 Fetch her away, fetch her away ?
 Who will you send to fetch her away
 This cold and frosty morning ?
 We will send Miss . . . to fetch her away,
 Fetch her away, fetch her away ;
 We will send Miss . . . to fetch her away
 This cold and frosty morning.

In the year 1890 queries were inserted in *Notes and Queries* relative to the origin of the game "Nuts in May."

The only answer it elicited was to the effect that no sensible, or indeed any explanation of the rhyme had ever been arrived at ; but the game was a very common one in Lancashire some forty years ago.

GAME 3.—JENNY JONES.

This is another popular game. The name has a Welsh sound, and curiously enough I see it stated in *Byegones*, 1890, that this game exists in the Welsh language, and is commonly played in very-out-of-the-way parts of the principality.

In Shropshire, according to Miss Burne's account in her book on *Shropshire Folklore*, the game varied from the Berkshire, which is played as follows.

A child kneels down, hidden behind another, who replies to the rest as they advance and retreat, hand in hand, singing :

We've come to see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny
 Jones ;
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, is she at home ?
 You can't see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 You can't see Jenny Jones, for Jenny Jones is washing.
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny
 Jones ;
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, is she at home ?
 You can't see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 You can't see Jenny Jones, for Jenny Jones is ironing.

We've come to see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, is she at home ?
 You can't see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 You can't see Jenny Jones, for Jenny Jones is starching.
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, is she at home ?
 You can't see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 You can't see Jenny Jones, for Jenny Jones is ill.
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 We've come to see Jenny Jones, how's she to-day ?
 You can't see Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones, Jenny Jones ;
 You can't see Jenny Jones, for Jenny Jones is dead.
 What shall we come in, come in, come in ?
 What shall we come in, will red do ?
 No ; red's for a soldier, soldier, soldier—
 Red's for a soldier, red won't do.
 What shall we come in, come in, come in ?
 What shall we come in, will blue do ?
 No ; blue's for a sailor, sailor, sailor—
 Blue's for a sailor, blue won't do.
 What shall we come in, come in, come in ?
 What shall we come in, will white do ?
 No ; white's for a wedding, wedding, wedding—
 White's for a wedding, white won't do.
 What shall we come in, come in, come in ?
 What shall we come in, will black do ?
 Yes ; black's for a funeral, funeral, funeral—
 Yes ; black's for a funeral, black will do.

Then they seize the kneeling child by her arms and legs, and carry her away, following in procession two and two, with aprons to their eyes. Then setting her down at a distance, they return and begin again.

GAME 4.—THE QUAKER'S WEDDING.

This is a most solemn affair. The leader goes round chanting, with her eyes bent on the ground.

Hast thou ever been to a Quaker's wedding ?
 Nay, friend, nay ;
 Do as I do ; twiddle thy thumbs and follow me.

Each new-comer goes behind till a long train is formed, then they kneel side by side as close together as possible.

At this juncture the leader gives a vigorous push to the one at the end of the line, and the whole party tumble over like ninepins, among screams of laughter.

GAME 5.—THE THREE LODGERS.

This is played like "Jenny Jones." One child stands up, and another kneels behind her. The rest advance and retreat three abreast, singing in real good Berkshire the following, which is evidently not quite correctly rendered, but I have copied it exactly as the children play it.

Here comes three men, three by three,
 Sought thy daughter fair like thee ;
 May we have a lodging, may we have a lodging,
 May we have a lodging here to-night ?
 Sleep, my daughter, do not wake,
 Here comes three men shall not take ;
 They shall not have a lodging, they shall not have a lodging,
 They shall not have a lodging here to-night.
 Here comes three soldiers, three by three,
 Sought thy daughter fair like thee ;
 May we have a lodging, may we have a lodging,
 May we have a lodging here to-night ?
 Sleep, my daughter, do not wake,
 Here comes three soldiers shall not take ;
 They shall not have a lodging, they shall not have a lodging,
 They shall not have a lodging here to-night.
 Here comes three sailors, three by three,
 Sought thy daughter fair like thee ;
 May we have a lodging, may we have a lodging,
 May we have a lodging here to-night ?
 Sleep, my daughter, do not wake,
 Here comes three sailors shall not take ;
 They shall not have a lodging, they shall not have a lodging,
 They shall not have a lodging here to-night.
 Here comes three kings, three by three,
 Sought thy daughter fair like thee ;
 May we have a lodging, may we have a lodging,
 May we have a lodging here to-night ?
 Wake, my daughter, do not sleep,
 Here comes three kings shall take ;
 They shall have a lodging, they shall have a lodging,
 They shall have a lodging here to-night.
 Here is my daughter safe and sound,
 In her pocket five hundred pounds,
 On her finger a golden ring,
 I am sure she is fit to walk with the king.
 Here is your daughter not safe and sound,
 In her pocket no five hundred pounds ;
 On her finger no golden ring,
 I am sure she's not fit to walk with the king.

At the end a child leaves the party, and they commence again from the beginning.

GAME 6.—ORANGES AND LEMONS.

This game reminds me very much of the old well-known country dance of Sir Roger de Coverley. Its locality decidedly is cockney. Two players are chosen secretly, one an orange, the other a lemon, who,

holding hands, form an arch, under which the rest pass in single file.

Oranges and lemons,
Said the bells of St. Clemen's;
I owe you five farthings,
Said the bells of St. Martin's;
And when will you pay me?
Said the bells of Old Bailey,
I do not know,
Said the bells of Old Bow.
When I grow rich,
Said the bells of Shoreditch.
Here comes a light to light you to bed,
Here comes a chopper to chop off your head;
Last, last, last man's head off.

So saying, the last of the line is imprisoned between the two players.

"Which will you be?" they whisper.

"Hush! speak low, or the rest will hear."

Then as they choose either orange or lemon, so they are sent behind the one of the two players whose side they have selected. When all are thus disposed of, they clasped each other round the waist, and the game ends in a hearty tug-of-war.

GAME 7.—THE THREE DUKES.

In *Shropshire Folklore*, by Miss Burne, the song of the "Three Dukes" is given. Now, here in Berkshire one duke is sufficient. The chorus of the Shropshire version is "With a ransome dansome day." This difference is probably owing to it being sung to a different tune, although the game as sung at Chirbury, in Shropshire, varies all through from ours; it is merely the same with a difference. In *Byegones*, October 28, 1891, the game is fully described, and the words given. It says that one and sometimes three players are chosen to represent the dukes, and that the rest, who stand in a row facing, must be of an uneven number. Our village children sing it thus:

Here comes a duke a-riding, a-riding, a-riding;
Here comes a duke a-riding, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.
What is your good will, sir; will, sir; will, sir?
What is your good will, sir? with a ransome tansome tisimatee.
My will is for to marry, marry, marry;
My will is for to marry, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.
Will you have me, sir; me, sir; me, sir?
Will you have me, sir? with a ransome tansome tisimatee.
You are so black and so brown, you sits in the sun so proudly;

With a golden chain around your neck, you are so black and so brown.

Will you have one of my fine daughters, sir; daughters, sir; daughters?

Will you have one of my fine daughters? with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

I suppose I must have you, Miss; you, Miss; you, Miss;

I suppose I must have you, Miss; with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

Where did you get your money from, money from, money from?

Where did you get your money from? with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

I sold my mother's feather-bed, feather-bed, feather-bed;

I sold my mother's feather-bed, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

What do your mother lay on, lay on, lay on?

What do your mother lay on? with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

She lies in her wash-tub, her wash-tub, her wash-tub;
She lies in her wash-tub, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

What do your mother wash in, wash in, wash in?

What do your mother wash in? with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

She washes in her thimble, thimble, thimble;

She washes in her thimble, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

Thimble would not be big enough, big enough, big enough;

Thimble would not be big enough, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

She washes by the riverside, riverside, riverside;

She washes by the riverside, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

It would all swim away, swim away, swim away;

It would all swim away, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

We will all jump in after it, after it, after it;

We will all jump in after it, with a ransome tansome tisimatee.

They join hands in a circle and dance round at the last verse.

(To be continued.)



Researches in Crete.

By PROFESSOR F. HALBHERR.

VI.—FROM HIERAPYTNA TO LYTTOS.



WO roads lead from the isthmus of Hierapytna towards the centre of the island. One follows the coast-line of the gulf of Mirabello, and, branching westwards and northwards, passes under the shadow of the

northern slopes of the group of mountains called Lassithi. The other road passes under the southern slopes of the same mountain range, but within view of the coast. The province of Rhizo-Kastron, traversed by this latter road, with all its natural features, has been described very minutely by Pashley and Spratt. But few remains of antiquity are to be seen in this portion of Crete. Near the village of Anatoli some ruins of a Venetian castle may be observed, which may have supplanted an ancient Hellenic fortification, of which latter, however, nothing has been discovered. One circumstance which, unobserved by others, I myself was then able to verify, is that in one locality, of a wild nature, and strewn with huge boulders, upon one or two rocks there are signs, evidently the work of man, having the circular form of a Greek capital omicron. As the mark left by the chisel appeared to me to be of very ancient date, I imagine the sign cut may be an abbreviation of the word *Ὀρος*, to signify that there passed the boundary line between the state of Hierapytna and that situated on its immediate west. No one, however, had hitherto succeeded in finding any remains which could give a clue to the name of the city which was the capital of this small territory. A truly fortunate circumstance led me to make the happy discovery both of the site and name of this ancient city. Some little time before, Mr. Sandwith, English consul at Canea, had purchased from a vendor of antiquities in the island two large fragments of inscriptions, but without being able to learn from him whence they came. Both stones, however, had been found in the same place; more the vendor would or could not say. One of the fragments contained the portion of a treaty between the cities of Malla and Lyttos; the other the portion of an honorific decree in favour of some envoys sent by Cnossos and Lyttos to settle some disputes in the very city where the stone was found, but of which the name is not given. From the first fragment it was apparent that both the inscriptions belonged to Malla; but the site of this latter city remained a mystery. M. Haussoullier, observing the similarity of this name with that of the city already known to

us by the name of Amphilimalla, imagined that the former might be identical with this latter. Dr. Fabricius and myself were, on the contrary, of opinion that this new city should be sought for amongst the extensive ruins, which are observed on the shore of Malia, to the north of Lyttos, and which Admiral Spratt has accurately described in the first volume of his travels in Crete. On visiting this little-explored district between the southern coast of the island and the above-mentioned mountains of Lassithi, I came across a village which goes by the name of Malles—a name bearing a strong resemblance to that of the city mentioned in the inscription.* In the immediate vicinity of this village, in the midst of a wild and crag-strewn country stretching down to the valley of Myrtos, I was shown some traces of an ancient settlement. The city, which was not large, to judge from the confined nature of the position, must have been built in terraces on the uneven ground, like Lyttos, Axos, and other cities of the Cretan hill-country. The only building now existing on that site is the little country church of Haghia Paraskevi. To the west of these ruins is the small village of Christos. Here, according to my invariable custom, I visited the Greek priest of the place, and in the evening the Caffenion, where I never failed to inquire of all comers whether they knew of any ruins, antiquities, or discoveries of coins and inscriptions in the neighbourhood. Here the priest found me, and leading me out on to the flat roof of a house hard by, with a great air of secrecy, unfolded to me how some years ago in digging under yonder church of Haghia Paraskevi he had found two stones covered with magic or Cabalistic characters, which, as he had learnt them by heart, he began to recite to me. As I took down his words in my note-book, I suddenly perceived he was unconsciously repeating to me the very proper names contained on one of the stones in the collection of the English consul at Canea. Of these names, as of the rest of the inscription (for it was written in old Greek, of

* It must be observed that in the map accompanying Spratt's first volume, this village is erroneously marked as Malia. The present Malles is written in Greek *Μάλλαις*.

which he was ignorant), the poor priest could make no sense whatever. As he pointed to the distant spot lit by the bright moonlight (it was then ten o'clock at night), he invited me to go next day and help him to dig for the treasure he felt convinced must lie hid beneath, to which he thought the mystic inscription must refer. Next day he first told me that his sister, who lived in the village, had another stone, some 2 or 3 feet square, on which were engraved similar letters. On the first opportunity I gained access to her house, and had just taken a squeeze of the whole inscription when the village priest ran in, and seizing the slab had to let it drop, as it was too heavy to carry. He then clutched in his arms some bronze axes I had bought for the museum of Candia, and was running away with them, followed by his sister shrieking and mad with rage. My first impulse was to seize his robe and stop his course, as the axes were mine, but the stuff was so rotten that it tore away, leaving a piece in my hand. I hastily finished my copy, and for fear of further complications, in which I might lose my precious squeeze as well as my written copy, I hastily decamped and fled in another direction. What was my joy when I discovered that this last fragment of inscription, so romantically obtained, completed the first stone of the two possessed by the English consul! Some 40 francs for the purchase, and 20 more for conveyance to the coast would still rescue this last fragment from the hands of ignorant villagers; but as Mr. Sandwith was moved next year and sent as consul to Tunis, I do not know what has become meanwhile of his collection of antiquities at Canea, to which this missing portion of inscription would belong.

Somewhat later, while engaged in excavating the Pythion of Gortyna, I came across the name of Malla amongst the Cretan cities which struck an alliance with King Eumenes II. of Pergamos; but up to that time the name was unknown either on coins or in inscriptions. In one of the Cretan decrees discovered in the temple of Dionysos in the city of Teos, in Asia Minor, we find mention of the Παλλαῖσι, and of a temple belonging to them dedicated to Zeus Monnitios. Now as a temple bearing

this very name occurs in one of the fragments found at Malla, whilst, on the other hand, no city called Palla is recorded as existing in Crete, we may take it for certain that the name of the inscription of Teos must be an error either of the ancient workman, or more probably of the modern copyists, for Παλλαῖσι, and that this decree must be adjudged as belonging to the city of Malla. Strange to say, while visiting the site of ancient Malla, a peasant actually offered me for sale a coin of this very place, quite ignorant, of course, that no coin of Malla was as yet known to numismatists. This I eagerly acquired, the name being distinctly legible in ancient Greek letters.

This coin was shown to Mr. Warwick Wroth, and he mentions his having seen it in *Accessions to the British Museum* for 1889, page 13, note.

Between Malla and Vianos what ancient ruins still remain visible consist of some sparse traces on the shore of Arvi, near which is an ancient monastery and some poor farm buildings. The monastery lies at the foot of a deep cleft in the mountain, already described by Spratt, and here was discovered the sarcophagus presented by Admiral Sir P. Malcolm to the Cambridge Museum, representing the triumph of Bacchus. To judge from the modern name we might conclude with Pashley that this was the site where Jupiter was worshipped under the name of Arbius. Somewhat to the west, on the slope of another hill, may be seen abundant remains of fortifications, attributed by Spratt to the city of Keraton, but which I think must be of post-Hellenic, if not post-Roman, construction. No inscription or artistic relic of antiquity rewarded my researches here, and none in the neighbourhood of the modern village Vianos, which latter place evidently occupies the post of the ancient town of Biannos, or Biennos. Following the south and westward routes of the Lassithi range of mountains, and passing through the district of Ini, where stood the ancient town of Inatos, we come out upon the plain of Pediada, of which the ancient capital was the city Lyttos, renowned as a Spartan colony of very early date, and later on, after many vicissitudes, as a flourishing city in the days of the Roman Empire. Of

Lytto I will speak in the next article ; for the present let us retrace our steps to the northern route which leads from the isthmus of Hierapytna towards the centre of the island.

On both the branches into which this road divides there are vestiges of ancient cities. On the gulf of Mirabello, where is the present village of Haghios Nicolas, or Mandraki, stood the ancient harbour of Latos. The ancients, as we learn from geographers and inscriptions, called it Kamara or Latos pros Kamara. Spratt was mistaken in the topography of this neighbourhood, having thought that the upper city of Latos, the ruins of which are still visible on the over-hanging hill of Goulas, were those of Oleros, already identified by me elsewhere in the preceding article. At the port of Latos I was fortunate in being able to collect several fragments of Greek inscriptions of an epoch not much anterior to the third century B.C., but of some importance, as they give us some lists of the Kosmoi, or magistrates of this town, with the tribes or *startoi* to which they belonged. Thus was brought to our knowledge not only the fact of the existence of the three Doric tribes of Dymanoi, Pamphyloi, and Hylleis, but of others as well. I am glad to be able to state that a few months ago another small fragment of a similar inscription was brought to light by one of my pupils, Dr. Ricci, in Venice, in examining some MS. reports on archæological discoveries made in the first half of this century in that city. The stone on which it was inscribed was unearthed in some works of restoration at S. Maria della Salute. It is well known that the Venetians during their dominion in Crete brought home many inscribed monuments, some of which as ship ballast, or through inadvertence, were afterwards used as common building material. Thus in restoring the cathedral of S. Marco, a few years ago, a large fragment of a treaty cut on stone was found in the middle of a pilaster. This treaty is one of the three copies of the convention made between Latos and Olus, one of which has been published by Boeckh from ancient copies made by the Venetians, as it had already been by Chishull.


Some other inscriptions, partly sepulchral and partly votive, are scattered here and there in the walls of the houses and churches of the village of Haghios Nicolas and of the vicinity. Marble statues of the Roman period, and of inferior art, were found some years ago, and left strewn upon the earth near the harbour as not worthy of transport. The upper city of Latos occupying the high ground not far from the modern village of Kritza, and remarkable for the character of extreme antiquity which distinguishes its remains, consists of Cyclopean stone work, and of huge water cisterns. The effect produced on my mind was that here we had a prehistoric city, like those of the Eteocretans of the peninsula of Sitia, from which consequently no epigraphical remains could be rescued. We know that it had a flourishing existence at a posterior date ; but of this I saw scarcely any remains. Probably the site was abandoned in favour of the lower ground. Excavations might be made with good hope of results for the illustration of the state of prehistoric art in the upper city, and I had intended urging Dr. Schliemann to direct his labours to this spot, when death snatched him from our midst.

To the north of Latos, on the isthmus of the small peninsula which stretches towards the rocky islet of Spinalonga, existed the ancient city of Olus. Few remains can, however, be sought for in the salt works or open pans for evaporation which now occupy a great part of this site. Some few sepulchral inscriptions I was able to collect on the ground, but they were of slight importance. On the mountains which overhang the city on the west are the remains of a considerable Hellenic fortress, which appears to have been hitherto unobserved. It was probably one of those *Φρούρια* which guarded the borders between Latos and Olus, and which are mentioned also in inscriptions. Here I found a fragment of an archaic inscription containing some names of persons, coming very likely from a small burial-ground to be seen near, as also one non-archaic inscription containing, like those of Latos, names of *Kosmoi*. Unfortunately the upper portion of the text, in which should be the name of the city to which the magistrates belonged, has perished from the marble. Had it been

visible, we should then also have known to which of these two cities belonged the guard-house I was the first to notice.

The modern capital of the province of Mirabello is Neapolis, which has recently grown from a small village to one of the most considerable centres of intellectual and commercial life in the island. Not far from this place existed formerly a town built in terraces on the hill, which, from an inscription found near, but afterwards removed to Constantinople, we learn was the city of Dreros. The only thing I found here was a Medusa head in relief of either archaic or archaizing style, which is imbedded in the wall over the door of the church standing on the summit of the hill. The inscription now at Constantinople makes mention of the city of Milatos as being near to Dreros. A village called Milatos exists at the present day on the sea coast not far from this latter place, and here must have stood the ancient city of Milatos. From this site come some of those large terra-cotta sarcophagi now in the museum at Candia, of which a description was given in an article of the *Antiquary* some little time ago. Some remains of another ancient city are to be seen on the same coast a few miles to the west, but of this we have no means of learning the name. The profits of piracy and a strong commercial instinct served to multiply and foster settlements in Crete. On the very site of this nameless city a large number of golden ornaments were found, as I learned in the country some years ago, but they were dispersed irrecoverably from having fallen into the hands of dealers of antiquities. The people of the neighbourhood have from this discovery childishly got the notion that there was here formerly a gold foundry. Continuing the road towards Candia we meet with the small port of Chersonnesos, dependent on the city of Lyttos, and now serving for the flourishing carouba trade of the neighbouring villages. An ancient road of steep ascent connected this seaport with the highly-perched mother city, of which I shall next speak.

The History of Ufton Court.*

“T may be objected that, after all, the history of one small parish of not much more than 2,000 acres cannot be of very general interest, and that the lives and fortunes of one family of English squires, in no way distinguished above their neighbours by talent, wealth, or influence, can be scarcely worth chronicling. Yet surely the very fact that this is a tale so like many others which could be written, but are not, gives it a representative character. As the family at Ufton Court lived, so did, for the most part, our ancestors throughout the country. As the Ufton lands passed from the possession of the Saxon thane to that of the Norman baron, then to the wealthy abbey in the neighbourhood, and finally to the English country gentleman, so it happened in other places also. Thus the story of one small parish is a key to that of the county.”

After this fashion, in the preface, does Miss Sharp amply justify, if any justification were needed, the full treatment of her subject. It is a pleasure to be able to draw the particular attention of antiquaries, genealogists, and would-be local historians, to this volume, for it is in many respects a model work, and is worthy for this reason to be widely known outside the limits of Berkshire.

A brief introductory chapter deals with the Domesday Book and the two paragraphs of the Survey that relate to the twin parishes of Ufton Richard and Ufton Robert. The second chapter treats of Ufton Richard or Nervet, of John Nervet's sale of the manor to Reading Abbey, of the subsequent grant of the manor to Sir John William (created Lord William of Thame), whose daughter married Sir Henry Norreys, and eventually of the sale of the manor to Francis Perkins in 1709. The third chapter traces the descent of the manor of Ufton Robert. A table prefixed to the chapter, and not happily hidden away in an appendix, enables the reader at once to follow the succession of tenants in capite of Ufton

* *The History of Ufton Court, Berks, and of the Perkins Family.* By A. Mary Sharp. Elliot Stock. 4to., pp. xviii. 226, sixty-eight illustrations, price 25s.

Robert—Paganel, Somery, De la Beche, Langford, Englefield, and Vanlore. These sections are not mere dry lists of names and intermarriages or sales of estates. We get glimpses of the life and customs of the varying times. Thus William de Uffinton, in 1333, received a license from the Bishop of Salisbury to enable him to have divine service (Mass) performed in his own house of Ufton Robert. The old manor-house of Ufton Robert, which has long since disappeared, occupied a moated site near to the parish church. This license, therefore, seems to strike Miss Sharp as something requiring explanation, and she conjectures that William de Uffinton was in extreme old age or in special sickness or infirmity. Had the author's reading been wider this mistake would not have occurred. Licenses for chapels and chaplains at the houses of the lords of the manor, even when such houses almost touched the parish church, were the rule, and not the exception. The student of manorial dwellings looks for some traces of the room used as a chapel or oratory almost as certainly as for the very chimney-shafts! The probability is that the manor-house of Ufton Robert was being rebuilt or enlarged in 1333, and hence the obtaining a license at that particular date.

Other chapters give accounts of the early descent and later history of the family of Parkyns or Perkins. They are traced back to a certain Peter Morley, *alias* Perkins, of Shropshire, "servus" to Hugh Despencer, Lord of Shipton, who was living in 1380. We are amused to read that Miss Sharp's interpretation of *servus* is "bailiff or manager of the estates belonging to Lord Despencer at Shipton." This is a euphemistic reading of the term which is not correct. When will pedigree-makers, presumably Christians, learn that there is nothing derogatory in having an ancestor who was a servant or slave! Of honest labour we should all be proud. Perhaps Miss Sharp thinks, with some of the early heralds, that Adam bore coat-armour!

It is melancholy to read the description, given by Ashmole in 1666, of the fine monument to Richard Parkyns and the Lady Marvyn his wife, and then to learn that it has disappeared. It remained as Ashmole saw it down to 1860, and then a dreadful architect,

deeming it out of keeping with his plans for a new church, pulled it down and cast away the broken fragments. Dr. Fraser, the then rector, afterwards Bishop of Manchester, who permitted this scandalous work, had the impertinence to build up a few of the carved stones into an arbour in his garden! No wonder that bishops are often so heartlessly careless in the preservation of ancient monuments when such are their habits as benefited clergy!

The chapter on the treatment of the recusants in Elizabeth's reign is full of interest, though rather too favourable a view is taken of the provocations that existed to



incite towards their continued persecution. Father Bluet's "doctored" declaration from the State Papers is treated as if it was certainly genuine and spontaneous.

Francis Perkins, who united the two manors of Ufton Robert and Ufton Richard in 1709, won the hand of the reigning belle of London in 1715, Miss Arabella Fermor, of Tusmore, Oxon. The fame of this lady's beauty and her charms, as celebrated both by poets and painters (she was the Belinda of Pope's "Rape of the Lock"), has come down to posterity. Reproductions are given in this work of the three portraits of her that are known to be extant. By leave of the publisher,

the earliest of these is here given. It represents the graceful beauty when but thirteen years of age.

The parts of the book that describe Ufton Court and various details of the parish are of the most interest to the antiquary, and merit nothing but praise. Ufton Court is of three distinct periods—the oldest or mediæval portion (wherein, though not here stated, we

lighted by two side openings fitted with balustrades. Over the porch proper is “a charming little square room, lighted by windows on its three outer sides, and forming the very ideal of a lady’s bower.”

In this Elizabethan work may be noticed certain occasional imitations of Gothic style, as in two of the doorways ; their late character can be detected by the clumsiness of the



THE PORCH, UFTON COURT.

believe three different dates can be detected) forming the nucleus of the whole, and of which the kitchen and buttery are the most important parts ; the Elizabethan façade in front of this, with hall, dining-room, staircase, library, and south wing ; and a north wing and other buildings which may roughly be described as Queen Anne.

The central porch belongs to the Elizabethan period, and is handsomely carved and

mouldings and the plain cusplless character of the circular ornaments. A good wide staircase, with handsome balustrades and finials, leading to the upper story, is shown through the doorway in the drawing.

Another charming “bit” of this interesting old house is a window of the south wing, of which we are able to reproduce this drawing, showing the gables above, with their curious discharge-pipes for the rainwater. Several

priest's hiding-places are to be found in the Court, and are described after an interesting fashion.

The chapter on the parish discourses pleasantly of the soil, the boundaries, the common fields, the Enclosure Act, the church and ancient chapels, and the rectors; whilst



DOORWAY AND STAIRCASE, UFTON COURT.



WINDOW OF SOUTH WING, UFTON COURT.

local incidents, such as murders, prodigious hailstorms, and the like are duly chronicled, down to village festivals at the Prince of Wales's wedding and the Queen's Jubilee.

An appendix of some fifty pages gives a variety of pedigrees and family notes, together with transcripts of important documents.



A Forgotten Saint.

By REV. CANON WOOD, D.D.

“**W**HO was St. Fremund? Was he buried in Cropredy Church? and had he any shrine there?”

Such were the questions addressed to me one day last year, and I could but answer that there was no memory nor memorial of him in this parish.

In turn, I asked my questioner what grounds he had for supposing that we had any connection with a long-forgotten saint?

It appeared that, in tracing the history of the ancient family of Danvers, into which he had married, my correspondent had come across the following will. (I give it at length, for it has some interesting points besides the allusion which led to the question. It is written, I should add, in Latin.)

In the Name of God, Amen. The 27th day of January, 1488, 4 H. VII.

I Richard Danvers of Prescote, in Co. Oxford, Gent., do make my last will as follows: I give to John Henyngham, Knight, £10, because I sold to him at too high a price (*nimis caré*) a certain weight of wax called Polyn wax. I give to the works of the body or nave of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Mary of Lincoln 100s. To Sir Henry Sergeantson, Chaplain, to pray for my soul, I give 20s., and to Sir Ranulphus, Chaplain of the Chapel of St. Frethmund, 20s. to pray for my soul. I give 100s. to the works of the body or nave of the Prebend Church of Cropredy; 20s. towards the repairs of the Chapel of St. Fremund, where his shrine is situated; 100s. to the works of the body or nave of the Parish Church of Culworth; 20s. to the works of the Church of Claydon in the Parish of Cropredy; 20s. to the works of the Church of Molyngton, 20s. to the works of the Church of Wardington, and 20s. towards the works of the Chapel of Burton. To the Prior and Convent of Clatcote I give 100s. to pray for my soul; to the Prior and Convent of Wroxton, £10; to the Prior and Convent of Osney 20 marks; to the Prior and Convent of the house or Priory of Shene £10 to the repair of the said Priory, to be expended according to the discretion of Henry Tracy, one of the monks there; and 5 marks towards the repair of a small place where I used to dwell within the Priory of Byrcester. The residue of all my goods I bequeath to my executors, Thomas Englefield and John Danvers my son, that they may dispose of the same for my soul and for the souls of my relations and friends, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased.

Proved at Lambeth the 20th day of February of the year above said.

Before proceeding further, I may as well say, by way of explanation, that Richard Danvers lived at the manor of Prescote, in the parish of Cropredy, then a prebendal rectory in the cathedral church of Lincoln, in which diocese it was included; that Claydon, Molyngton, Wardington, and Burton are churches in the prebend, Clattercote and Wroxton priories in the immediate neighbourhood, and Culworth the seat of a branch of the Danvers family. What their connection may have been with Osney or Shene I do not know.

But who was "St. Frethmund," and where was his shrine?

No place is here clearly defined for its locality. Lincoln disclaimed any knowledge of the saint or his resting-place, and the problem was complicated by finding that an altar was dedicated to him in the thirteenth century in the priory church of Dunstable, with which the family of Danvers did not appear to have any connection.

Meanwhile some fresh light was thrown on the saint and his connection with the Danvers by the following:

Sir John Danvers, son of the Richard mentioned above, married Ann Stradling. By this marriage he became possessed of large property at Dauntsey in Wiltshire, and was buried in the chancel of Dauntsey Church. Above his tomb, in a four-light window in Aubrey's time, was some stained glass connected with the legend of St. Fremund. In the upper part of one light were to be seen the arms of Danvers and Dauntsey. Below this was "a king holding the head of a young king in his hands." Beneath were represented Sir John's four sons, and on a scroll above their heads, "Sancte Fredismunde, ora pro nobis." Aubrey had evidently not heard of the legend, of which, as will be seen, the above picture was a memorial. Further, the same Sir John, who died in 1514, left by will 20s. each to Cropredy Church, *St. Frethmund's Chapel*, Culworth and Dauntsey Churches; while his wife Ann, by will dated 1539, bequeathed "a cove" each to the churches of Cropredy and Cowleworth, and "ten ewes" to "the *Chapel of Saynte Fredysmunde in Cropredy*."

I may remark, in passing, that there still exists what is apparently a relic of the pious bequest of Ann Danvers, in the screen separating the Prescote chapel from the south aisle in Cropredy Church, which bears her initials, "A. D.," on the moulding over the panelling, with stops of roses and pateræ of lily-leaf.

But how came there to be a "Chapel of Saynte Fredysmunde in Cropredy"? Was it in the church, or, hard by, at the Danvers' manor-house of Prescote? We shall, perhaps, be able to come to some conclusion presently, but it may be noted here that Walter Gorstelowe, A.D. 1650, a hare-brained enthusiast, whose father and grandfather lived at Prescote and are buried at Cropredy Church, in his singular book called *Charles Stewart and Oliver Cromwell United*, mentions incidentally of Prescote, "Some Religious House I conceive it to have been; an altar and chappel I have known in it."

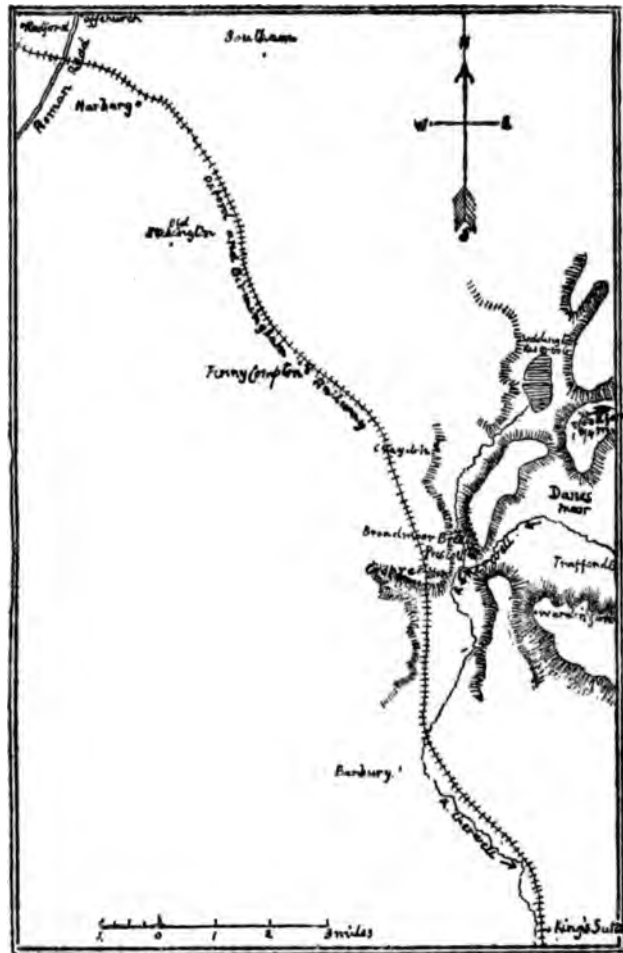
We must now begin at the other end, and see what we can learn of St. Fremund and his history from old legends and chronicles.

Baring-Gould, in his *Lives of the Saints*, calls him son of Offa, King of the Mercians, "about 796," says that he fought against the Danes, and was murdered by Oswy, an officer of his father's (vol. v., p. 154).

But none of the old chroniclers, such as the

well-known antiquary, Mr. James Parker, for most of the following information.

The earliest known author who gives us the legend appears to be William of Ramsey, a compiler of lives of saints and others, and who seems to have been a monk of Croyland.



A. S. Chron., Henry of Huntingdon, William of Malmesbury, Matthew Paris, etc., record his name at all, though all treat of the reign of Offa. Nor, though Offa's children and relations sign charters, does the name of Fremund anywhere occur.

I am indebted to the kindness of that

He wrote in Latin verse, and probably therefore derived his materials from some prose "acta" then in existence. We get at his date thus. In his life of Earl Waltheof (printed in Francisque Michel's *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*) events are brought down to 1219. His *Life of St. Guthlac* is dedicated

to Abbot Longchamp, of Croyland, abbot from 1191-1236. That of Birinus to Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, 1205-1238. He is therefore writing, early in the thirteenth century, a version in Latin verse of a legend which probably belonged to the twelfth century. An early MS. of lives of St. Guthlac, St. Edmund, and St. Fremund was in the Cottonian Library (*Vitellius, D. 14*), and absolutely perished in the fire, but a copy of the Fremund life in verse, apparently of the thirteenth century, still exists in the Cambridge Library (Dd., ii. 78).

The poem begins :

Anglorum Rex Offa fuit, Regina Botilda,

and consists of some 550 lines.

Camden, in his *Britannia*, at the beginning of his account of Warwickshire, quotes apparently from William of Ramsey's poem, probably taking the verses from the Cotton copy. He writes :

"*Vehindon* (now Long Itchingdon) and *Harbury*.—These two last are memorable only for the death of Fremund, son of King Offa, basely slain by surprize between them ; a person of great renown and singular piety, envied only because, in a most unhappy crisis, his good fortune had given the enemy a check. But this his undeserved fate turned to his greater glory. For being buried at his father Offa's Palace, now called *Offchurch*, he still survives to posterity, having been ranked among the saints, and had Divine honours paid to him by the common people, and his Life written in tolerably elegant verse by an ancient author, from which I may, without offence, subjoin these few lines as to the murderer, whose ambition to reign prompted him to this deed :

"Non sperans vivo Fremundo regis honore
Optato se posse frui, molitur in ejus
Immeritam tacito mortem, gladioque profanus
Irruit exserto servus, dominique jacentis
Tale nihil veritum savo caput amputat ictu.
Talis apud *Wydford** Fremundum palma coronat,
Dum simul et fortes occidit et occidit insons."

So far Camden.

But, besides the poem, we have a prose version of the fourteenth century, which may well include much of the original twelfth-century version, though probably simplified.

* A note adds, "Some copies read *Radford*."

It occurs in the splendid collection of *Lives of Saints* compiled by John of Tynemouth* in 1366, from which Capgrave chiefly printed his *Nova Legenda Anglia*. There is apparently another version of the same in the series of lives in the Lansdowne MS., No. 436. They both begin :

"Temporibus regum antiquorum fuit in Anglia quidam Rex nomine Offa."

The MS. Cotton (John of Tynemouth) ends :

"in prioratu Canonicorum Regularium de *Dunestapl* sanctum ejus corpus requiescens in magno honore habetur."

The Lansdowne ends :

"oratorium fabricavit, ad laudem Domini nostri Jesu Christi qui cum Patre et Spiritu Sancto vivit et regnat Deus per omnia secula seculorum."

The following summary of the legend as it runs in John of Tynemouth's version is given by Hardy :

"Fremund was the son of a pagan king who reigned in England, named Offa, and his queen Botilda,† his birth being foretold by a child, who died when three days old. He is baptized by Bishop Heswi,‡ performs many miracles, and converts his parents. Offa resigns his kingdom to his son, who, after governing a year and a half,§ forsakes the throne to serve God in a desert place, accompanied by Burchard (who afterwards wrote his life) and another attendant. He then embarks in a vessel, and is driven to a small island called Ylefage,|| infested by demons. Here he lives seven years on fruits and roots. Hinguar and Hubba ravage England and put King Edmund to death.¶ Offa sends twenty nobles to seek his son throughout England, and, finding him, they implore his aid, and he assents in consequence of a

* The chief MS. is Cotton *Tib. E. 1* ; it is much injured by the fire.

† The name Botilda is nowhere mentioned in any charter or by any chronicler.

‡ "Oswy" is the name given in Lydgate's *Metrical Legend*. Neither name can be identified.

§ Offa died July 29, 796, and was succeeded by his son Egferth, "who had been anointed king in his lifetime" (W. of Malmesbury). Egferth died the same year. None of the legend, therefore, on this point will fit the history.

|| "Ylefage" in Lydgate.

¶ This was in A.D. 870. Edmund was martyred November 20.

vision in which it is revealed that each of his companions shall appear a thousand to his enemies. He attacks and defeats 40,000 of the enemy with the twenty who have come to seek him, in addition to his two companions; and, while he is prostrate in thanksgiving for the victory, Oswi, formerly one of Offa's commanders, but who had apostatized and joined the pagans, cuts off his head. Blood spurts over Oswi, who implores absolution and forgiveness, which the head pronounces. Fremund rises and carries his head some distance, when, a spring bursting forth, he washes his wound, falls prostrate and expires. His body is buried at the royal mansion of Offechurch about the year 865, and is removed to a place between Charwell and Bradmere sixty-six years after his death. His body is again discovered by a divine revelation in the time of Birinus, Bishop of Dorchester.* It is then removed to a place called Redic, and a chapel constructed over it. In later times it is again removed to Dunstaple."

Leland (in Henry VIII.'s time) had probably seen one of the Latin prose texts already referred to. In his *Itinerary* (vol. viii., fol. 97a) he gives some rough notes as follows:

"Ex vitâ Fremundi.

"Fremundus Offæ Regis et Batildæ filius. Fremundus uno anno et dimid. successit patri suo Offæ viventi in regno. Fremundus relicto regno ad quandam insulam, heremiticam acturus vitam, navigavit, sumptis secum duobus Presbyteris, Burghardo, qui ejus vitam conscripsit, et Edbritho.

"Inguar et Hubba in Angliam venientibus, Offa Fremundum late quærit et invenit.

"Fremundus divino consilio Danis se opponit et vincit.

"Oswy, Dux exeratus Offæ, invidens gloriæ Fremundi, caput ei in sicliis amputavit quinto Id. Maii circa annum Dom. 866 inter Utchington et Hareburebyry. Fremundi corpus sepultum apud Offa Church intra domus regiæ septum.

"Sepulchrum Fremundi, inventum in loco quo confluunt Charwelle et Brademere.

* Birinus was the first Bishop of Dorchester, A.D. 634. The writer had enough learning to know the places were in the diocese of Dorchester (and not Lincoln) at the time of the legend, but not enough to know the name of any other bishop than Birinus.

"Ecclesia S. Sacerdotum in ripa Cherwell prope sepulchrum Fremundi, unde a quodam Adelberto translatus est una cum S. Presbyteris ad Redicum ubi ab eo facta est ecclesia."

Such is a brief sketch of the legend from Mr. Parker's notes. It remains to take some cognisance of the longer form which Lydgate has preserved for us in English verse.

Lydgate, as is well known, was a monk of the great abbey of Edmondsbury, who versified (and at the same time probably amplified and adorned) various legends of the saints, among others the life of St. Alban, at the request of John Whethamstede, the Abbot of St. Albans in 1439, and, more particularly, the lives of St. Edmund and his nephew, St. Fremund.

The latter book was presented by him to King Henry VI. when on a visit to Bury. The identical copy, splendidly illuminated, is in the British Museum, and is taken as the text for the edition of *Old English Legends*, by Horstmann (Heilbronn, 1881), from which I quote. Lydgate tells us how, that

Whan sixte Herry in his estat roial
With his sceptre of Yngland and of France
Heeld at Bury the feste pryncipal
Of Cristemesse with ful gret habundance
And after that list to haue plesance,

the Abbot William,

Gaf me in charge to do myn attendaunce
The noble story to translate in substaunce
Out of the latyn aftir my kunnyng,
He in full purpos to yeue it to the kyng.

Accordingly, after relating the life of St. Edmund at great length in two books, he prays the saint to "quyken his penne, enlumyne his rudnesse," that he may do the same for St. Fremund, "thyn owyn cosyn dere," and

Induce a story longing to this mateer.

In this he announces that he shall follow his author,

that wrot his liif to fore
In frensh and latyn;

and, again, towards the end of his prologue, he adds:

Off Burchardus folwe I shall the style,
That of seyn Fremund whilom was secretarye;
Which of entent dide his liif compile,

Was his Registrer and also his notarye
And in desert was with him solitarie,
With him ay present, remembryng euery thyng
Wrot liff and myracles of this holy kyng.

It would seem from this as if the text which Lydgate had before him, "in frensh and latyn," professed to be the actual compilation of Burchard.

I may remark here that Leland's brief notices quoted above have very much the look of quotations from some illustrated life of Fremund, either as serving for letterpress under pictures, or as descriptions of scenes painted in fresco or sculptured in a church. One can well imagine such round about a shrine or in some chapel where the legend was depicted.

(To be continued.)



Richborough and the Cassiterides.

By A. HALL.

THE ancient Rutupium near Sandwich, in Kent, now called Richborough, appears to have been the prehistoric port of Britain for mercantile traffic with the Continent; and it became an important military and naval station under the Romans. Ptolemy, writing *circa* 120 A.D., knows nothing of Dover or Lympne, but names Rutupia.

We there find remains of the usual solid Roman wall of flint and rubble, flooded with concrete and bonded with tile; it was used as a fortified camp, with an adjacent circus or amphitheatre, a suburb or external city without the walls, once extremely populous, and a native village for labourers; all placed on an elevated sand-hill, sloping down to the water, and completely insulated at high tide; for the river Stour, which then formed a navigable ship-way running up to Canterbury and out at Reculvers, has gradually silted up during the intervening centuries.

The position of Rutupia thus resembled that of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, *minus* its solidity; numerous coins, much pottery, marble slabs, and many domestic foundations attest the opulence of its citizens.

This interesting site encloses an enigma on which I now venture to dilate, it being a puzzle that for more than a century has exercised antiquarian ingenuity, and hitherto defied imagination and excavation for its solution; but yet, though sufficiently remarkable to deserve such notice, may for all that be a simple necessity of the situation. The enigma consists of a concrete platform, supported by a solid core of flint boulders about 80 feet square; the sand has been excavated for about 30 feet deep, the flints deposited most carefully, layer by layer, and flushed with hot cement; the sides of the upper platform spread out like flaps for several feet beyond the central core, thus forming a solid flooring on the treacherous sand; and the spreading sides or ledges, as I suggest, would resist any tendency to sink or, if settling as a whole, still preserving its superficial level.

In the centre of this flooring is a slightly-elevated superstructure in the form of a cross; it consists of a broad, central parallelogram, with two long narrow wings or transepts; and the whole appears to have been surrounded by a dwarf wall of similar formation. Taking the work as a whole, the scheme is costly and complete. All sorts of conjectures have been hazarded as to its meaning, object, or purpose; even that it is a sort of puzzle treasure-chest, the secret of access to which has not been elucidated; a stone safe. I do incline to think that all this labour was not thrown away, but, that like all Roman work, it had its *value*; and I therefore connect it with commerce, as a necessary adjunct to the collection of revenue. My suggestion is that it was erected to give perfect stability to an enormous weighing-machine, with lift or crane, answering to what in mediæval London was called the "great beam"; the central parallelogram would sustain the standard, the weight scale and the goods scale would drop on to the limbs of the cross, just above the reach of trespassing feet; *in sight of all*, and giving a guaranteed result against which there could be no appeal—very necessary, when rude tribes settled all money disputes with a fight.

In this sense it resembles a Steel, *i.e.*, staple-yard, such as we had at Dowgate, for

goods reaching London by ferry from Southwark; or later, a king's weigh-house, such as existed at Fish Street Hill, available for goods entering by old London Bridge. Further, it would thus represent the modern *douane* or custom-house; viewed thus, we may explain *Rich*-borough by the German *reichs*, representing the "dues" claimed by Imperial Rome.

Let anyone reflect on the constant trampling that goes on round a modern public weighing-machine when in use; how the damp soil would sodden, how goods fall and suffer damage; apply this to the crumbling sand of Richborough, and admit how necessary, therefore, is a suitable foundation; how sadly any loosely-placed scale would oscillate if the standard shook.

But also it is now generally thought that Kent was the district whence the tin of Cornwall reached Europe and the far East; Rutupia shows among her ruins scorched wheat in abundance; so grain was shipped here, which must be weighed to do justice to vendor and contractor. It is recorded that grain fleets, numbering three or four hundred transports, have sailed hence with convoys for Rome; if tin, lead, iron also came here for shipment, we shall see still further necessity for a *sure* foundation being laid. I am told that when the Carron Works were first opened, their pigs of iron got buried 7 or 8 feet deep in the local soil, having to be dug out again at great cost for labour and delay; assuming such business concentrated on a sand-blown hillock like Richborough Hill, we can realize the motive that forced these labour-loving Romans to construct this *unique* fabric.

It is also found that this construction had a solid roadway of similar formation, extending to the cliff's edge, where vessels could anchor at high-tide or ground at low-water; but much of this side of the fortress has been washed away by landslips, and the wall, if ever it existed here, has been destroyed.

We suppose that the British Isles were first discovered by Phœnicians for purposes of trade; that the Greeks, having founded Marseilles, organized an overland route across Gaul, to avoid the sea voyage round Spain and the stormy Bay of Biscay; that the ingots of tin and pigs of lead were slung

across the backs of mules, thus reaching the Mediterranean; all this fell to the Romans, and here, just at the opening of the Channel, the estuary of the Stour would afford shelter for any amount of shipping.

On the mainland of Kent, closest to Richborough, we meet with a site called "Each End"; here, to the south-west, was a junction of the main roads from Dover and Canterbury on Watling Street. The word *each* is Gaelic for "horse," so here, it would appear, the sumpter horses were turned back after depositing their consignments; the latter being transferred to tide-waiters or local porters to carry over to the custom-house at low water, they acting like gangs of dock-labourers. If tin raised in Cornwall ever came to Kent for shipment, this was the port of departure.

It is well known that Herodotus, writing *circa* 450 B.C., mentions the Cassiterides or Western Islands in a dubious fashion; the word *κασσίτερος* is pure Greek for *tin*, and its application must date from the Greek occupation of Massilia *circa* 600 B.C.; here is ample time for Herodotus to pick up a word preserved in Sanskrit as *kastira*, the suffixes *os* and *ides*, being sufficiently explained. So if, as we have surmised, tin raised in Cornwall reached Gaul from Kent, it follows that the name Cassiterides or "tin islands" should apply to Great Britain *as a whole*, not to any mere section, or even to any surrounding islets apart from Britain.



Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

No. XXI.—CALLALY CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

(Continued from p. 121, vol. xxvii.)

By ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.



THE lower room is the same size as the upper, and is lighted in the same way by windows in the east and north walls. Along these walls there are sloping cases lettered A to W. Against the west wall and down the centre

of the room there are tall cases, the latter lettered AA to EE, the former FF to II.

In the sloping top of case A there is a fine series of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman lamps and *phaskons*, or oil-pourers, one of these with fine mask in relief. Amongst the lamps in this case is a large specimen with a green metallic glaze, and another has two wick-holes. Several have designs on the top, one with Cupid on horseback. One of the lamps is from Castle Acre in Norfolk, another from Colchester.

In top of case B there are more lamps, both Greek and Roman, some of the former, with inscriptions on the bottom, are mask-shaped. One fine lamp has seven wick-holes side by side; another with four radiating, another represents a sandalled foot. There is a lamp suspended by bronze chains issuing from a negro's head, also of bronze.

Amongst the designs on Roman lamps are: Victory; a female standing before a seated female; cock's head (potter's name twice, PUP, on foot-shaped stamp); a soldier with shield and short sword; bust of Cupid (name ANCHIAI on bottom); bust of bearded male and eagle holding thunderbolt; Bacchus in relief; negro's head; two Cupids holding grapes and border of leaves (on back LAESA); Cupid playing on a pipe, an animal and crescent in front (inscription EYT); large bird attacking a soldier; scrolls round edge, inscribed on back VETTI | CRISPIN | VS (found in London); fish in centre (Christian?); circles and triangles alternately, round edge; hearts and crosses round edge, etc. A fine lamp of red earthenware has figure of Victory holding a standard and other small figures and emblems, with the inscription next handle AN[N]VM NOVVM | FAVSTUM FELI | CEM MI | HI (*C.I.L.* x. 8,093); another has STROBILI on bottom, and a specimen with ten wick-holes has CTVPRI. In this case there are also small bottles of earthenware shaped like pigs, rabbits, ducks, and other animals and birds.

On trays in the lower part of this case (B) are a pewter chalice from the river Lee at Cork, bearing device of a crowned rose and a plume alternately; bone skates; bone knife-handles; bone comb; lead coffer found with coins, etc., near Goldsborough, Yorks, etc.

Cases C and D contain Greek and Roman

pottery; (C) chiefly two-handled cups; (D) "tear-bottles," etc., some from the Thames; small, jug-shaped vessels and fragments, and a large number of amphora handles bearing Greek inscriptions.

In sloping part of case E there are some fine Greek mirrors of bronze with mythological subjects incised on them, and mirror cases with designs in relief, while on shelves below are a number of Roman single-handled jugs of all sizes.

In case F there are some pieces of "Samian" ware from London, one with ivy-leaf design round rim, and potter's name in centre, VRBICM. Another plain vessel has CATALIAF in centre. There is a fine two-handled, cup-shaped vessel of the same ware with female figures, in high relief, dancing. Another figured-bowl, found in London, has design of Cupids and mermen alternately around. On shelves below are Roman earthenware waterpipes, urns, etc. In sloping case G there are four fine Greek masks of earthenware, one a negro's head, together with cups of Arezzo ware—leaves, figures, etc., in relief; at bottom of one is a triquetra. There are also several small bowls very Saxon in shape.

The top of case H holds a small but fine collection of prehistoric bronze swords, some with bronze handles, daggers, rapiers, spear-heads, including the fragment of a spear-head found in 1840 near Rothbury, etc.

Numerous Egyptian objects are in case I, such as carved faces, cats of wood, small porcelain beetles, hawks, bottles, eyes, etc., from mummies.

On shelves below these three cases (F—I) there is a fine collection of South American pottery (Mexican and Peruvian).

In case J there are also Egyptian objects, such as mummies of cats, fragments of inscriptions, pieces of mummy-cloth, sandals, wall-colouring, etc., while below these are Roman saucer-shaped vessels, two-handled jars, jug-shaped vessels, etc.

Case K holds medieval spurs of various sizes, shapes, and design, some very fine.

In case L there are fragments of Greek and Roman bronze statues, some of heroic size, others very small, chiefly feet, hands and arms, and fingers; amongst them, however, are two fine heads.

There are a number of fine prehistoric bronze celts, both winged and socketed, in case M. Also pointed oval leaden sling bolts (Greek?) with thunderbolts, etc., upon them; square leaden weights with devices such as *amphorae*, oxheads, etc., and Greek inscriptions, one 2 inches square reading ΔΙΜΝΟΤ; others squares of bronze, some with inlaid Greek letters, apparently of silver; one or two have a cross and letters ΓΒ, another crescent and ΗΕΜΙ; leaden "spindle-whorls," some with pellets in relief round central hole, others with lines radiating from it; celts from Yorkshire, etc.; circular bronze weights; a few flint, and small bronze arrow-heads; a Greek *bipennis* or double-headed axe, 5½ inches long, with curved edges along which triangles are incised.

In case N are several seventeenth-century battle-axes with German inscriptions, some having ivory handles engraved in bands with figures and flowers, others of ebony inlaid with ivory. One has the inscription *thue recht fürch te gott scheue niemand* (Do right, fear God, despise no man). A long stick of ivory, engraved with figures, with date MDCCI. Another with animals in relief and bust, round which AUGUSTUS REX PO and the date 1607.

In lower parts of cases M and N there is a number of inlaid swords, pistols, etc., of different dates and countries.

Some fine bronze torques are in case O, some bossed at intervals, others, twisted, serpent-head ends, etc. Spiral armlets; a necklace of small bronze rings; a bronze sistrum inlaid with silver; handle in form of a head resting on a figure of Pan, and three strigils, are also in this case.

In case P there are numerous small bronze objects of Roman date, many from the Thames and London, comprising steelyards and weights, figures of animals, casket fittings, small bronze heads, bells, casket handles, circular *fibulae*, and buckles, bellows-shaped objects inlaid with enamel, etc.; Roman and medieval bronze tags, a book-fastener (?) inscribed *ihc*, leaden seals, etc.; Roman knives, compasses, fish-hooks, tweezers, needles, *styli*, etc. Also a few objects from York.

In the lower parts of these cases (O and P) there are large Roman *amphorae*.

A collection of Roman and later keys of bronze and iron, all shapes and sizes, including key-rings, some very fine, are in case Q.

In cases R, S and T, there are (R) Roman bronze stamps, with letters reversed and in relief, DIOTO . THOR, DRYAS, P. PETRONI ZOSIMI, Q. PETRON, A . VERT . SOCRAT, T. NAEVIDI RECEPTI, etc., etc., a collection of miscellaneous objects of Roman date such as pieces of curb-chain; *fibulae*, penannular and bow-shaped, and in shape of animals; a bronze plate inscribed in ansated oblong: MATRIS | C. DVNATIVS | CRASVS | PRAEFECTVS PAGI IVNI | D S D (C.I.L., xii. 1,307); rings, tweezers, belt-clasps with figures of animals, one pair 8 inches long. In this case there are also two late rings, one of jet, the other of bone inscribed ECCE AGNVS DEI; (S) Roman bone dice, spoons, pins and needles of bronze and bone; (T) bronze *ligulae*, *styli*, etc., and also Etruscan bronze, cup-shaped spoons with long perpendicular handles, some found at Vitulonia (from the collection of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino).

In case U there are Roman *armillae* of silver and bronze, all sizes and shapes, including a number found at Malton in 1844. One fine bronze bracelet has a cable pattern round both edges, and within a herring-bone pattern incised, and the inscription around CVMAGVHFR, every two letters having been divided by an enamelled boss. There are also some bronze belt-clasps and curious macehead-like objects of bronze.

Cases V and W contain some fine *fibulae*, chiefly Etruscan and Roman, including bow-shaped — some of silver — circular and diamond-shaped, enamelled and plain. There are, however, several of pre-conquest date, one cross-shaped, others decorated with interlaced ornament, etc., and projecting knobs on their semicircular heads, and also a buckle of the same date; bronze open rings with trumpet-shaped ends.

Of the cases AA—DD, down the centre of the room, AA contains Greek, Egyptian and Roman objects, such as bronze figures of men and animals of different sizes, including fine cats, one with gold eyes and rings in ears, hawks, ibises, etc.; Isis and Horus; hawk and cat-headed gods; a number of Roman bronze bells of different sizes; fine bronze *paterae*, colanders, etc.; some Greek pottery,

figurini, etc.; medieval bronze objects, etc., such as buttons (14th to 18th century), seals; pence and inkpot; one or two locks and keys, etc.

In the lower part of this case (AA) there are miscellaneous objects—a large bronze mortar of German make; fine diptych of metal gilt, representing Crucifixion, with attendant figures all under canopies on one side, and Christ (?) under canopy, with coat-of-arms crowned below on other side; bronze "kailpot," etc. At the top of this case, a large bronze two-handled Greek (?) vessel with lid, a bucket, two large bronze Egyptian cats and a hawk.

Case BB.—Greek and Roman bronze figures on wooden stands, all sizes. Two men contending, very fine; others of Hercules, Mercury, Victory, Jupiter, Pan, the Sun, etc., and of animals. There are a fine figure of Venus on semicircular stand holding wreath, at each side of her a Cupid; and other figures of Venus, one being 14 inches high. Bronze handles of large vessels, and Greek earthenware figurini and *rhytons*. In case below a fine collection of Greek helmets of bronze, two with designs in relief; a number of swords of various dates, one early, others, inlaid, of later date; a few Japanese objects; a large key with ornamental handle, etc.

Case CC.—Also Greek and Roman bronze figures, small vases, some enamelled, animals' heads, strigils; earthenware figurini and vases; a number of Greek jointed dolls of earthenware; some small plaques with bas-reliefs of Victory, etc. In case below Roman bas-relief; Egyptian objects; pair of bronze Etruscan fire-dogs; long cuneiform inscription; wooden maghers (Irish); two large leaden ossuaria containing bones; piece of lead piping inscribed C. POPPAEI. AVG. I. HERMETIS (C.I.L., x. 1906) in relief; a Roman tile 6½ inches square with stamp COH IIII VINE; armlets; a bronze caduceus. On the top of this case a fine Etruscan horse-head of terra-cotta, with glass eyes and furnishings in bronze; a marble cylindrical *cippus* with rams' heads, vine-leaves, etc., in relief, and inscription DIS MANIBVS | TI CLAVDI | SATVRNIN | TI. F. VII. VIR | EPVLON.

Case DD.—Bronze *præfericula* and other vessels; fine figure of Venus on bronze stand with crown of acanthus-leaves, 13 inches

high; two figures supporting mirrors; fine bearded figure of Jupiter, 12 inches high; small two-handled vase of enamelled bronze with design round of wave pattern, birds and grapes, etc.; bronze lamps and boxes. In portion below fine Greek plate-shaped vessels of bronze with projecting handles in shape of nude female figures, etc.; bronze lamp-stand; large bronze bell; earthenware vases, etc. Terra-cotta vessel (*kernos*) surrounded by two circles of twenty-five small vases, and one in centre; another with nine vases round; Greek terra-cotta figures with traces of gilding; bronze saucepans (Roman); flat four-spiral *fibulae* (Irish?); flat saucer-shaped Roman dishes; inscribed objects, chiefly Egyptian; fine stone celt from Barcoat, near Dorchester, Oxford; stone celt from Honey Lane, London, etc.

On top of case, small terra-cotta sarcophagus with figures in relief; marble terminal figures of Pan; bronze lampstands; small *cippus* with coped tegulated lid, pedimented in front and inscription: L. MVNIVS L. F. PRISCVS | ALLIAE. PRISCAE. FILIVS | ARTEMAE NEPOS. Between the centre cases there are Egyptian inscribed slabs and Roman *cippi*, and at one end a large amphora.

CASES ON WEST WALL. FF—II.

Case FF contains the large collection of war-like and other objects collected a few years ago by Major Browne during his journeyings in the South Seas.

Case GG.—Several large Cumæan vessels (the *askos*), with figures, etc., some with traces of colour. One has mask of Medusa in front, and female figures with uplifted hands on handles with fore-parts of two horses projecting from sides; large terra-cotta figure about 4 feet high; large vessel in shape of female head, with lid on which figure of Victory; large ewer-shaped vessels, with figures in relief round.

Case HH.—Medieval costrels, a number of "Bellarmine" of various sizes, etc.; an Ancient British vase from the Castle Hill, Callaly; fragments of another from Adderstone Low Mill, Northumberland; a few pieces of Roman pottery; stone-masks of Bacchus (Campana Collection); bas-relief of younger Faustina (?); Egyptian canopic vases; Etruscan terra-cotta sarcophagus, etc.

Case II.—Some fine pieces of earthenware—Spanish, Flemish, etc.; large bas-relief of Pan; Roman pottery; a marble *cippus*, with pedimented lid, inscribed within laurel leaf moulding:

D.M | CLAVDIAE VICTORIN | E. CLAVDIA. PRISCA.
ET | CLAVDIVS. SABINVS | MATRI. PIENTISSIMAE.

On top of this case large leather bottles, etc.

About the room there are several marble figures—draped females holding *paterae* and *serpents*; double terminal figures of Satyr holding animals and flowers, 41 inches, etc.; busts of M. Aurelius, Commodus, and Crispina in white marble from Capua (Campana Collection); head of Janus Bifrons on square plinth; *cippi* inscribed:

(1) DIS. MANIB | ANNAE P. F. ISIADI. VIXIT
ANNIS | XVI. MENSIS. II. DIEB XVII | COR-
NELIVS P.L. MAMERTINVS | VIR INFELICIS-
SIMVS FECIT | CONIVGI DVLCI. FIDELI PIAE
| CONIVGALI ET SIBI

in a square sunk panel, at each side a figure standing on an animal's head.

(2) DIS. MANIBVS | FABIAE C. L. FELICVLÆ.
(3) A male and female standing in a sunk panel, followed by the inscription of which three lines of letters have been erased: SERGIA SEDATA | SERGIAE. LAIDIS. LIB | . . . FECERVNT. ET | SIBI. (See *C.I.L.*, vi. 11,794, 15,650, 17,598, and 22,698.)

In the vestibule there are sixteen *sarcophagi*, with designs in high relief on the sides, and reclining figures on the lids. The largest, about 3 feet long, represents an old man holding a patera, while the subject on the side is soldiers treading over prostrate foes. Another has a representation of the Rape of Helen. There are also in the vestibule a colossal granite head of Nephthis, on pedestal of black marble found at Thebes; and on walls books of dead framed, also from Thebes.

In the hall of the Castle there are four Dutch mortars of bronze inscribed:

(1) GODT HEBBE DANCK VOR SINE GNADE
1593.
(2) LOF. GODT. VAN. AL. AO 1638.
(3) PETRVS VAN DE GHEIN ME FECIT
MCCCCCLII; and

(4) is without inscription, but it has a crowned head on each side with long flowing hair.

Amongst the valuable collection of gold ornaments (which are not at present in cases for the reason stated in the last paper) are a pair of *armillae* weighing 3 ounces, terminating in animals' heads; two large *fibulae*, with pomegranate and griffins at the ends; a bulla inscribed HOST HOS, with chain attached (Rogers Collection); an Etruscan circular ear-ornament engraved with a triangular pattern; a Greek *fibula* of granulated work, in form of a couchant lion; earrings terminating in lions' heads; a cup weighing 2 ounces; a ring with Greek inscription; a necklace formed of thin plates of gold repoussé; oval beads with honeysuckles, and seven pendants of Victory in a *biga* (Rogers Collection); a necklace of beads of emerald matrix and gold rosettes between; ten objects bearing various devices found at Kertch; necklace of open-work beads; ten small pendants of Cupids' heads, and one larger in centre; a funeral wreath of leaf-gold, consisting of three large flowers and leaves repoussé with veins—at each end of the band is a griffin; splendid Greek funeral wreath, weighing above 8 ounces, composed of two separate stalks of ivy-leaves and berries; another, weighing 5 ounces, of myrtle-leaves and berries, the end of the stem of granulated work ending in rings.



The Will of Nicholas Carent, Dean of Wells (1446-1467).

By REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A.

IN the archives of Somerset House [20 Godyn], I discovered what is described in the margin as "Testamentum Mag. Nichi Carent." As far as I know, this will has never before appeared in print: and as it seems to be of more than local interest, it is here offered to the readers of the *Antiquary* with a few preliminary remarks.

The first thing which is noticeable are the opening words, in which no allusion is made to the Blessed Virgin Mary; this is an

extremely rare omission in pre-Reformation times.

Nicholas Carent was an Oxford man, and although his name does not appear in the register of that University as published by the Oxford Historical Society,¹ yet we are indebted to another volume published by the same society for telling us that in the years 1436 and 1438 he was Principal of Vine Hall (Aula Vineæ).² This hall was in St. Edward's Street, and its site was on the west side of the present Peckwater Quadrangle in Christ Church.³ He seems to have still been connected in some way with the University even after he became Dean of Wells, for he was resident there when he made his will and when he died, and he was buried there (near his old hall) in the church of the monastery of St. Frideswide, of which Christ Church now occupies the site. Anthony Wood tells us that the dean willed his body to be buried in the precincts of St. Frideswide's Church, but he does not mention the will itself.⁴

The Carents were a well-known Somerset family who lived at Toomer, in the parish of Henstridge in that county; their pedigree will be found in Hutchins' *Dorset*, iv. 112., and another in Collinson's *Somerset*, ii. 366. The dean was the second son of William Carent, who married Alice, sister and heiress of Richard Toomer. The first three rectories which he held were all in Dorset; but he returned to his native county on his election, August 22, 1446, to the deanery of Wells.

It will be noticed that, in accordance with a usual pious custom, he left benefactions to each of the churches in which he had held preferment; and we may conclude that at one time he had also been officially connected with the churches of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, and Shipton Moyn in Gloucestershire, besides those given below.

Through the kindness of the Rev. Edward Highton, Rector of Tarrant Keynston, Dorset, I have lately heard of another member of this family, although his exact relationship to it is not known. Hutchins' *Dorset* (iii. 120)

says that in the year 1862, a small brass plate was found amongst the rubbish on the site of the Cistercian Nunnery at Tarrant Crawford, which bore this inscription:

"HIC JACET DÑS JOHES KARRANT CUIUS
ANIME PPICIET' DE' AMEN."

This brass found its way somehow to the British Museum, but by the courtesy of the Trustees it has recently been returned to Mr. Highton.

SOME DATES IN THE LIFE OF NICHOLAS CARENT.

1430, ult. Feb. Instituted Rector of Iwerne Minster.⁵

1435, July 19. Prebendary of Ruscomb, Sarum dioc.⁶

1436, Apr. 3. Rector of Symondsbury, Dorset.⁷

1436 and 1438. Principal of Vine Hall, Oxford.⁸

1445, May 14. Rector of Stalbridge.⁹

1446, May 10. Prebendary of Grimstone and Yetminster, Sarum dioc.¹⁰

1446, Aug. 22. Dean of Wells.¹¹

1448, Aug. 18. Rector of Shepton Malet.¹²

1453, Mar. 5. Rector of Huntspill.¹³

1459, Prebendary of Scamlesby, Lincoln dioc.¹⁴

1467, Apr. 15. Made his will at Oxford.

1467, Apr. 30. A grant of Administration made to his Exors in the Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford.¹⁵

1467, Nov. 2. Will proved at Lambeth.

TESTAMENTUM MAGISTRI NICHOLAI CARENT.

In nomine individue trinitatis patris et filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ego Nichus

⁵ Hutchins' *Dorset*, iii. 554.

⁶ *Fasti Eccl. Sarisberiensis* (Jones), 415.

⁷ Hutchins' *Dorset*, ii. 244.

⁸ Wood's *City of Oxford* (Oxford Hist. Soc., 1889), vol. i., 601.

⁹ Hutchins' *Dorset*, iii. 681.

¹⁰ *Fasti Eccl. Saris.*, 389.

¹¹ Le Neve's *Fasti* (Hardy), i. 152.

¹² *Somerset Incumbents*, 180.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 108.

¹⁴ Le Neve's *Fasti* (Hardy), ii. 203.

¹⁵ Griffith's *Index to Wills proved in the Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford*, ii. Le Neve, (*Fasti*, i. 152) gives May 3, 1467, as the date of the dean's death. This is obviously wrong; it may have been the date when the news of his death arrived at Wells.

¹ *Register of the University of Oxford*, vol. i. (O.H.S.).

² Wood's *City of Oxford* (O.H.S.), i. 601.

³ *Ibid.*, i. 172.

⁴ Wood's *Colleges and Halls*, Appendix, p. 303.

Carent Decanus eccl. Cath. Wellen. lego animam meam ad dei ymaginem facto. domino meo Jhu Xto in quo est spes resurrectio et salus mea corpusque meum sepeliendum in eccl. monasterii sce ffrides wide [Oxon]. Lego totam summam michi debitam ex arreragiis pertinent. magnis communibus meis videliter c^a pro campana et residuum fabrice dict. eccl. Cath. Wellen; eidem eccl. duos libros videliter librum nuncupatum Lynwode super constitutiones provinciales et librum qui dicitur speculum Regiminis ad utrumque hominem. Dño Rico Chokke mil. et justiciario Dñi Regis meum portiforium secundo folio, tunc fiat ita quod dictus dominus Ricardus assistat in consilio et auxilio executoribus meis.

Willelmo Carent arm. fratri meo unam ollam argent. deaurat.

Johanni Carent arm. fratri meo unam ollam argent.

Johanni Carent arm. nepoti meo unam ollam argent.

Thome Knoill jun. consanguineo meo unum par salsariorum deaurat cum uno coopertorio et xij cocliaria et unum ciphum deaurat.

Johanni Assheley consanguineo meo unum par salsarior. arg. cum uno coopertorio cuilibet famulo meo domestico tantam summam pecunie ad quantam stipendium annuale se extendit.

eccl. par. de Iwern Minstre Sar. Dioc. ad rep. navis xls.

capelle curate de Hamley dict. eccl. de Iwern pendent. ad rep. navis xls.

ad rep. eccl. prebendalis de Yetminstre Sar. Dioc. xxs.

ad rep. navis eccl. par. de Symmesborough Sar. Dioc. xxs.

ad rep. navis eccl. par. de Stalbrigg Sar. Dioc. xxs.

ad rep. navis eccl. par. de Shepton Malett, Bath. et Well. Dioc. xls.

ad rep. navis eccl. par. de Honespyll, Bath. et Well. Dioc. xls.

ad rep. navis eccl. par. de Cheschunt, London Dioc. xxs.

ad rep. navis eccl. par. de Shepton Moyn, Sar. Dioc. xxs.

Magistro Simoni Roo c^a

Dño David Whittok Rectori de Stalbrigg v. marcas.

Johanni Noltan v. marcas ut predict. David et Johannes omnia bona mea levent, colligant et fideliter ac plene executoribus meis deliberent quam cicius potuerunt post mortem meam.

Residuum Willo Carent, Johanni Carent sen. et Johanni Carent jun. armigeris, ac Simoni Roo clerico, quos ordino meos executores.

[Datum apud Oxon, 15 April, 1467, probatum apud Lambeth, 2 Nov., 1467.]



A Devonshire Yeoman's Diary.

By HENRY STONE.

(Vol. xxvi., p. 254-259.)



WAS very interested in the extracts from the "Yeoman's Diary" given by Mr. F. J. Snell in the December issue of the *Antiquary*.

It has occurred to me that perhaps your readers might like to know who the person was to whom we are indebted for publishing the MS. in the *Western Times*. "Curiosus" was the Rev. George Oliver, who for many years ministered to the Roman Catholics of Exeter. He continually contributed to the local papers fragments from his vast store of knowledge. He was the author, amongst other works, of *Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis*.

On turning to the *Western Times*, I find Mr. Snell (or the printer) has made a slip in the date upon which "Curiosus" commenced publishing these extracts. They began on October 20, 1832, not October 30, as given.

I find that the last extract Mr. Snell gives is in the issue of November 17, 1832; but this does not bring it to an abrupt end, for in that of November 24 the same is continued, and again appears once or twice, until brought to a close with the yeoman's death, mentioned in the issue of February 2, 1833.

As an appendix to the previous article, I send a series of impartial extracts from the remainder, which escaped Mr. Snell's attention.

1603.

"Lady Day, 25th of March.—I am to receive sums amounting to £160 1s. od."

On this day he valued his property at £492 2s. 10d.

This year he sold his wool for £21 18s. 7d.

1604.

In the early part of the year he left Riddon for Bremell. He agreed to release Riddon to Morrice, and referred it to the Assize week to be drawn up. The rent of Riddon £xxiii per annum, reserving the Lower Broom Close and tillage to Mrs. Staplehill, the pasture to themselves, the rent to be paid twice a year.

Then nothing more is entered until January the next year.

Meanwhile, however, Curiosus gives in the issue for December 8 a very interesting account of the discovery of Bishop Brantyngham's remains in Exeter Cathedral Church.

1604.

"Nov. 10th.—Paid Lightfoot for a rabbit, 8d.

"Nov. 12th.—Paid Great Osborne for 2 woodcocks and a snipe, 7d."

In this month he had a sale of most of his property at Riddon. He sold to John Duder a hogshead of cider, and the cask with it, for 16s., and other effects to the same, amounting to the sum of £6 5s. 10d., but the 5s. 10d., "at Mrs. Staplehill's request, I am contented to forgive, and so have past my word, so that he is to pay me but £6."

In the course of this winter, Mr. W. Honeywell became a husband, but I can find no memorandum of the marriage. Must he not have married the dowager Mrs. Staplehill? In his "report of such monies as are owing to me, and the parties names that owe them, written at Bremell, the 12th day of October, 1604," I observe three several sums of £7, £5, £7, with interest charged to Mrs. Staplehill, and then is added, "All paid by marriage." In his "memorandums," written June 23, 1605, he makes this entry: "I do yearly enjoy by my wife the house and demans of Bremell worth xxiiij."*

* Honeywell or "Curiosus" omitted to state xxiiij. *what*.

1605.

"8th Aug.—I praise my God for all his benefits.

"29th Dec.—I went to Woodhouse, and there sold to Robt Pynsent and his wife 36 lbs of Pewter dishes at 7d per lb, which came to xxis."

1606.

Here there are four entries of engagements of maids, one of which is given.

"Aug. 26th.—Came Mary Parr to me to service, and she is to have by the year 25s."

Here follows a list of debts, and then a list of grain and live stock valued separately, and totaled at £286 13s. 8d.

1608.

"24th Oct.—The certainty of my estate is as followeth in money owing to me £731 9s. od. At this time to my knowledge I owe nothing, and yet I had three hundred pounds in silver by me which I reckoned not."

1609.

He spent part of this year in London, but his wife appears to have attended to the interests of the farm in his absence. On August 24 he estimates his corn to be worth £114.

1610.

The extracts are of the same type as the others.

1611.

"12 April.—The debts very truly now owing to me are £543.

"4 Nov.—I Payed Salter 3 French Crowns and 2s. and 10d. for his wages, 20s. 10d."

1612.

For the next three years the notes are scanty. His stock of bullocks, sheep, lambs, horses, and crops he valued (in 1612) at £463 13s. 4d.

1614.

The notes of this year are few. On July 18 he had 494 sheep and lambs worth £160. His bullocks and beasts numbered 52, and were worth £156. On August 7 he gives a long list of his debtors. To the large amount he adds a note of "silver in my purse £23 2s. 6d., gold fifty one pounds."

He calculates on receiving his interest at Michaelmas, but ere long he must have died. In another hand I read: "decimo die Novembris, 1614, paid Mr. Gilbert Swete for charges which he disbursed for Mr. Honeywell's funeral and unto the Perquisitions, *liv. xiijs. o½d.*"

ALAS! POOR HONEYWELL!



Holy Wells of Scotland: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from vol. xxvii. : p. 108.)

RENFREWSHIRE.

HOUSTON: ST. PETER'S.

T stands to the left of a cross-road leading from the village of Houston, and about a quarter of a mile distant from the village, close on 3½ miles from the railway station of Houston, and 3 miles or thereby from that of Houston Crosslee. The spring is at the foot of a gently sloping bank, and is not, now at all events, of any great strength; this, in all probability, is due to field drainage; it also seems to be entirely neglected and uncared for. Close by a rivulet called "St. Peter's Burn" runs murmuring down the hill, and receives the water from the spring as it passes. The spring is covered with a small oblong building about 5 feet 6 inches long and 4 feet 3 inches wide, having a saddle-back roof. With the exception of the third visible row of stones forming the sides of the structure, the stones are all of moderate size, but this row consists of two only on each side, there being a long stone extending from the front, backwards, fully two-thirds of the entire length; the smaller stones completing the length form headers, as it were, to the sides, and meet together at the end; thus these four stones complete the circuit of the whole building, and effectually bind together the side walls below, and form an excellent level eaves course for the roof to start from, which, naturally, the builders made of

smaller material, having to cut the stones to the shape of a pointed arch inside, and a fixed slope outside. The first course of roof stones completely form of themselves the pointed arch inside, the joint meeting exactly in the centre, the next course forming a covering to these joints, and extending full across the top. This covering or second roof course completes the structure as it is at present, but it seems very possible that in times past another course existed, in all probability a long single stone to cover the cross joints of the second course, and so effectually prevent the rain, leaves, and other foreign substances from getting in to destroy the purity of the spring. The inner edge of the side stones forming the entrance have had a splay taken off them, but the arris of the arch remains untouched. The width of the opening is 2 feet, and the height, from the water-level to the spring of the arch, 2 feet 8 inches, and from the water level to the crown of the arch 3 feet 9 inches. The hole in each top stone of the sides suggests either a covering-gate in front or the presence of cups, secured by chains, for drinking purposes. No mortar has been used in its construction, and the stones, which are of freestone, are roughly hewn. The setting of the soil has slightly disjoined the structure, but if left alone it seems likely to endure wind and weather, storm and sunshine, for a long time to come. The spring when visited was full of vegetation, and the water undrinkable. According to the *Old Statistical Account*, Houston, in ancient times, was called Kilpeter, *i.e.*, *Cella Petris*, the tutelary saint. The writer of the account of the parish also makes the following reference to the well: "There is a well at a little distance to the north-west of the church, called St. Peter's Well; it is covered with a wall of cut freestone arched in the roof, from which flows a plentiful stream of excellent water; and a stream of water passing hard by is called St. Peter's Burn."—*Proc. S. of A., Scot., N.S.*, v., 164, 165.

ROSS-SHIRE.

TAIN: ST. MARY'S WELL.

This well is covered several hours each day by the sea, but so soon as the tide leaves it the waters become fresh and fit to drink.

RIVER AULD GRAMDT.

The river Auld Gramdt, or Ugly Burn, springing from Loch Glaish, was regarded with awe as the abode of the water-horse and other spiritual beings.—Dalzell, *Superstitions of Scotland*, p. 544.

INNES MAREE: ST. MAELRUBHA.

This well is famous for the cure of insanity. Dr. Reeves gives the following description of it: "But the curiosity of the place is the well of the saint; of power unspeakable in cases of lunacy. The patient is brought into the sacred island, is made to kneel before the altar, where his attendants leave an offering in money; he is then brought to the well, and sips some of the holy water. A second offering is made; that done, he is thrice dipped into the lake; and the same operation is repeated every day for several weeks; and it often happens, by natural causes, the patient receives relief, of which the saint receives the credit. It must be added that the visitants draw from the state of the well an omen of the disposition of St. Maree: if his well is full, they suppose he will be propitious; if not, they proceed in their operations with fears and doubts; but let the event be what it will, he is held in high esteem. The common oath of the country is by his name. If a traveller passes by any of his resting-places, he never neglects to leave an offering; but the saint is so moderate as not to put him to any expense—a stone, a stick, a bit of rag contents him."

That this veneration was not extinct in 1836 appears from the incumbent's report in the N. S. A.: "On the centre of the island is a deep well, consecrated by St. Maree to the following purposes: to this same well are dragged, *volens volens*, all who are insane in this or any of the surrounding parishes, and after they have been made to drink of it, these poor victims of superstitious cruelty are towed round the island after a boat by their tender-hearted attendants."

Loch Maree is 18 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, on an average. The greater part of it is 60 fathoms deep, so that it has never been known to freeze during the most intense frosts.—*Proc. S. of A., Scot.*, N.S., v., 160.

As late as 1678 bulls were occasionally offered to the "god Monrie," who had his

well on an island in the beautiful Loch Maree. The god Monrie was St. Maelrubha.—Mitchell, *The Past and Present*.

CROMARTY: SLUDACH.

In the upper part of the parish of Cromarty there is a singularly curious spring, termed Sludach, which suddenly dries up every year early in summer, and breaks out again at the close of autumn. It gushes from the bank with an undiminished volume until within a few hours before it ceases to flow for the season, and bursts forth on its return in a full stream. And it acquired this peculiar character, says tradition, some time in the seventeenth century. On a very warm day of summer, two farmers engaged in the adjacent fields were approaching the spring in opposite directions to quench their thirst. One of them was tacksman of the farm on which the spring rises, the other tenanted a neighbouring farm. They had lived for some time previous on no very friendly terms. The tacksman, a coarse, rude man, reached the spring first, and, taking a hasty draught, he gathered up a handful of mud, and just as his neighbour came up, flung it into the water. "Now," said he, turning away as he spoke, "you may drink your fill." Scarcely had he uttered the words, however, when the offended stream began to boil like a cauldron, and after bubbling awhile among the grass and rushes, sunk into the ground. Next day at noon a heap of grey sand which had been incessantly rising and falling within it, in a little conical jet, for years before, had become as dry as the dust of the fields; and the strip of white flowering cresses, which skirted either side of the runnel that had issued from it, lay withering in the sun. What rendered the matter still more extraordinary, it was found that a powerful spring had burst out on the opposite side of the Firth, which at this place is nearly five miles in breadth, a few hours after the Cromarty one had disappeared. The story spread; the tacksman, rude and coarse as he was, was made unhappy by the forebodings of his neighbours, who seemed to regard him as one resting under a curse; and going to an elderly person in an adjoining parish, much celebrated for his knowledge of the supernatural, he craved his advice. "Repair,"

said the seer, "to the old hollow of the fountain, and as nearly as you can guess, at the hour in which you insulted the water, and after clearing it out with a clean linen towel, lay yourself down beside it and abide the result." He did so, and waited on the bank above the hollow from noon until near sunset, when the water came rushing up with a noise like the roar of the sea, scattering the sand for several yards around, and then subsiding to its common level, it flowed on as formerly between the double row of cresses. The spring on the opposite side of the Firth withdrew its waters about the time of the rite of cleansing, and they have not since re-appeared; while those of Sludach, from that day to the present, are presented, as if in scorn, during the moister seasons, when no one regards them as valuable, and withheld in the seasons of drought, when they would be prized. We recognise in this singular tradition a kind of soul or naiad of the spring, susceptible of offence, and conscious of the attentions paid to it; and the passage of the waters beneath the sea reminds us of the river Alpheus sinking at Peloponnesus to rise in Sicily.—Miller, *Scenes and Legends*, p. 5.

(To be continued.)



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 270, vol. xxvi.)

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

Norwich.

1. St. Michael at the Plee otherwise called Mustow.
2. S. John Matermarket.
3. Seint Peter of Mancroft.
4. Saynte George at Tomplonde.
5. Saint Martyns at the Palace Yates.
6. Saynt John Sepulcre.
- 7 & 8. Seynt Mary of Coslanye.
9. Saynt Michael.
10. Saynte George of Colgate.
11. Saint Benet.
12. Seint Powle.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (continued).

Norwich.

13. All Sayntes of Berestrete.
14. Seint Peter Parmontergate.
15. Seint John of Berestrete.
- 16 & 17. Saynct Martyn in Berestrete.
18. Saynt Austyn.
19. Saynt Giles.
20. Saint Stevin.
21. Sainte Clementes at Fybrygge.
- 22 & 23. Sancte Bartilmewe.
24. Saynt Margets.
25. Saint Myhelles.

(Aug., Off. Misl. Bks, vol. 506.)

1. Fylbe.
Ormesbye Sanctæ Margaretæ.
Hemesbye.
Stokesbye.
Runham.
Cayster Sancti Edmundi.
Rollesbye.
Ormesbye Santæ Mariæ.
Caster Trinitatis.
Clyppesbie.
Owbye.
Thyrne.
Mawtebie.
Reppes.
Martham.
2. Thryckbie.
Brugh Sanctæ Margaretæ.
Byllockbye.
Brughe Sanctæ Mariæ.
Wynterton.
West Somerton.
Feltwell Nicholai.
Methwold.
Hockwolde.
Wylton.
Weting Mariæ.
Northwolde.
Mowndforde.
Colneston.
Westoftes.
Standeforde.
Cranewys.
Ikkelbrughe.
Wetinge Omnium Sanctorum.
Croxston.
Feltwell Mariæ.
3. Sterston.
Hyllington.
Bawsye.
Grymston.
West Lynne Petri.
Castle Rysing.
Penye.
Tylney.
Amner.
Walpole Andreæ.
Appylton.
Stradgell.
Tyrrington Johannis.
Denver.
Wretton.
Reston.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK (*continued*).

Norwich.

4. Holme et Wallyngton.
Werham.
Fordham.
Helgaye.
Sotherye.
Downham.
Roughton.
Barton Benditch Andreæ.
Fyncham Michaelis.
Totnell.
Barton Bendyche All Sayntes.
Shyngnam.
Stowe Bardolfe.
Fyncham Marten.
Crympelsham.
Byrchamwell All Sayntes.
Byrchamwell Mariæ.
Stradsell.
Wallyngton.
Buckton.
Upwell.
5. Owtewell.
Stokeferye.
Sholdham All Sayntes.
Marrham.
Gardylthorp.
Sholdham Margaret.
Wynbotsham.
West Derham.
Barton Mariæ.
Byxwell.
Wrongey.
Lynne.
Clenchwarton.
Walpole Peter.
Congham Andrew.
Wynall Mariæ.
Wynall Petri.
Wynall Martini.
Castlacre.
Massingham Magna.
Massingham Parva.

(*To be continued.*)

Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

The thirteenth volume of the *YORKSHIRE RECORD SERIES* (for 1892) is the second volume of the *Coucher Book of Selby*, the first part of which was noticed last year in the *Antiquary*. The chartulary itself, with appendix and excellent index, covers 432 pages. In addition to this there is a preface of 12 pages by the editor, Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., and an admirable architectural description of the church from the capable pen of Mr. C. C. Hodges. Then there are no less than eight plates, comprising (1) Two bays

of the choir on the north side, before the recent alterations, from an original drawing by Mr. J. W. Twist; (2) a reproduction of a drawing made by Dugdale in 1641 of the Darcy altar-tomb; (3) a drawing of the same altar-tomb as it stood under the east window from 1857 to 1890; (4) plan of the town of Selby, showing the ancient buildings now remaining, and the position of others destroyed at various times; (5) plan of Selby Abbey from an original survey; (6) interior of the nave looking north-east, platinotype; and (7) interior of the choir looking south-east, platinotype. The last four are by Mr. C. C. Hodges. Altogether, we have no hesitation in saying that these two volumes on Selby Abbey and its coucher book are exceedingly valuable, reflect the greatest credit on all concerned, and are about the best work hitherto done by any county record society. Mr. Hodges' architectural history is, as Mr. Fowler remarks, "admirable." We are glad to see that he speaks out plainly as to the over-restoration of the fabric. A few extracts are here given. "In 1891, a portion of the choir parapet on the north side adjoining the tower, and which was all out of level, was taken off and replaced on the same level as that to the east of it, a course of new stones being added underneath the cornice to effect this. This is an instance of the way in which so-called restoration blots out architectural history." "The monuments in this church suffered in the usual way during the alterations of 1890-1. Some of those mentioned in Morrell's history are not now to be found; the slabs that were moved about were more or less damaged, and when relaid had some of the letters and incised work obliterated by cement, which it would be difficult to remove now without the risk of further injury." But the worst that happened was the treatment of the once splendid Darcy tomb, which has been already exposed in the pages of the *Antiquary* by Mr. Hodges, and which reflects much discredit on all concerned. The architect of 1890-1 was Mr. J. Oldrid Scott.

The 196th number of the *Archæological Journal* (ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE) begins with a delightfully fresh paper by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., "On the Indoor Games of Schoolboys in the Middle Ages." From the markings on stones now incorporated in the walls of old castles, and in the cloisters of monastic buildings, Mr. Micklethwaite (in conjunction with Mr. St. John Hope) establishes the fact of such games as nine men's morris, fox and geese, and a prototype of the steeplechase game having been in vogue with English mediæval boys. There is not the least necessity for any apology in introducing such a subject to the members of the institute, its discussion will, perchance, save some learned members from writing and talking much folly under the head of "cup-marking," and we entirely agree with him in the thought that "the games which amused the children who were our ancestors are as interesting as those over which Davus and Geta idled away their time, and quarrelled in the Roman forum." There is one serious drawback to this paper, there are references throughout the letterpress to various numbered figures, but no plate nor textual illustrations. We hope this is only an inadvertence, and that the new editor will supply the missing diagrams with the next number.—Mr. Joseph

Bain, F.S.A. (Scot.), contributes "Remarks suggested by Dr. Raven's Caledonian Campanology."—A decidedly valuable (illustrated) paper is that of Mr. Charles Keyser, F.S.A., "On some mural paintings recently discovered in the churches of Little Horwood and Padbury, Buckinghamshire."—"The sculptures in the Lady Chapel at Ely," which illustrate the traditional life of the Blessed Virgin, is the paper by Mr. M. R. James, the eminent theologian and hagiologist of King's College, Cambridge, which so charmed the members of the institute when read to them at Ely on August 16, 1892.—"Field-names and their value, with a proposal for their systematic investigation," is the title of a paper read by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., at the Cambridge meeting of last August. The title would have been better if the word "enrolment" had been substituted for "investigation." The paper has some value in pointing out the various sources from which field-names can be gleaned.—An account of "The Antiquities of Pola and Aquileia" is continued by Mr. Burnwell Lewis, F.S.A. A variety of small-type notes; and proceedings of the Institute, together with a (late) account of the Cambridge meeting, and index to vol. xlix., conclude the issue.



The PLAIN-SONG AND MEDIAEVAL MUSIC SOCIETY, about a twelvemonth ago, brought out the first part of the GRADUALE SARISBURIENSE, the notice of which, through a regrettable misunderstanding, has been delayed until now. It is a reproduction of a gradual (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 12,194) which was written in England about the middle of the thirteenth century, probably for some important parish church, and was chosen by the council of the society for reproduction because it is the earliest gradual of English origin known to exist, and therefore all the more interesting from a musical point of view. "The chant should be compared with that of the *Liber Gradualis*, edited by Dom. Fothere (Desclée Lefebure et Cie., Tournai), and of the tenth-century gradual in pneumas reproduced by the Benedictines of Solesmes. With some slight differences in the grouping of the notes, it is practically the same as that of later MSS. of the use of Salisbury; but liturgiologists will note several peculiarities in the text." This part consists of 140 pages of exact photographic facsimiles, admirably executed on thick large folio paper, of the first half of the manuscript. There are three missing leaves which have been wickedly abstracted by some former owner for the sake of the large illuminated initials. These leaves contain (1) the Office for the first Sunday in Advent; (2) the *Missa in Aurora* and part of the *Missa in Die* for Christmas Day; and (3) the offices for the sixth day after Christmas, the Circumcision, and the Epiphany. These missing leaves are to be supplied with the second part by facsimiles from another finely-illuminated and somewhat later manuscript. It may interest some of our readers who may not be good liturgiologists, to briefly state the nature of the book termed a gradual. The Mass, or Communion service, was contained, so far as the text is concerned, in the *Missale*, or Missal. The Gospels and Epistles, being sometimes read at separate lecterns, were occasionally written out in separate books called *Evangelaria* and *Epistolaria*. The musical portions

of the altar service were latterly all contained in the *Graduale*, Gradual or Grayle, so called from one of its chief parts being the *responsorium graduale*, or respond to the *lectio epistolae*. In earlier days these musical portions of the Mass were usually contained in two separate books called the *Graduale* and *Troparium*, but afterwards all the Mass music, such as the antiphons, introits, epistle graduals, gospel versicles, sequences, *Gloria in Excelsis*, *Credo*, *Sanctus*, *Benedictus*, *Agnus Dei*, etc., was included in the Grayle. To the students of liturgies, as well as to all lovers of early music, this work is of rare value. The second and concluding part of this gradual will include an introduction by Rev. W. Howard Frere and Rev. G. H. Palmer, wherein the several peculiarities of the text will be noted, and the development of the Sarum Gradual from the Gregorian Antiphonal will be traced. This is now in active preparation and will be shortly issued to subscribers. We are glad to notice that the members of the Plainsong and Mediaeval Music Society have increased from 137 in their first year to 175 in their second; but with a work like this as a proof of the remarkably good work that is being accomplished, the roll ought to be speedily doubled. Three hundred copies of each part of this Sarum Gradual are to be printed. Non-members can obtain the first part of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, for 25s. The address of the hon. sec. of the society is Mr. H. B. Briggs, 14, Westbourne Terrace Road, London, W.



The fifty-first part of the INDEX LIBRARY (March, 1893), issued to the members of the British Record Society, contains a continuation of the "Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1383-1558," extending to some fifty pages; the concluding portion of "Berkshire Wills, 1508-1652," with a title-page and a valuable introduction by Mr. Phillimore; and a continuation of "Inquisitiones Post mortem," relating to the county of Gloucestershire, temp. Charles I.



The current issue (April, 1893) of the IMPERIAL ASIATIC AND QUARTERLY REVIEW, published by the Oriental University Institute, Woking (price 5s.), has reached us. Among the long list of articles included in its 272 pages, the following will be likely to prove of interest to antiquarian readers: "The Yellow Men of India," by C. Johnston, B.C.S.; "The Salagrama, or Holy Stone," by C. G. Leland; "Legends, Songs, Customs, and History of Dardistan" (illustrated), by Dr. G. W. Leitner; and "Discoveries Regarding the Secret Religion of the Mulais of the Hindukush, and its Relation to the Druses of the Lebanon, and to the so-called 'Assassins' of the Crusades."



The fifteenth number of the monthly journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY begins with the conclusion of Mr. Henry F. Berry's "Manor and Castle of Mallow in the days of the Tudors."—Mr. C. M. Tenison writes on the "Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland."—Rev. P. Hurly continues his interesting "Past History of the Diocese of Cork." There are also shorter papers on local names, birds of the county, natural history notes, and other notes and queries, as well as continuations of the three separately pagged histories to which re-

ference has previously been made on several occasions.

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The WOOLHOPE CLUB (Herefordshire) have just issued a well-bound illustrated volume of some 400 pages, which comprises their transactions from 1886 to 1889 inclusive. As the full title of the association is the "Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club," it is only right that the greater part of their space should be given to natural history, with which we, as antiquarians, have no special concern. But there are several papers and notes contributed by the members from time to time which are of true archaeological value. Such, in this volume, are "Taynton Church Parish Registers," "Hour-glasses, and Half-hour Glasses"; "The Church and Dragon of Mordiford," illustrated; "A Disused Ancient Well in the Parish of Brinsop"; "The Four Stones, Old Radnor," illustrated; "Snodhill Castle," with plan; "Plaish Hall"; "The Church and Castle of Weobley"; "The Parish Registers of Presteign"; "Notes on Knill Church"; "St. Briavel's Church and Castle"; "Roman Coins Found in the Forest of Dean"; "The Castle, Church, and Priory of Clifford," illustrated; and "Supposed Site of Ancient British Town on Midsummer Hill and Holly Bush Hill," with plan. There are also excellent photographs of the pre-Reformation chalice and paten of Bacton Church, with letterpress by Mr. E. Cole, M.A.

PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on March 23, Mr. A. W. Franks, president, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected fellows: Lord Muncaster, and Messrs. Whitley Stokes, W. H. Spiller, and J. Murray.—Mr. R. Blair communicated a note on the discovery at Auckland of a holy-water stoup, with the arms of Bishop Nevill, fashioned out of a Roman altar. (See illustration of this stone on the first page of this number of the *Antiquary*.)—Mr. Foley exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab in Tarrington Church, Herefordshire, bearing a cross with two small rings hanging from the transverse arms.—Mr. Payne, by permission of Mr. W. H. Hills, exhibited (1) a large hoard of bronze weapons and implements, consisting of 173 pieces, found in January on a farm at Ebbsfleet, near Minster, in Thanet; and (2) a fine series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, consisting of gold fibulæ, gold bracteates, beads, glass vessels, etc., found in graves near Faversham. In illustration, Mr. Payne also exhibited an important series of gold and other Anglo-Saxon ornaments found on Wye Downs, from the collection of the late Mr. H. Durden.

At the meeting on April 13 the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the Society: Photographs of objects in the Historical Exhibition at Madrid, by Charles H. Read, Sec. S.A.; Carved alabaster panels, said to have come from Selby Abbey, Yorks, by the President; On some fragments of antique Roman glass vessels, by Sir J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A.

At the meeting on April 20, the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the Society: On some fragments of antique Roman glass vessels,

by Sir J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A.; and Some original papers and memoranda connected with the erection of the monument in Ecclesfield Church, Yorks, to the memory of Sir Richard Scott, *ob.* 1638, by Sir H. H. Howorth, M.P., F.S.A.

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At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND on April 10, the following communications were read: (I.) "Notes on the true date of the October Festival of St. Regulus of St. Andrews, as bearing on the suggested identification of St. Regulus and the Irish St. Riaghail," by the Right Rev. Bishop Dowden, F.S.A. Scot.; (II.) "On the Geographical Distribution of certain Place-names in Scotland," by David Christison, M.D., Secretary; (III.) "On the Pre-historic Forts of the Island of Bute," by Rev. J. K. Hewison, Rothesay, F.S.A. Scot.; (IV.) "Scottish Amulets and Charm-stones," by George F. Black, Assistant-keeper of the Museum.—The following charms and amulets were exhibited: (1) By W. N. Fraser, of Findrack, F.S.A. Scot.—The stone ball of the Bairds of Auchmedden. (2) By R. W. Cochran-Patrick—Three beads and perforated stone, used for diseases of cattle. (3) By James Shand, Union Bank of Scotland—Naturally-formed pebble, used for cure of sterility in Shetland. (4) By the Kirkcudbright Museum Association—The "Cowan's Taid-stane." (5) By Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., LL.D., M.D.—Two rounded pebbles, formerly used as charm-stones. (6) By Mrs. Sprague, Buckingham Terrace—Seed of *Ipomœa Tuberosa*, used in the West Highlands to alleviate the pains of labour. (7) By Mrs. Mitchell, Perth—Luckenbooth brooch, wanting pin, worn by children to avert the evil eye. (8) By Dr. R. de Brus Trotter, Perth—Collection of charms and amulets, from Galloway and the West Highlands, etc.; also a collection of whorls. (9) By James Cruickshank, Elgin—Flint arrow-head mounted in pewter, and an "Adder-bead." (10) By William Simpkins, Livingstone Place—Two crystal balls (one mounted in silver), used as charms, and charm to preserve from drowning, from Japan. (11) By J. Macmillan, Caledonian Crescent—Three charms from Egypt, and one from Burmah. (12) By the Thornhill Museum, through J. R. Wilson, Sanquhar—Finger-ring of zinc and copper, formerly worn for rheumatism. (13) By G. F. Lawrence, Wandsworth—Necklace of Carnelian, worn by Arabs as good for the blood.

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At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on March 15, a paper was read by Dr. Phéné, F.S.A., on "Golden Apples." Nearly twenty years ago the author visited various localities in which legends of a python were associated with golden apples to elucidate, if possible, these myths. He succeeded in finding curious varieties of original forms of pomaceous fruits not indigenous to the localities, but of Oriental origin. These he made known, and as the botanical evidence pointed to Persia, and the traditions to India, he determined to prosecute his inquiries in the East. In result, he obtained information in which the pear-shaped fruit of Rama was found to be the same in form and indentation with the objects held by the priests of

Asshur, and on the apple-like espalier-formed trees of Nineveh. He produced examples, by photographs, of this shaped fruit being offered to the Hindu deities, of their eating it, of its form on the thyrsus, on the altars at Pompeii, etc. The tree was also traced through geographical and historical writers to Western Europe, and to the localities of the classical myths.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held at the Castle on March 29, when the following papers were read: (I.) "The Descent of the Manor of Haltwhistle," by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, M.A.; (II.) "On an old Barrow found in Pit Workings at Whorlton, near Walbottle," by James F. Robinson; (III.) "On the Newly-discovered Roman Inscription at South Shields," by F. Haverfield, M.A.; (IV.) "Note on the Discovery of Human Bones on the Town Moor, Newcastle," by Dr. Embleton; (V.) "Note on a Holy-water Stoup made out of a Roman Altar in the Church of St. Andrew, Auckland," by the Rev. Dr. Hooppell; (VI.) "On Yew-trees in Churchyards," by S. Kitching.—Mr. Thorne exhibited the minute-book of the Hoastmen's Company of Newcastle from the Longstaffe sale, and an "Antiphonarium" from Yorkshire.

The March meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in the Library at Chetham's College, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, M.A., presiding. There were several interesting exhibits.—Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., read a short communication on the ancient font discovered in the Rochdale Parish Churchyard, February 7, 1893. The font is made of native coarse sandstone, not millstone grit, very similar to that used in the older parts of the Tower. It is octagonal, and entirely devoid of ornamentation. Its height is about 2 feet; the upper border is 5 inches deep, and below this is a narrow fluting, the outer circumference being 8 feet. The depth of the basin is 1 foot, and on one side of the bottom is a hole leading to one side of the basin. Colonel Fishwick was inclined to date the font as far back as the twelfth or eleventh century. Considerable discussion took place on this paper, in which Dr. Colley March, C. W. Sutton, Rowbotham, John Owen, R. Langton, and the Rev. E. F. Letts took part; the two latter gentlemen said they considered it was not a font, but a drinking-trough.—Mr. Thomas Kay read a paper on "Further Remarks on an Obscure Funeral Custom." The custom referred to was that of placing small vessels and figures in the coffins and tombs in ancient times. Mr. Kay exhibited several specimens gathered by him in Greek tombs last year.—Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., read the most important paper of the evening on the "Mosley Family and their Brasses in Manchester Cathedral," which he illustrated with diagrams, and some excellent drawings, executed by himself, of Ancoats Hall, Garrett Hall, Hulme Hall, Hough End Hall, and St. Anne's Church, and these will be used in the annual volume for this year. Mr. Letts said that about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign a family sprang into notoriety in Manchester, which for some two-and-a-half centuries exercised considerable influ-

ence over the fortunes of the town, and then ceased altogether to be connected with it. The family was remarkable in having three distinct creations of baronets in it. The senior line failed again and again, but the family was prolific, and there were always younger scions ready to take the vacant place; and to this day it flourishes and abounds, "tho' no longer in the North Countree." This was the distinguished family of Moseley, Mosley, or Mousley, who at one time owned no less than seven or eight distinct properties in or about Manchester—Hough End, Garrett, Ancoats, Collyhurst, and Hulme Halls, Alport Lodge, and the Nook—besides tenements in Toad Lane, Deansgate, Fennel Street, Failsworth, Newton, Miller's Lane, Moston, Tib Lane, Collyhurst, and Didsbury. Mosley Street, Toman Street, Every Street, St. Oswald's, Collyhurst, were named from them. Mr. Letts gave a history of Sir Nicholas Mosley, Lord Mayor of London in 1590, and knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who also presented him with a carved oak bedstead in recognition of his services in preparing London for her defence in view of the approach of the Spanish Armada to our shores. Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., in 1845, sold the manorial rights of Manchester to the Mayor and Corporation for the sum of £200,000, and so severed the link which bound him to the town of his ancestors for 250 years.—Mr. W. E. Axon gave some "Notes on a Collection of Chap Books," which he illustrated with a large and interesting collection exhibited by himself, and Messrs. George Esdaile, Pullinger, and George C. Yates, many of them having been printed in Manchester.

A largely-attended meeting of members of the archaeological section of the MIDLAND INSTITUTE was held at Queen's College, Birmingham, on March 22, at which an illustrated paper was read by Major C. J. Hart on "Old Ironwork of Warwickshire." Major Hart's observations were limited to wrought-ironwork used in English architecture, of which he gave an interesting historical sketch, extending from the twelfth to the end of the eighteenth century. That Warwickshire was from very early days one of the centres of smiths' craft there was little doubt, and this was accounted for by the Forest of Arden, which at one time occupied a large portion of the middle of the county, and furnished the charcoal used by the smiths. William Hutton mentioned Aston Furnace as an ancient British manufactory, and suggested that the arms used by the Britons against the Romans were supplied by the black artists of the Birmingham forge. Scattered throughout the county there were, fortunately, still remaining specimens of ironwork which testify to the skill and artistic knowledge of the craftsmen of the Middle Ages. Happily they were of various dates, and so would illustrate the progress of smithing from the period of the Norman Conquest down to modern times. Commencing with a photograph of the remains of the Norman hinges upon a door at Ansley Church, near Nuneaton, as the earliest example of architectural ironwork he had been able to discover, and which dated, probably, from about 1150, Major Hart went on to exhibit and to comment upon a large selection of lantern-slides, giving illustrations of hinges and door furniture up to the fifteenth

century. He next proceeded to illustrate the domestic ironwork of the Renaissance, Jacobean, and Georgian periods, pointing out their characteristics of design and method of construction. Among the illustrations were the gates at Newnham Paddocks, perhaps the largest and most beautiful gates in the kingdom; the rails of the Beauchamp Chapel, and Leicester's Monument at St. Mary's, Warwick; the gates at Packwood and Middleton Hall, the altar-rail and graceful vane of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham; and a very beautiful example of a decorative railing which Major Hart had unearthed from the stokehole at St. Philip's. The latter was a piece of work which ought to find a place in the Art Gallery, where at present there was only one specimen of Old English ironwork, and it was extraordinary to conceive how such a piece of work could have been stowed away as it was, behind a heap of coal in a cellar. The old hammered iron sign at Long Compton was also exhibited, together with other examples.

The annual meeting of the OFFA FIELD CLUB was held on March 22 at Bryntirion, Oswestry. Mr. A. C. Nicholson argued strenuously in favour of a local museum for local exhibits. In his enthusiasm he broke out into poetry, with the spirit of which the *Antiquary* heartily concurs:

"Let them exclude rigidly all stuffed lions, tigers, Japanese warriors, Indian idols, and such.

"I would not have a Zulu spear,
Or African dried grasses,
To split the pate or educate
The minds of British masses.

"I would not have a mummy still,
Or quagga at a gallop;
But all my show, both high and low,
Should represent proud Salop!"

The first meeting of the council of the reorganized YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Minster Library, York, on March 23 (1) to receive the certificate of incorporation of the society, with the new memorandum and articles of association; (2) for the appointment of the three Riding committees; (3) for the appointment of a record committee; (4) to approve a design for the common seal; (5) for the provision of a room or rooms for the society in Leeds, which had to stand over for another meeting; and (6) for the election of new members. There was a large attendance. It was arranged that the council should meet on the second Thursday in January, April, July, and October. The annual excursion was fixed for the last Wednesday in July, the places to be visited being Rievaulx Abbey and Helmsley Castle.

A meeting of the council of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Hull on April 12, Rev. Dr. Cox (the president) in the chair. In addition to a variety of technical business, and the election of new members, arrangements were made for three summer excursions of the society. The first will be on one of the last days of May, when a tumulus is to be opened in the grounds of Mr. Crayke,

and visits paid to Flamborough Church and to the great earthwork of the Danes' Dyke. The second is to be held on July 6, when Howden Church and Wressle Castle are to be the main attractions. The third is the occasion of the annual general meeting on September 27, which is to be held this year at Beverley.—On April 13 the president and Rev. H. E. Nolloth visited the site of Meaux Abbey in connection with an excavation project which the society hope to be able to undertake.

Mr. John Sowden read a paper called "An Artist's Notes with the Antiquaries" before the members of the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at the Free Library at the March meeting. The walls of the room were hung with about fifty pictures from Mr. Sowden's studio, many of them referring to scenes visited by the society during its summer excursions. Mr. Sowden said they would all agree that a close affinity existed between art and antiquarianism, and the summer excursions of the society afforded excellent opportunities for learning much on both these subjects. The recollections of many of those pleasant visits lingered long after the excursion. In the architectural relics inspected the artist with a taste for architecture found a veritable mine of wealth, and inevitably became an antiquarian, if only a superficial one. Leaving the traditions and historical foundations of the hoary structure to those engrossed in such researches, the artist revelled in the attempt to depict the marvellous beauty in the creations of the old-world architects, often invested with colour and form which age alone produced. Our picturesque island was studded with noble cathedrals, parish churches, castles, and manor-houses, which bore silent witness to the culture of a vanished age, and to a race of craftsmen who had left no successors. Upon the artist as well as the architect these ancient structures exerted a wonderful spell. Architecture was closely interwoven with antiquarianism. In the words of Ruskin, it was not merely a science of the rule and compass, but a science of feeling, a ministry to the mind rather than to the eye. No man, he says, can be an architect who is not a metaphysician. Mr. Sowden then described the characteristics and progressive stages of the different epochs of architecture. To religion we owed a deep debt for the erection of our noble cathedrals, and especially to many of the abbots and monks who were as fervent in piety as they were renowned for their devotion to architecture. In this connection he made mention of many monks who were so distinguished, and whose works remained as monuments to their skill. It might be well, however, to state that fine examples of architectural art were often found in buildings of humble character. The most elaborate piece of architecture in Venice was a small house at the head of the Grand Canal, and one of the most interesting examples of fifteenth-century work in North Italy would be found in a similar building in a back street in Vicenza. Other well-known examples existed at Lisieux, Caen, Nuremberg, and elsewhere. Mr. Sowden devoted the remainder of his paper to places visited by the society, his remarks being illustrated by finished drawings in colour taken on the spot. Of these, much attention was devoted to the old fishing-town of Whitby, with its priory, parish

church, and harbour. Easby Abbey, Bolton Abbey, Barden Tower, Fountains Abbey, and Rievaulx and Selby Abbeys were among other places referred to and depicted on drawings for inspection.

On March 29, at the rooms of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, 37, Great Russell Street, the third lecture on the "Language and Writing of the Ancient Egyptians" was delivered by the president, Mr. P. le P. Renouf, at 4.30 p.m. The fourth and fifth on the same subject were delivered on April 4 and April 19.

A meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 23 at the Chapter House, when Mr. R. Phené Spiers, F.S.A., read a paper on "St. Mark's, Venice; its early History and Development."

The annual general meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at 8, Danes Inn, Strand, on March 15, the president, Viscount Midleton, in the chair. The thirty-eighth annual report, giving particulars of the excursions, etc., during the year, was read by the hon. secretary. The report also stated that the society's publication has been kept up to date, the first part of vol. xi. having been issued in August last to all members not in arrear with their subscriptions, and the second part of the same volume is well in hand for distribution during the year 1893. The *Calendar of Feet of Fines* for the county is all set up in type, and only waits the completion of the index. This has been a very laborious undertaking, and the council is of the opinion that the society is much indebted to the editor, Mr. F. B. Lewis, for his painstaking endeavours to render the calendar as complete as possible. The recently-published *Calendar of the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex* contains many entries for our county, and taken in conjunction with the Surrey calendar, will place a large amount of material at the disposal of all students. The Surrey calendar will be ready for distribution early in the summer. The catalogue of the church plate of the county is making steady progress in the able hands of the Rev. T. S. Cooper, one of the honorary secretaries. Although up to the present no pre-reformation example has been found in the county, the series of Elizabethan cups is very striking. The *Visitation of Surrey* is at last approaching completion, and the editors have every hope of finishing it in two more parts. In August last the society received notice from the committee of the Croydon Institute to remove the museum from their buildings. This was accordingly done, and the collection is now temporarily warehoused until some suitable home can be found for it. The council desires to draw the attention of members to the archaeological survey or map of the county, now being prepared by one of the hon. secretaries. Although a circular was issued to all members asking their co-operation and assistance, the replies were few. The great importance of such a survey being complete must be evident to all, but without the co-operation of members thoroughly knowing their own part of the county it is almost impossible to ensure that accuracy which is desirable.

The number of members is now 320. The library still continues to increase, not only by the exchange of publications with other societies, but also by donations from members. To Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., the society is greatly indebted for a most valuable gift of books in memory of his brother, the late Mr. W. W. Kershaw, M.D. This generous gift makes the society in possession of a complete set of the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute*. The society was again represented at the Fourth Congress of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London. A valuable report on parish registers, together with a list of those in print and those wholly or partially transcribed, and a classified index of archaeological papers published in 1891, will be included in the next part. After payment of all outstanding liabilities, there remains a balance on the year's expenditure. The total reserve fund now amounts to over £400.—The report was adopted, and it was unanimously resolved: "That the debt of £95 now owing to the reserve fund on account of life compositions be cancelled."—The various officers and hon. secretaries were re-elected.—The forthcoming number of the *Collections* contains papers on "Leigh Place," by John Watney, F.S.A., and Ralph Nevill, F.S.A.; "Marriage Licences in the Commissary Court of Surrey," by A. R. Bax; "Neolithic Man in West Surrey," by F. Lasham; "Reigate Church," by Rev. J. Pickance; and further instalments of the "Church Plate of the County," "Surrey Wills," and the "Visitation of 1623."

The monthly meeting of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was held on March 20, Mr. Gayangos presiding. Mr. H. S. Ashbee read a paper on the "Iconography of *Don Quixote*," and exhibited a large number of editions of the work illustrated by various artists.—A few rare *incunabula*, lent by Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich, were also exhibited.—Several gifts to the library were received.—Among the new members elected was Mr. Robert Hoe, of New York. It was also announced that M. Leopold Delisle, of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, had become an honorary member.

The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY's annual meeting will take place at Edenbridge on July 25 and 26. During the two days, visits will be paid to Edenbridge, Chiddingstone, Hever, and Cowden Churches, Hever Castle, the fine oppidum at Lingfield Mark, and the interesting old houses of Bazing Farm, Blockfield, and Crippenden.

An evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held at 22, Albemarle Street on Wednesday, March 15, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.) in the chair. Mr. Gomme exhibited (1) a carnival mask from Verona, (2) a trumpet from Rome, and (3) a cake bought from a stall of similar cakes at Frascati on the eve of the Epiphany. Mr. W. H. D. Rouse, who kindly presents the two former objects to the society's proposed museum, writes as to the trumpet: "On the evening of the eve of the Epiphany a fair is held at Rome in the Piazza Navona. The proper thing for everybody—man, woman, and child

—to do is to buy one of these horns or trumpets, and blow it with all his might. They parade the streets to the sound of it, often carrying grotesque lay figures which they move by means of strings. The Piazza stands on the site of an old amphitheatre, whose shape it retains, and until late years it used to be flooded, and a kind of battle of flowers took place in it—a reminiscence of the old 'sea fights' in the amphitheatre"—As to the cake, which was also sent by Mr. Rouse, he says: "He believes the shape to be traditional, although animals and the same cakes were for sale elsewhere, because at one shop in Genzduo, near by, a stall of these cakes was presided over by a life-size figure of a woman with curious open bosom to the dress like the cake. Frascati is a few miles from Rome, on the slope of the Alban Hills."—Mr. Clodd read a short paper by Mr. A. Nutt entitled "Cinderella in Britain," and in the discussion which followed Dr. Furnival, Dr. Gaster, and Messrs. Jacobs, Clodd, and Higgins took part.—Mr. Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., next read a paper entitled "Some Folk-lore Gleanings from County Leitrim," in which he embodied the notes made by him during the summer of 1892 of the various superstitions, customs, etc., current in the parishes of Kiltubrid and Fenagh, under such headings as the Fairies, the Leprahaun, Witches, Holy Wells, Well-dressing, Enchanted Lakes, etc. Perhaps the most curious belief mentioned was that of the "Stray Sod." The old folk say that the sod covering the remains of an unbaptized infant is enchanted, and he who chanced to tread thereon in the night is compelled to wander until daybreak. Mr. Duncan also related three tales written down for him by a peasant boy: (1) "Whittle-gaire," (2) "You're a liar," a variant of Jack and the Beanstalk, (3) "The Glass Mountains." These tales have been handed down in the same family for some generations, but have evidently suffered in translation into English. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Jacobs, Clodd, and Naake, and Dr. Gaster, took part.—Mr. M. J. Walhouse followed with a paper on "Some Indian Obeahs," and exhibited some photos of Kurumbews and a piece of the bone of an elk and an iron cock's spur with which a man had been murdered, both of which had been regarded as Obeahs. Mr. Emslie also produced his drawing of the "Obeah" from Jamaica, exhibited by Mr. Robinson at a former meeting.—A paper by the Rev. W. Gregor on the "Folk-lore of Domesticated Birds," and "Some Notes on the Folk-lore of co. Antrim," by the Rev. S. A. Brennan, were also read.



A general meeting of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on March 20 at Drapers' Hall, by the kind permission of the Drapers' Company. Dr. Edwin Freshfield, President of the society, presided. He was supported by Mr. J. G. Waller, Mr. E. W. Brabrook (treasurer), Mr. Alderman Vaughan Morgan, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. H. S. Milman, the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, the Rev. Canon Ingram, the Rev. Dr. White, Mr. J. A. Kingdon, Mr. C. Welch (hon. sec.), and many other gentlemen who were present as members or friends of the society. After a suitable acknowledgment by the president of the kindness and

hospitality of the Drapers' Company, the reading of the papers, which were of unusual interest, was proceeded with.—Dr. Freshfield described an early book of accounts of the churchwardens of All Hallows-on-the Wall, discovered some months since by the rector, the Rev. S. J. Stone. The entries commenced with the thirty-fourth year of Henry VI.'s reign, and extended to the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. All Hallows was the only church which actually abutted on the wall, and its present vestry, which is semicircular, is built on one of the round projections of London wall. The writer quoted several curious entries relating to the "ankers" of London Wall, who probably occupied a chamber within the church. The last of them mentioned in the old volume was Sir Simon, who was a great benefactor to the church, and compiled a devotional treatise entitled "The Fruyte of Redempcyon," printed with curious woodcuts by Wynkyn de Worde in 1514. Dr. Freshfield hoped shortly to edit for the society, with Mr. C. Welch, the secretary, as collaborateur, a transcript of the book of accounts, with a reproduction of Sir Simon's treatise.—The Rev. J. A. L. Airey, rector of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, followed with an interesting account of the recent restoration of his church, and the removal of human remains from the building.—The hon. secretary exhibited and described a wall-painting of the sixteenth century, representing the story of Jonah and the whale, and discovered last autumn at Waltham Abbey. Much interest was shown in the painting, and Mr. C. E. Keyser, the well-known authority on this subject, pronounced it to be unique as regards its subject, and a composition of great vigour. Its preservation was due to the apartment having been wainscoted with oak about the time of James I.—The communion plate of St. Peter's, Cornhill, was exhibited and described by the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, and that of St. Antholin's (now united with St. Mary Aldermay) was also exhibited with remarks by Major H. A. Joseph.—The last item in a programme of exceptional interest was an exhibition of antiquities found during the last seven years within the city of London, and collected by Mr. James Smith. These were arranged in the Court Room, and were on view for two days before the meeting, during which they were visited by over 500 persons. The collection was remarkable for the large number of perfect specimens of glass and pottery, both Roman and mediæval, and included several objects of unique interest. These antiquities will, it is hoped, find a home in the museum at Guildhall in time to appear in the catalogue of the museum now being prepared by Mr. C. Welch, the librarian and curator. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the company assembled to the number of over 400, including a large proportion of ladies. Refreshments were provided in the Court Dining-room, and the whole of the handsome set of apartments were thrown open to the visitors.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE OFFICES OF ST. WILFRID ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THE CHURCH OF RIPON. By John Witham. Ripon: William Harrison. 4to., pp. 48.

This is a most careful and interesting transcription and translation of the offices of St. Wilfrid, taken from a MS. dated 1418, which was presented twenty years ago to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon by the Marquis of Ripon. Mr. John Witham, chapter clerk, has been assisted in the work by Rev. T. Thistle and Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. The book contains a table to find Easter; a calendar showing the saints' days and festivals, with some curious secular interpolations; the psalms and antiphons; Te Deum, Benedictus, Magnificat, and Benedictus; prayers and litany; hymns; offices for the departed; and offices for St. Wilfrid's three feasts, namely his nativity (August 4), translation (April 24), and deposition or death (October 4), with certain services also prescribed for the days within the respective octaves of these feasts.

The book begins with the feast of St. Wilfrid's nativity. The following is the translation of the first lesson at the night office of mattins:

"When the blessed Wilfrid, beloved of God and men, whose memory is held in reverence, was coming from his mother's womb to the birth, a beam of extreme brightness flashing into the sky lighted up in a marvellous manner the house in which the boy was being born. Now the men who stood by the doors, believing the house had caught fire, ran to check the spread of the fire by the use of water. That fire, however, does not consume, but gives light; the fire, that is, which in the bush appeared to Moses to burn, and yet did not burn. And the midwives going out announced that a boy was born, and that it was not fire that the men saw, but an augury of heaven's favour."

The main features of St. Wilfrid's life follow in the remaining eight lessons for mattins, and in those for the other hours.

Rev. J. T. Fowler writes a clear "Key to the Services," of which the following is the opening paragraph:

"The offices of St. Wilfrid were intended for people to whom the breviary and missal were as familiar as our prayer-book is to us, and, as they stand, they convey no idea to the ordinary reader of what the services really were. The breviary offices, like our own, which were constructed out of them, consist principally of psalms and lessons, and the general structure and arrangement of nearly all the mediæval breviaries was much the same throughout the whole of Western Europe. At Ripon the York breviary was in regular use, but the breviaries of York and Sarum are not generally accessible, and the modern Roman breviary is sufficiently like them to enable the Ripon offices to be understood. It has, moreover, the advantage of a very lucid arrangement, and it is

accessible to the English reader in the Marquis of Bute's translation."

This volume also contains a brief descriptive index of names and places, and a succession table of the kings of Northumbria, who are mentioned in the offices of St. Wilfrid. The care which Mr. Harrison has bestowed upon the printing of this work, the clearness of the type, the excellence of the paper, and the effective character of the handsome cover cannot be too much praised. The book is in every respect a model of what such a work should be. It will rejoice the hearts of liturgiologists, antiquaries, and all who love the ancient church and town of Ripon. The only morsel of criticism we are disposed to offer is that we should have preferred to see "mattins" spelt "mattins" according to the use of the English prayer-book, and according to the true formation of the word when it was originally Englished out of *matutine*.



THE GARDENS OF SCRIPTURE: TOGETHER WITH A SERMON ON CHRISTIANITY AND ARCHÆOLOGY. By Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A. London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 212. Price 5s.

For obvious reasons this volume cannot well be reviewed in these columns, although the sermon on Christianity and Archæology, delivered at the University Church, Cambridge, last August would be of interest to our readers, and is characterized by much originality of thought. Various reviews from other papers have reached us. We are content to give a notice from the *Speaker*, and two amusingly contradictory opinions from the two leading "dailies" of Scotland, which appeared on the same day.

"These addresses are less formal in structure than ordinary sermons, and they are now printed as they were delivered at parochial and other retreats. The book closes with a sermon on Christianity and Archæology, preached in the University Church, Cambridge, before the Royal Archæological Institute in August of last year—a thoughtful and, in many respects, a suggestive deliverance. As for the rest, Dr. Cox has succeeded in drawing many practical lessons from the 'Gardens of Scripture,' and in these meditations he has much to say which is always opportune about the smaller sins, the careless habits, and the random method of life which dull the soul's outlook and weaken its higher susceptibilities. There is a pleasant literary flavour about the book, as well as considerable moral insight."—*Speaker*.

"For those who see a mystic meaning in every detail in Holy Scripture these meditations may have a certain interest, but others are more likely to be repelled by Dr. Cox's somewhat tawdry sentimentality, and the want of vigour, clearness, and simplicity in his methods of thought."—*Scotsman*.

"Dr. Cox's meditations on the 'Gardens of Scripture' treat of the Garden of Eden, the Garden of Naboth, the Garden of the Church, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Garden of the Sepulchre, and the Garden of Paradise. They are written with great clearness, simplicity, and beauty of diction, and contain a large amount of historical and archæological lore which one would scarcely look for in a volume of sermons. The discourse on 'Christianity and Archæ-

ology' preached last autumn at the University Church, Cambridge, before the Royal Archæological Institute is quite admirable of its kind, and nowhere have we seen a more dignified protest against the removal in 'restorations' of everything of earlier date than the sixteenth century. 'To fancy, as some architects and clergy and other church restorers do, that every Georgian arch and window and flat-roofed ceiling must of necessity be swept away, even if excellent in its kind, and in sound repair, is not only historically false, and therefore most essentially wrong in the treatment of a sacred building, but it involves the profane idea of limiting the peculiar presence of the everlasting God to a pointed arch and a high-pitched roof.' This is such common-sense as one would like to hear oftener from the pulpit."—*Glasgow Herald*.

THE MEN OF KENT AND KENTISHMEN; a Manual of Kentish Biography. By J. Hutchinson. Canterbury: Cross and Jackman. Pp. iv, 160. Price 5s.

This is a poor book compiled on poor principles. It possesses no merit, for even the compiling from the most ordinary sources is done after a slovenly fashion. The book-maker who is responsible for these pages coolly says in the preface: "The writer wishes it to be particularly understood that the contents are not a selection made on his own judgment; but an impartial sifting out of the names of all Kentishmen that have been deemed worthy of inclusion in the best and most comprehensive bibliographical collections. Should any name, therefore, be absent that in the opinion of anyone ought to appear, the responsibility must lie with the editors of those compilations, not with the writer of this." After such a declaration as this, what is the use of sending out the book for critical notice? Our readers can judge for themselves, from the above quotation, of the literary style of this effort.

SECULAR POEMS OF HENRY VAUGHAN, including a few pieces of his twin-brother Thomas. By J. R. Tutin. Hull: J. R. Tutin. Fcap. 8vo., pp. x, 88. Price not stated.

The recent revival of interest in English poets of the seventeenth century ought to secure a welcome for this tasty little volume. In 1847, Rev. H. F. Lyte edited Henry Vaughan's "Sacred Poems," which had been so long neglected, and subsequently Dr. Grosart put forth an edition of his complete works. Mr. Tutin has now done well in giving the best of his secular poems, with brief and appropriate notes, adding thereto some pieces of his twin-brother Thomas. We agree with Mr. Tutin in thinking Vaughan's poem on "The Eagle" one of the finest poems on the bird in the English language. A specially attractive and new feature of this volume is the translation by Rev. Canon Wilton, himself a poet of no mean rank, of two or three of the Latin poems of Thomas Vaughan. The noble epitaph to the martyr Laud is here most gracefully Englished. This is the conclusion:

"His foes shall hear
Of holy Laud the strains, with grudging ear;
No dying dirges, but applauses clear.
Now, reader, take thy leave with drooping eye,
And learn from Laud's example how to die."

For those to whom Henry Vaughan may yet be a new name, it may be mentioned that he was born at Lower Newton-on-Usk, in Brecknockshire, and died in 1695, aged 73.

LITERARY BLUNDERS; a Chapter in the "History of Human Error." By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. London: *Eliot Stock*. Pp. xi, 226. Book-Lover's Library Series. Price 4s. 6d.

Mr. Wheatley has contrived both to say a good deal that is comparatively new, and to serve up much that is avowedly old and familiar in a charming dress, even on such a threshed-out subject as that which gives him the title for his book. We notice several entertaining blunders which would come under the former of these heads in the opening chapter, entitled "Blunders in General," as, for instance, that mysterious word *morse*, which occurs in Scott's "Monastery," in reality a misprint for *nurse*, a fact proved beyond all doubt by reference to the original manuscript. Yet two different etymologies for this puzzling word were given in *Notes and Queries*, and the latter of the commentators emphatically declared "that the word as a misprint should have been printed and read by millions for fifty years without being challenged and altered exceeds the bounds of probability!" Scarcely less ludicrous is the reproduction in Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets" of a misprint in the sixth book of Dryden's "Barons Wars," whereby "cliffy Cynthus" has become "ciffy Cynthus." Again, it is a fact not generally known that the proper name Riding (according to Mr. Wheatley) has lost an initial letter, and was originally Triding, the *t* having been absorbed by the adjective (West or East). The absurd etymology that was once the fashion, has furnished us with several exquisite blunders; but Mr. Wheatley claims, and rightly so, we think, that the palm must be ascribed to Barrow's definition of *porcelain*, given in his Dictionary in 1772. Porcelain is therein stated to be "derived from *four cent annies*, French for a hundred years, it having been imagined that the materials were matured underground for that term of years."

The quotations we have made contain, we think, sufficient proof that the book is of genuine humour, and of considerable interest to the general reader. But the fourth and fifth chapters will be found to be those portions which will best repay an antiquary's perusal.

Mr. Wheatley in his fourth chapter makes a plea for leniency towards the blunders of bibliographers, to which, we think, they are amply entitled. "It is impossible for any one man to see all the books he describes in a general bibliography; and, in consequence of the necessity of trusting to second-hand information, he is often led imperceptibly into gross error." Perhaps the most comical of the many errors, common to bibliographers, has been the frequent creation of authors who never existed. Thus Moreri created an author, Dorus Basilicus, out of the title of James I.'s *Δώρον Βασιλικόν*. The confusion of one name with another, and of the name of the author with the title has given rise to countless errors. A good example of the former class is contained in Mr. Dirck's *Worcesteriana*, published in 1866, wherein he states that the first reprint of the Marquis of

Worcester's "Century of Inventions" was issued by the notorious Tom Paine, whereas the actual publisher was "Thomas Payne, the highly-respected bookseller of the Mews Gate, in 1746." Want of space forbids us to quote further from the interesting, and, in many cases, entertaining matter of which this chapter consists. Mr. Wheatley's fifth chapter deals with lists of errata, and contains much curious information. It is believed that the first book, containing a printed list of errata, was an edition of Juvenal, published in 1478. The author of "Misse ac Misalis Anatomia," published in 1561, was so bewildered at the perverse ingenuity of his printers, which rendered necessary the publication of 15 pages of errata in a book of only 172 pages, that he ascribed the blunders to the direct agency of the devil! The plight of Cardinal Bellarmine, in 1608, was almost as bad. He was obliged to publish as many as 88 pages of errata of his Controversies. Under the Spanish Inquisition, resort was had to an ingenious device to evade the decree, which forbade the printing of *fatum* or *fata* in any work. The words *factum* and *facta* were substituted for the obnoxious terms, with this instruction in a list of errata: "For *factum* and *facta* read *fatum* and *fata*." Mr. Wheatley points out that the dramatists of the sixteenth and seventeenth century were in the habit of issuing their plays, "often marvels of inaccuracy," without any attempt at correction, because they were in many instances surreptitious publications, or, failing that, printed in great haste. Nevertheless, in spite of these possible causes, their inaccuracy is still very remarkable in the light of the evident care taken to correct misprints in contemporary writings. Here are two quaint pleas for indulgence put forth by Elizabethan printers: "Good reader, pardon all fautes escaped in the printing, and beare with the woorkmanship of a stranger;" and again, "Pardon mee (good Gentlemen) of my presumption, & protect me, I pray you, against those cavellers and findfaults, that never like of any thing that they see printed, though it be never so well compiled; and where you happen to find fault, impute it to bee committed by the Printers negligence, then (otherwise) by any ignorance in the author. . . ." Joseph Glanville, in 1676, prefixed the list of errata in his "Essays on several important subjects in Philosophy and Religion," with an instruction to the reader to "take notice of the following errors of the Press, some of which are so near in sound, to the words of the author, that they may easily be mistaken for his." But these quaint explanations grow rarer as the printing of books became more common. In fact, "in the eighteenth century printers and authors had become hardened in their sins, and seldom made excuses for the errors of the Press."

We cannot close this notice of a most entertaining volume without reproducing the curious excuse made by one, Dr. Featley, in 1624, in his "Romish Fisher Caught in his own Net." "I entreat the courteous reader to understand that the greater part of the book was printed in the time of the great frost; when by reason that the Thames was shut up, I could not conveniently procure the proofs to be brought unto mee, before they were wrought off; whereby it fell out that many very grosse escapes passed the press."

W. M. C.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF COFFEE-HOUSES IN ENGLAND. By Edward Forbes Robinson, B.A. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. With illustrations. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 240. Price 6s.

Mr. Robinson has attacked a subject of some interest and importance with a considerable amount of success. In the opening chapter he pleasantly sketches an outline of the early legends as to the origin of coffee. An interesting episode in the early history of the use of the plant is given in the second chapter, namely, that of the temporary forcible suppression of coffee-drinking in Mecca during the sixteenth century by an over-zealous governor. After this, the question of the morality of the practice was scarcely ever called in question. The third chapter gives the impressions of various European travellers. On the whole their report was favourable. Sir Harry Blunt styled it "good for the head and stomach" when "supped off hot." Another traveller, however, deemed it "black as soot and tasting not unlike it." During the fifteenth century, coffee came into great and lasting favour with the Turks. The question of the medical value of coffee is treated in the following chapter, and a large number of conflicting opinions of authorities is given. Some of these theories were intensely absurd, and apparently no two persons thought alike, for, while in England it was recommended as a cure for melancholy, in France it was dreaded as being a cause of that very effect. It was used by one Rumsey in the composition of what must have been a singularly nauseous electuary. This is his prescription: "Take equal quantity of butter and sallet-oil; melt them well together, but not boyle them. Then stir them well that they may incorporate together; then melt therewith three times as much honey, and stir it well together. Then add thereunto powder of Turkish cophie, to make it a thick electuary." Of a mass of conflicting opinions, that of Cheyne, who wrote in the early part of the eighteenth century, probably most nearly approached the truth: "Ego nec magnæ laudis nec maximi vituperii rem esse existimo."

In the fifth chapter, entitled "Coffee-houses under the Commonwealth," we learn that, after the first opening of a coffee-house at Oxford in 1650, these places of resort rose rapidly into favour, so much so as to be looked upon askance by the University authorities, who regarded them as hindrances to close study. In 1652 a couple of coffee-houses were opened in London, and the drink was soon in great demand, to the jealousy of the neighbouring publicans. Coffee-drinking fortunately was not regarded as a harmful recreation by the Puritan Government, and the only serious objection made to the houses was by reason of their "evil smells and . . . keeping of flier for the most part day and night," whereby there had been considerable danger of a general conflagration. The Coffee Club of the Rota, opened in 1659 by some of the Republican party, was of no small political importance in the Metropolis. Long political debates were held with a much greater license of speech than would have been permitted at Westminster, and the opinion of the meeting on disputed points was taken by balloting, a method hitherto unknown in England. Various men of considerable political importance frequented these meetings, and,

what is especially noteworthy, Royalists were welcomed to uphold their side of the question. Among others "ye Earl Tirconnel" and Sir John Penruddock attended the club. The Rota broke up early in 1660, depressed by the fear of the return of the Royalists. The accurate fulfilment of Harrington's famous prophecy—as to the certain and speedy reflux of the popular burst of loyalty—is good evidence of the shrewd political foresight the debaters of the Rota possessed. The Rota finally dissolved towards the end of February, 1660, "upon the unexpected turne upon Generall Monkes coming in." But the Rota was famous even after death; Butler drew an illustration from it in "Hudibras," and a "Censure of the Rota" appeared in 1673. The character of sobriety and decorum that the founders of these institutions originally imparted to them was so strong that even in the loose days of Charles II.'s reign they seem to have been always temperately conducted in spite of the great diversities in rank and position of their customers. For some time after the Restoration they were regarded exclusively as Puritan haunts, and would hardly have attained to popularity had it not been for the overwhelming desire for new fashions and new styles, even in eating and drinking, which was at the time universal and irresistible. Yet prejudice against this Turkish and heathen custom had by no means yet died out; one writer, with a comical extravagance of language, deemed this "loathsome potion" to be

"Syrup of soot and essence of old shoes
Dasht with diurnals and the books of news."

Yet the written testimony of this epoch conclusively shows—and the very odium in which they were held by the more dissipated section of society points to the same inference—that coffee-houses in the twenty years succeeding the Restoration at the least, alone supplied a place of meeting and intercourse at once pleasant and decent; for here alone the bounds of decorum were never overpassed, in spite of much noise, bustle, and clamour. This point Mr. Robinson has well brought out in his sixth chapter, by means of frequent extracts from contemporary literature. Even the horrors of plague could not keep a few convivial spirits from their favourite coffee-houses, surely a very strong proof of their attractive nature. The close of Chapter VI. contains an amusing and probably very faithful portrait of Pepys' inconstant nature, who resorted to the drinking of coffee, when the evil consequences of his frequent tippling had forced him to forswear stronger liquor. The following chapter deals with the various attempts of the last two Stuarts to impose restrictive measures on the coffee-house trade. As early as 1660 a tax of fourpence in the gallon was imposed upon coffee in a liquid state, and would-be proprietors of coffee-houses had to buy Government licenses and give satisfactory evidence of their ability to pay the required impost.

In 1663 L'Estrange noted with dissatisfaction and alarm the discussion of political affairs in coffee-house assemblies, and yet more the reading therein of manuscript criticisms of public measures, as potent as printed libels for purposes of agitation, but attended with none of the danger which was attached to the author in the publication of the latter. As yet, owing

to the difficulties of the Dutch War, the Government was chary of sacrificing any of its popularity in an attempt to suppress these homes of liberty and free speech. Even after the close of the Dutch War the incompetent administration for long did not feel itself strong enough for an arbitrary act of coercion, which would bring them into general disfavour. At length, in 1672, the Lord Keeper and judges, in answer to Charles's demand as to how he might best proceed against the coffee-houses, delivered a decision, which was a marvel of ambiguity.

Apparently, however, the report was regarded as sufficiently favourable for the king's purpose, and at the close of the following year, a Royal Proclamation for the suppression of coffee-houses appeared. So strong was the opposition excited that within eleven days the proclamation had to be revoked. The Government managed to retire from their untenable position with all their usual grace and agility. It was represented in a further proclamation that in consequence of petitions received from certain coffee-house keepers, the king, under certain restrictions, had decided to allow them to continue "until the four-and-twentieth day of June next," a date of practically the same significance as the Greek kalends. Undoubtedly the cause of freedom of speech had gained a great victory. This freedom unhappily degenerated into license during the Popish Plot scare, and without doubt the credulity and timorousness of coffee-house politicians must have indirectly cost many lives.

Towards the end of James II.'s reign, Jeffreys, by the king's command, issued an order that no coffee-house, under pain of suppression, should keep any newspaper except the *Gazette*; but the Revolution, occurring very soon after, rendered this proclamation null and void.

The opening of the eighth chapter, entitled "Development and Decline," shows the great commercial importance of the coffee-house in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Beyond all doubt coffee at this epoch was one of the principal trades of London. On the authority of Du Four there were more than 3,000 coffee-houses in London in 1683. And, as Houghton shrewdly remarked, the consumption of coffee "increased the trade of tobaccos and pipes, coffee-dishes, tin-wares, newspapers, coal, candles, sugar, tea, chocolate, and what not!" Passing on to describe the intellectual character of the coffee-house frequenters, the author gives a lively picture of the society at the famous Will's, including several interesting episodes relating to Dryden, who posed as an irrefutable authority in all literary matters, and was very jealous of any intrusion upon his position. Various causes contributed to the success of coffee-houses as a place of social intercourse. After the Restoration many gallants, who had but lately returned from their travels or emerged from safe obscurity, were attracted by the opportunities both for economy and display, which the coffee-house afforded, that enabled them to figure as fine gentlemen at small expense to their impoverished fortunes. Others used it as a school of fashion, wherein to learn good manners; others, again, hoped for that degree of literary renown which popular repute ascribed to a gentleman, who was acknowledged as a wit in one of the leading

coffee-houses. An extraordinary project of coffee-house men to get into their hands the sole right of publishing newspapers, which was mooted in 1729, but ended in smoke, though it is really outside the scope of this book, is parenthetically described; but the causes of decline of the coffee-houses are very rapidly passed over, and certainly the title of this chapter is a misnomer. The cause of their fall may be summed up in a phrase—the Londoner grew to prefer privacy and exclusiveness in his social life to the former publicity. A very complete bibliography of the literature relating to coffee-houses is given, and the appendix includes a short summary of those trade-tokens which the poverty of the authorised currency in the seventeenth century caused the coffee-house keepers to circulate.

W. M. C.

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THE GREAT BOOK-COLLECTORS. By Charles and Mary Elton. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. viii., 228. Ten illustrations. Price 6s. net.

These pages give a careful and agreeably-written sketch, from the earliest times to the beginning of the present century, of the book-collector or book-hunter, "as distinguished from the owner of good books, from librarians and specialists, from the merchant or broker of books, and the book-glutton who wants all that he sees."

The opening chapter, entitled "Classical," gives a clear summary of the facts, tales, and traditions connected with early book-collecting, beginning with the brick-libraries of Nineveh, and mentioning that the splendours of the private library began in the days of Suctulus. Justice is next done to Ireland, without whose monastic learning books might have almost completely disappeared in the dark ignorance of the seventh century. From Ireland, through Iona, a love of books spread through Northumbria. In this section Benedict Biscop is rightly claimed as our first English book-collector. Five times did he visit Rome, bringing home with him on each occasion, as Bede has it, "a multitude of books of all kinds," which were chiefly divided between the churches of Wearmouth and Jarrow. The chapter on English book-collectors during the Middle Ages tells after an interesting fashion how the coming of the friars brought with it, after awhile, a great revival of learning, and how every friary had its library; whilst there is a charming account of that prince of collectors, Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, of whom it is said that "the floor of his hall was always so strewn with manuscripts that it was hard to approach his presence, and his bedroom so full of books that one could not go in or out, or even stand still, without treading on them." To Richard de Bury Oxford owed the first establishment of a University library in the fourteenth century, which the good Duke Humphrey afterwards increased by his priceless gifts. It is grievous to think of that noble gathering of books perishing at the hands of the mob in the sixteenth century.

Petrarch and his great collection; the library of the Valois; the book-collectors of the Renaissance; the libraries of Italian cities, and those of Urbino and Olympia Morata; the books of Corvinus; book-col-

lecting in Germany, Flanders, and Burgundy; early French bookmen, and royal collectors; the collections of Cotton, Harley, Bodley, Digby, Laud, Selden, and Ashmole; that famous man, Jean Grolier, and his successors; the later collectors of France, Italy, and Spain; and accounts of De Thou, Pinelli, Peiresc, Naudé, Guingené, and Rerward are all brought before us with brevity, but after an attractive fashion, in these pleasant pages. The volume closes with a chapter on English collectors during the eighteenth century, concluding with references to Mead, Askew, Beauclerc, Heathcote, and George, Earl of Spencer.

This is the first of a short series of "Books about Books," edited by Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, to be brought out in speedy succession. If the subsequent volumes come up to this level, a useful and important work will have been accomplished.

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RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD. Third edition. *Swan, Sonnenschein and Co.* 8vo., pp. viii., 827. Price 10s. 6d.

It was a happy thought to collect together into a single fairly handy volume the various lectures that were delivered on Sunday afternoons 1888-91 at the South Place Institute, by representative men, on the different religious systems of the world past and present.

The volume is divided into two sections. The first part deals with pre-Christian and non-Christian beliefs, under twenty-seven different headings. The lectures on Taoism and on Shintoism are, to our mind, the most interesting and valuable, perhaps to some extent because the subjects are more novel. Excellent as, of course, Canon Rawlinson is on the religion of Assyria, it is almost disappointing to have such a topic treated by a master-hand in fifteen pages. The ten pages that the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji gives to the Parsee religion are an admirable summary. The most disappointing part of this section is the treatment of "The Greek and Latin Religions," by that voluminous writer, Sir G. W. Cox; but then we are tired of the "done-to-death" sun myths. The next lecture, "The Influence of Paganism on Christianity," by Mr. C. F. Keary, has a folk-lore value, and is well worthy of a place in this collection.

The second section is divided into no less than thirty-one headings, and deals with Christian, Theistic, and Philosophic beliefs. It opens appropriately with a lecture by Mr. F. C. Conybeare on the Armenian Church, which is followed by two on the Russian and Greek Church by Mr. Orloff. Mr. Costelloe discourses on Christians of the Roman obedience under the misleading term "The Church Catholic." Rev. R. S. Oldham writes on Old Catholicism, whilst to the broad but capable hands of Canon Shuttleworth is entrusted the cause of "The Church of England." Nonconformity in general, Presbyterianism, Independency, the Baptists, the Quakers, the Methodists, Irvingism, and the Unitarians are all in the hands of representative men. Mr. Voysey is vague and shadowy on Theism; that remarkable woman, Mrs. Besant, waxes eloquent on her latest craze termed Theosophy; whilst Swedenborgism, Mysticism, Modern Judaism, and Mormonism, all find their exponents and their advocates. The volume concludes with an account of Secularism by Mr. G. W.

Foote, and with a clever sketch of his ideal of a National Church by that talented man, Mr. Arthur Hutton:

These 800 pages form a remarkably useful book of reference, and ought to find a place on the theological shelves of every library.



HEBREW IDOLATRY AND SUPERSTITION: Its Place in Folk-lore. By Elford Higgins. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. x., 80.

This little volume is an attempt to apply to the superstitious practices of the Jews, as described in the Old Testament, the theory which Mr. Gomme elaborated last year in his *Ethnology in Folk-lore*, and applied to our own country, viz., that the folk-lore of any country is not always an inheritance from the forefathers of those who practise it, but is often derived from their predecessors in the possession of the soil, especially if still existing in bondage among them. This theory has attracted considerable attention, and has not yet met with acceptance at all hands. It is therefore, to say the least of it, surprising that, though Mr. Higgins quotes the "very interesting book *Ethnology in Folk-lore*" for several cardinal examples, yet he never hints that the main argument of his book is not an entirely original hypothesis of his own. He even borrows and adapts Mr. Gomme's methods of setting forth his views by means of tabular forms and of lists of details without a word of acknowledgment. Compare p. 30 of his book with p. 105 of *Ethnology in Folk-lore*. Three courteous lines of preface would have made all the difference, but we seek for them in vain.

There could hardly be a better field for testing the ethnological theory of folk-lore than is afforded by the early history of the Hebrew nation. Especially the view that witchcraft is really a practising of barbaric religious rites by an inferior race dwelling in the midst of a more cultured one, is borne out by the whole treatment of the subject in the Old Testament, e.g., in 1 Sam. xv. 23. (In this case, Mr. Higgins does make due reference to Mr. Gomme's researches.) But it is impossible in eighty pages to do justice to so large a subject, and Mr. Higgins's offhand way of assigning every item of superstitious observance to a particular race, eking out his evidence with "very possibly," and "not improbably," is not calculated to gain respect for an argument which, as it appears to us, is probably sound in the main.

So far as we can gather, Mr. Higgins seems to think that the earliest Hebrews had no superstitious or barbaric ritual at all, and had the writers, editors, or guardians (call them which you will) of the books of the Old Testament been the disingenuous persons some critics would have us believe, we may be sure that no record of such superstitions would have been permitted to reach us through their means. But far from this, we find that the father of the Twelve Tribes possessed graven images (Gen. xxxi. 19), which he hid in an oak-tree, but did not destroy, when he went to sacrifice to the God of Bethel (Gen. xxxv. 2-4), and that similar images reappear among his descendants (Judges xvii.). He set up memorial pillars, he worshipped beside one, he poured libations of oil and wine upon it (Gen. xxviii. 18; xxxv. 14). He set up also a rude cairn of stones, and made a sacrificial

covenant-feast upon them (xxxi. 44-54). His woman-kind were acquainted with the magical use of certain plants (xxx. 14). All these things are set down by Mr. Higgins as practices foreign to his descendants. Especially he cannot believe that human sacrifice could ever have been a Semitic custom. But if so (not to mention other evidence), why did the Mosaic law ordain the *redemption* of the firstborn?

He claims to have demolished the Semitic origin of Professor Robertson Smith's Arabian example of the camel-sacrifice. But in the Indian sacrifices, human and animal, which he gives as parallels, the bodies of the victims are divided, and the pieces carried away by the husbandmen to be buried in their fields. The raw flesh of the camel in the Arabian example is wholly consumed by the worshippers between the rising and setting of the morning star. Many stages of growing refinement must have separated this disgusting feast from the great national covenant-feast of Israel, of which no stranger might partake. Yet that, too, was to be eaten in haste; it was to be entirely consumed, nothing of it was to remain till morning, and the command, "Eat not of it raw," would have been unnecessary had such a practice been abhorrent and impossible to all the recipients. The sacred associations of the Passover to the Christian as well as to the Jew make us shrink from the idea that it could have any connection with the barbarous rites of heathenism. But such a view of the Judaic system generally was quite familiar to the early Christian writers, who lived in the midst of heathenism themselves,* and, dislike it as we may, with our present evidence it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that they were right. "The world has been trained and taught," says Mr. Lang, "but not as we would have trained it. Verily, we may say, He led us by a way that we knew not," and by a way which seems the more marvellous the more we do know about it.

C. S. BURNE.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, of which reviews or notices are held over, are: *History of Wadham College, The Tel Amarna Tablets, Strange Survivals and Superstitions, Todd's Parliamentary Government in England* (2 vols.), *Cinderella Variants, Book Plates* (W. J. Hardy), *Memoirs of Mallory, Bower of Delights, Spen Valley, Economic History, and Excavations at Athens*.



PAMPHLETS, PAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC.—*Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, No. 1, March, 1893 (Chas. J. Clark, London), price 2s. 6d. a quarter, makes a particularly good start with a thoroughly strong number. The frontispiece is a photographic plate of Great Chalfield Manor-house; there are also four illustrations of Ivy Church, and one of Malmesbury Market Cross about 1812.—The last quarterly issue of *Byegones* relative to Wales and the border counties is well up to its usual high level; they are reprinted from the *Oswestry Advertiser*, and are the best local notes and queries with which we are acquainted.—*St. Paul's Cathedral in the Time of Edward VI.*, by

* See *Lux Mundi*, Essay VIII., and Appendix to the 10th edition.

J. O. Payne (Burn and Oates), is a reprint of an already-published inventory of 1552, with a controversial introduction.—The *Builder*, April 1, gives a fully-illustrated account of Manchester Cathedral. The double plate from the south-east is by Mr. F. D. Bedford, A.R.T.B.A., and the ground-plan by Mr. Frank P. Oakley (son of the late Dean); April 8 has an excellent illustrated paper by Mr. R. W. Paul on Abbey Dore, Herefordshire.—The current antiquarian magazines usually sent have been duly received.



Correspondence.

SHEEP-SCORING OR CHILD-GAME NUMERALS.

May I appeal to your readers for specimens of Celtic sheep-scoring or child-game numerals which may have been taken down in various districts? Any in addition to those printed in Lucas's *Studies in Nidderdale* and in Canon Atkinson's recent work, or references to other works containing lists of such numerals, will be thankfully received.

ERNEST E. SPEIGHT.

Grassington, Skipton.

INDEX TO ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS.

Let me hasten to earn your disapproval by stating that the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, like the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, have not and do not intend to bind up with their volume the valuable index to archæological papers and register reports issued by the committee of the societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. The bulk of the members of local societies care nothing whatever for the index or the register report, and when they bind up their transactions, the index and the register report will be set aside, neglected, forgotten, and ultimately go into the waste-paper basket. Further, so soon as the societies that now bind up and issue the index to their members feel any pecuniary pressure, they will cut off the index, and I predict that in five years from now the number of copies taken by the societies will be very small, and the undertaking will cease to pay, and consequently be abandoned—that will be much to be regretted. The course that, in my view, should have been taken, should have been to have got in touch with the librarians of the many public libraries throughout the kingdom. I think these libraries would have largely subscribed, would have cherished the indices as they came out, bound them up into volumes, and the student would know where to find a volume of indices. I put my views in writing long ago, but doubt if they ever reached the committee who had the matter in hand.

RICHARD S. FERGUSON.

[We totally disagree with the worthy Chancellor. Provincial societies should aim at educating their members, and there are a few things that will do this better than letting them see what others are doing. We believe, too, that a large majority of members

of county associations are sufficiently educated to much appreciate the possession of such an index.—ED.]

THE PALISADE AT HASTINGS.

[Vol. xxvii., p. 168.]

This subject may be greatly simplified if we resolve the disputed *palisade* into a *chevaux de frise*, specially designed to keep off the horsemen, which was Harold's object; indeed, some such idea seems to run through all Wace's account, endorsed by the marginal note: "Les Anglais se retranchent au moyen de boucliers et de palissades." So a something there must have been.

The precise passage runs thus: "Fet orent devant els *escus de fenestres* d'autres fuz . . . joinz è serrez," which Sir A. Malet expands thus: "They made them a fence." He calls it "wattle-work well interlaced, thus forming a breastwork in front of them placed;" and it was close "like a hurdle."

It seems clear that the word *escus* qualifies the *fenestres*, and means a general defence, a shelter, not a portable shield; for the English required both hands to wield their enormous weapons, and had small use for a shield. Wace's only idea of *fenestre*, for window, might have been formed from lattice-work, suiting the crossed stakes of a true *chevaux de frise*, and *fuz*, Latin *fustis*, "a staff," is the wooden material employed in its construction.

Elsewhere Malet describes "staves cut in two," barriers forced, "palisades and deep trenches."

A. HALL.

April 3, 1893.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archæological journals containing articles on such subjects.

We regret that owing to the illness of the author, the "Roman Britain Quarterly" article is delayed.



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

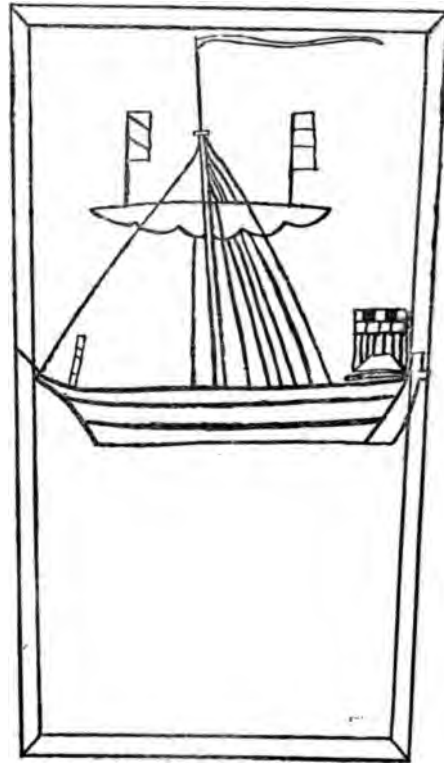
THE excavations at Silchester, under the superintendence of the Society of Antiquaries, were resumed on May 5. The site selected for the commencement of this year's work is the area around the so-called "round temple." The foundations of several large houses have already been uncovered, with mosaic floors and channelled hypocausts. Everything seems to promise good and important results.



During the careful restoration of the highly-interesting church of St. Hilda, Hartlepool, under Mr. Hodgson Fowler, a variety of noteworthy fragments and early mouldings have come to light. The most interesting of these is a grave-slab bearing incised upon it the figure of a ship with a furled sail. This stone was found inserted as the lintel or head-stone over a thirteenth-century lancet window of the tower. It cannot, however, we think, be of so early a date as to have been used up as discarded material by thirteenth-century builders, and has probably been inserted for strengthening purposes at a later date. Various old memorial-stones in Scotland bear a ship as an emblem, but, so far as our experience goes, we are not aware of an incised ship having hitherto been found on an English sepulchral slab. At all events, it is altogether exceptional, and we shall be glad to hear from our correspondents of any like examples that they may have seen.

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dents of any like examples that they may have seen.



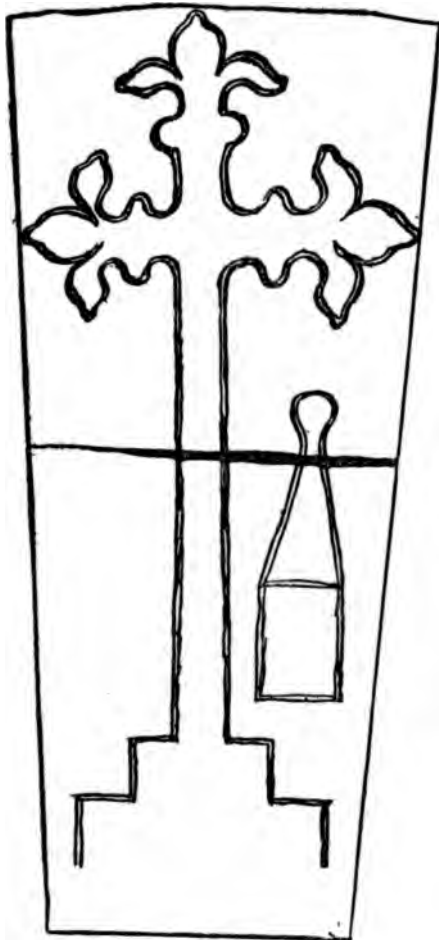
The two great volumes of the Spalding Club on the sculptured stones of Scotland (1856, 1867) give several North British examples. Ships are found on sculptured stones and there figured at Dundee, Forfarshire (thirteenth century); Kilmichael Glassary, Argyllshire; Keils, Knapdale, Argyllshire; Kilchonsland, Cantire (a galley with a furled sail somewhat like the Hartlepool example); two on crosses at Kilkerran, Argyllshire; and one at Iona on a fifteenth-century cross. Dr. Anderson, in his *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, makes brief references to ships on memorial-stones. As to their symbolism, he remarks that: "From the earliest times the ship was a common and popular symbol of Christian monumental art. Originally the ship represented the Church sailing heavenward. . . . Sometimes the symbolic

R

ship was freighted with the four evangelists, and the Saviour at the helm. In course of time the ship assumed an allegorical significance in reference to the voyage of life."



The other slab here depicted is from the same church, and has also just lately been brought to light. It is very rudely incised,



and would not be a noteworthy specimen save for the unusual emblem or symbol on the sinister side of the shaft of the cross. Our own conjecture is that it was intended for a pair of square-ended shears, such as we have noticed on some Derbyshire examples,

and that the dividing-line down the centre, to make the two blades, has become obliterated. Mr. Carse, the able clerk of the works (to whom we are indebted for both these drawings) assures us that the figure never has had such a line, and that there is nothing worn away. A pilgrim's bottle has been suggested, but is improbable in itself, and is the wrong shape. May it not be the pair of square-ended shears after all, and that the careless workman omitted to finish them off?



The unpublished accounts of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Carlton, to which we have been allowed access, contain the following particulars as to a new bull-ring at Beedale in July, 1673, of which place he was lord of the manor:

	£	s.	d.
It. paid to George Pearson for the smith for a new Iron bull ringe for Beedall Market place	00	04	04
It. paid to Philips the glazier for lead for soldering the bull ring fast into a great hole in a great stone	00	08	00
It. paid to Rich. Cooke for a peece of wood to set the brass bushell fast in in the toule booth	00	02	06
It. paid to Robert Stooray for a bull rope for baiteing a bull with	00	04	00
	00	18	10

The brass bushell in the toll-booth has nothing to do with the bull-baiting, but is one of various entries that occur in his accounts, showing that, as lord of the manor, Sir Miles Stapleton was responsible for keeping standard weights and measures in the Beedale Market. The accounts for 1673 also include the erection of a maypole and a pillory in this market-place, the particulars of which will be given on another occasion. In 1682 a new leather collar for bull-baiting at Beedale was purchased by Sir Miles Stapleton at a cost of 8s. 4d.



With regard to converted pagan altars, we have received the following interesting communication from Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.: Roman inscriptions, altars, and similar objects in worked stone have suffered many vicissitudes of fortune. Being, as a rule, loose portable blocks, they have frequently been removed from their original site to aid the

building of some neighbouring abbey or castle, and that to a much greater extent, probably, than ordinary hewn stone from Roman buildings. Another curious use has lately been cited in these columns (p. 185). An altar, no doubt set up originally at Binchester, has been converted into a holy-water stoup, and now exists in St. Andrew's Church at Bishop Auckland, where it was detected by Dr. Hooppell. An obvious parallel is the inscribed font at Tretire in Herefordshire,* on which have been read the words: *Deo Trivii Bellicus donavit aram*. The same neighbourhood supplies another parallel: "To this day, a portion of a Roman pillar, hollowed out at the upper end, serves as the font in the church of Kenchester" (Woolhope Club, *loc. cit.*). There are, no doubt, many more such examples in England, but I think the readers of the *Antiquary* may prefer to have a collection of instances from the North of France, which M. V. J. Vaillant, the archæological genius of Boulogne, has very kindly sent me.

The Boulogne Museum, says M. Vaillant, exhibits in its "lapidarium" a Roman altar converted into a Christian holy-water stoup, like that now at Bishop Auckland. It was removed from the church of Belle, where it had from time immemorial been used as a *bénitier*. It is a quadrangular stone altar, bearing in front a floral wreath, and on its sides the figure of Mars and that of Victory in relief. There is, or has never been, no inscription. The only alterations made are the deepening and enlarging of the *foculus* into a quadrangular receptacle for holy water. A Christian font has been made out of the base of a Roman column ornamented with imbricated leaves, and used for ritual purposes until recently in the church of Carly. From the farmyard, where it was used as a pig's-wash trough, it was for awhile restored to its religious function in another village church, whence it has found its way to the Boulogne Museum. In the parish church of Vieil-Moutier was preserved, and used as a *bénitier*, a Roman stone *cippus*, which was built into the north wall close to the side porch. In this the *foculus* alone has been slightly

reworked and enlarged. Its front shows the following inscription:

D M
SVALICC[^]E KR[^][PTAE].

Mr. T. H. Baker, of Mere Down, tells us that at Mere, in Wiltshire, is a spot called the Bull-ring, which is situated on the west side of the Castle Hill, and is an excavation no doubt originally formed for the defence of the castle, which stood on a knoll of chalk to the north of the town. "I have heard old men of the last generation say that they can recollect when bulls were baited there, but I doubt whether anyone now living is old enough to remember having seen it. The pastime must have continued up to 1820 or thereabouts. An old gentleman who died about two years since has told me that he can recollect a woman named Betty Dolby, who was the last person who rode the bull to the place for the purpose of being baited. She was called Bull-riding Betty."

A bull-ring, and the post it is still attached to, has just been presented to the Sussex Archæological Society (through Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A.) by Captain C. Vesey, R.N., of Jolesfield, Sussex, and placed in their museum at Lewes Castle. Captain Vesey says concerning this long-disused relic of a barbarous sport, that it was found some two years ago, 18 inches below the surface, on the green in front of the Old Green Man inn, Jolesfield, near Partridge Green, in the parish of West Grinstead. An old inhabitant informed the Captain that he had heard his father talk about there being bull-baiting there. The Old Green Man has been turned into cottages, and a New Green Man now stands by the roadside. The ring is 5 inches in external diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, passing through the eye of a strong 18-inch iron staple, which is secured by an iron pin running through it a foot below the top of the post. The "post" was originally a piece of a stout oak branch, about 3 feet long, and left very rough at the lower end, so as to hold firmly in the ground, in addition to which, and for the same purpose, two pieces of wood were morticed into it, but these are broken off. The post is now from 9 inches to 1 foot in diameter, but

* *Corpus Inscr. Lat.*, vii. 163; *Trans. of the Woolhope Club*, 1882, p. 248.

seems to have been thicker, as an iron hoop found with it that appears to have been used to bind the top of the post to prevent the strain on the staple from splitting the wood is, for such a purpose, "a world too wide."



In Erredge's *History of Brighthelmstone* is the following late instance of bull-baiting: "On Easter Tuesday (1810), according to annual custom, a bull-bait came off at Hove, when, during the proceedings, the bull unexpectedly broke from the stake, and in an instant charged upon and routed the compact phalanx of gazers, happily without inflicting material injury to anyone. The incident caused a postponement of the bait till June 11. The handbill announced:

A Bull Bait at Hove
on
Monday,
June 11, 1810.

A Dinner will be provided, and on Table at
Two o'clock.

The dinner took place at the Ship Inn, Hove, in a field belonging to which (that whereon the Coast Guard Station is erected, at the bottom of Hove Street), the baiting took place."



The Suffolk Archæological Institute is obtaining, through a few experts, a catalogue of the church plate of the county, and has made considerable progress. Hitherto only one mediæval paten—that at Bedingfield—was known to exist; while Norfolk possesses a large number, which have been illustrated in the twelfth volume of *Norfolk Archaeology*. The Rev. E. C. Hopper has recently found a second Suffolk example at Barsham, near Beccles. It is of silver, parcel-gilt, with the usual sexfoil depression, and foliated spandrels, but is remarkable in having no central device. A faint circle is visible, and there is a slight circular rise in the middle, which is pierced with a hole three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. This is evidently original, and was probably used for securing a thin plate, most likely enamelled, for a separate central device. There are several instances of devices inserted from the back, but in this case the plate must have been merely fastened through the centre, and have overlaid

the substance of the paten. It is much to be regretted that the device has been lost. The date is apparently about 1480.



Some alterations and additions in connection with St. Mary's Hall, in the city of Coventry, are now in progress, comprising the building a new muniment-room for the safe keeping of the extensive and valuable collection of MSS., and the insertion of new tracery, jambs and mullions in the north window of the great hall. The work will include the new leading of the lights, which was very badly done some years ago. This will add considerably to the effect of this grand example of old glass, and tend materially to its preservation.



The discovery which was made last year of a prehistoric marsh village near Glastonbury, between that town and Godney, and its partial excavation having produced most valuable and interesting results, it is proposed to re-open the excavations this spring, and to again carry them on, under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Bulleid, on a much larger scale. Such an investigation is rendered practicable by the generous gift of the site of the village by Mr. Edward Bath to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, who propose to carry out the excavations in a thorough and systematic manner. The society are promised the assistance and co-operation of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as a committee of reference and advice: Mr. J. G. Baker, F.S.A.; Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.S.A.; Sir John Evans, F.S.A.; Sir Edward Fry, F.S.A.; Dr. R. Munro, F.S.A. (Scot.); and Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.S.A. The whole of the objects discovered in the village, together with the canoe found buried in the peat near it, are placed in the museum of the society at Glastonbury, where also all objects in future found will be deposited.



At the beginning of May the noble collection of mediæval armour of one of the greatest authorities on armour, Baron de Cosson, who has on more than one occasion contributed to our columns, was dispersed at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods. It was of unique interest, and the best pieces

brought considerable sums from connoisseurs in this branch of combined science and art. The total of the two days amounted to upwards of £8,000. The most important lot was the cap-à-pie suit of fluted armour of the Maximilian period, which, it may be remembered, was one of the chief objects of interest in the Tudor Exhibition at the New Gallery. It came from the armoury of Lord Stafford, and is one of the finest fluted suits in Europe, being complete without restoration of any kind. This fell to Mr. Philpot at £1,680, the same buyer securing also an embossed Milanese casque of classic design, early sixteenth-century date, from the Baily collection—£425 5s.; a Spanish cup-hilted rapier, with its main gauche dagger, the hilts pierced and chased with birds, dragons, and scroll-work, seventeenth century—£388 10s.; a remarkable English sword, the hilt richly decorated with chased silver in high relief, of Italian character, supposed to have belonged to Sir William Twysden, who was knighted by James I. in 1603—£210; a rare Italian sallad of classic form, fifteenth-century, bearing the name of the Missaglias of Milan, the greatest armourers of the epoch—£105; a Maximilian helmet of Augsburg make—£115 10s.; an Italian armet—£120 15s.; and a set of tilting-pieces, from the Bernal and Baily sales—£325 10s.

Another valuable acquisition to its purchaser (Mr. Duveen) was a part of a suit of Milanese armour, fine sixteenth-century work, portions being covered with engraving and gilding, the breastplate decorated with figures of the Virgin and Child and saints, and similar in design to a helmet and shield in the Imperial Collection at Vienna, which were probably made for Charles de Bourbon, Constable of France and victor at Marignan—£792 15s.; and to the same bidder went an embossed Florentine casque, of russet and bright steel, with Florentine fleur-de-lis and floral scrolls and a mask in the front—£283 10s.; and a tilting helmet of the form known as a Saxon jousting helm—£110 5s. Amongst the other chief pieces were the following: a wheel-lock pistol, inlaid with engraved ivory, and the barrel partly chased—£102 18s.; an Italian rapier, the pommel and guards covered with chased and pierced work repre-

senting battles, etc.—£108 3s.; another, decorated with delicate gold damascening, sixteenth-century—£102 18s.; a Spanish chanfron of the same period, richly ornamented with engraving, gilding, and raised work, the arms on the escutcheon being those of the family of Enriquez de Rivera, of the Casa de Pilatus at Seville—£110 5s.; and a rare German sallad of the fifteenth century, with movable visor and its original lining and chin-straps—£105.

There will shortly be published by subscription as one of the "Extra Series" of volumes issued by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, *Testamenta Karleolensia*, edited by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. This volume will contain the wills from the solitary remaining volume of the pre-Reformation registers of the diocese of Carlisle. They are about 130 in number, ranging in date from 1350 to 1390, and are of the deepest interest from the glimpses they give into social life at that time. An unusual proportion of these wills are of clergy beneficed in the diocese; a perusal of them shows that the reverend testators were by no means badly off, their wills dealing with both real and personal property. There are also many wills of rich citizens of Carlisle, dealing with real property, with their stock and implements of trade, and their domestic utensils. Arms and armour, jewels, mazar bowls, etc., are frequently mentioned, and the directions for funerals are elaborate, and throw much light on the burial customs of the fourteenth century—wax chandlers must have done good trade, judging from the numerous bequests of money to be laid out in wax candles to be burnt at the obsequies of the testator. In all, these wills throw curious and vivid side-lights on the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the diocese of Carlisle, on their agriculture and their trade. The price to subscribers will be 10s. 6d., and there will be only 300 copies printed.

Another highly important work just being printed by subscription (at only 10s.), is *Collectanea Cantiana*, by that well-known and most capable antiquary, Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., F.L.S., local secretary for

Kent of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and honorary secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society. The author has recorded in this work a detailed account of the numerous archaeological discoveries belonging to the British, Roman, and Saxon eras, which have been made by himself in Kent from the year 1865 until the present time, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne. The majority of the remains were exhumed by the author, or under his personal supervision, and formed the contents of his private museum, which have since been ceded to the nation, and may now be seen in the British Museum. The work will be fully illustrated with engravings of the principal objects discovered. The area covered by Mr. Payne's researches includes that portion of the county lying between Canterbury and Cobham on the one hand, and from the Great Chalk Range to the sea-board on the other, together with notices of explorations along the northern edge of the Weald of Kent from Holwood to Eastwell Park. Subscribers' names are to be sent to the author, The Precinct, Rochester, or to Mr. W. J. Parrett, Sittingbourne.

The now extinct borough of Wootton Bassett, Wilts, possesses a pair of small but interesting early maces, and a gorgeous ivory-handled sword in a sheath of crimson velvet, presented by two of its M.P.'s in the earlier part of this century; but the seals which belonged to the Corporation have disappeared for many years. Inquiries had been made in various directions in the hope of tracing them of late, but without result until the other day, when at the sale of the effects of an old gentleman recently deceased, who had long lived in the town, among a lot of "sundries" was a seal, which on examination turned out to be one of the long-lost Corporation seals. It is a small seal with steel head and ivory handle, round the neck of which is inscribed:

"Ex dono Prenobil. L. Comit. Rochester, 1682."

The seal itself has the arms of the borough, a chevron between three lozenges, surrounded by the inscription:

"Minor sigillum Wootton Bassett als Wootton Vetus."

The seal has been purchased with the intention of placing it among other objects of interest connected with the town, which are being brought together through the energy of one or two of the inhabitants in the picturesque Town Hall, restored a year or two ago by Sir Henry Meux.

The fourth annual Congress of the Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries will be held at Burlington House on Monday, July 10, under the presidency of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. The arrangements are not yet complete, but among the papers submitted for discussion will be one from the archaeological section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute on a Photographic Survey, one on the "Preservation and Restoration of Ancient Buildings" by Messrs. Hope and Micklethwaite, and another by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., on "Popular Education in Archaeology." The members will, as usual, dine together in the evening. Three other societies have recently joined the Union.

The fixing of this date will be of advantage to those who intend to join the important jubilee meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, which is to be held this year in London, from July 11 to July 19 inclusive. The arrangements are not completed as we go to press, but they promise to be of exceptional interest. The Archbishop of Canterbury has promised to expound the history and archaeology of Lambeth Palace; the Lord Mayor will give a *conversazione* to the members at the Mansion House; and Dr. Freshfield, F.S.A., the president of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, will give another *conversazione* at a city hall; Dr. Wickham Legg will discourse on the Coronation Robes in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster; Rev. Dr. Cox will communicate a paper on the visits of Sir Miles Stapleton (a well-known Yorkshire recusant) to London in the seventeenth century, from unpublished MSS.; and among the outside excursions will be one to Eton and Windsor.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN sinking a shaft for the erection of another pier for the Victor Emanuel monument in Rome, fragments of two statues have been found, which, when put together, proved to be those of Diana and Venus.

* * *

The uninterrupted fine weather has enabled the mule and horse carts to run a fine race under the arches of the house of Severus, in order to clear away the rubbish that still encumbered the Stadium on the Palatine, and shunt the earth over the sides of the hill beyond. One side of the hill adjoining the Stadium, on which is reared the Villa Mills, has also been attacked, in order to have more of the old palace of Augustus to show the German Emperor.

* * *

The discoveries latest made include a fine Greek head of Parian marble, and the bust of a statue in Greek marble, but of Roman workmanship, somewhat larger than life, representing the Emperor Antoninus Pius. This bust is of considerable artistic value, and is well preserved. Two other marble heads of considerable interest were found at the same time as the latter. The first-named head is thought to be that of a muse or poetess. The two last heads are of a small figure of Flora, the other of a man wearing a helmet—this last evidently much injured in ancient times. A fine marble torso, of natural size, belonging to the statue of a faun, discovered at the same time, is, on the other hand, of marvellous preservation. The head of the statue of a muse, a little above the natural size, is supposed to have come from the area sacred to the Palatine Apollo, which, it is known, was adorned with statues of the Muses.

* * *

The point selected for the present inroad on the Villa Mills property is to open out a direct way of communication between the Stadium and the house of Augustus. But the Visitation Nuns have now had notice that further demolitions are determined on, and they have temporarily betaken themselves to the rooms in the furthestmost angle of the convent, facing the west; and from this last

refuge they will be again dislodged as soon as the work can proceed apace. Lovers of the picturesque must now take their last view of the dark green cypress-grove that stands out, winter and summer, against the light pink walls of the Villa, which, with its hanging garden, is indissolubly associated with all our recollections of the Palace of the Cæsars.

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The first excavations at the Palatine Stadium, which, strange to say, is not mentioned by any ancient author, were begun about 1870, and were renewed in 1877-78. The work of the last few weeks has brought to light many facts of which we were previously ignorant; as, for instance, that the building consisted of three architectural orders, as is proved by the numerous fragments of carved marble, bases of columns, chapters and friezes, which have now been recovered and put together. It appears to have been built by the Flavian Emperors, when they reared their great palace and made many restorations in the house of Augustus; and the Hexadra seems to have been added under Hadrian. A reconstruction of the original design of the whole building has now, for the first time, been made possible. Fragments of granite pillars, cippolino, and gray marbles, were found buried in the ruins.

* * *

After the German Emperor and Empress had visited the newly-cleared Stadium, it was declared open to the public, for when I visited it, a few days before, the usual entrances under the arches had all been bricked up; and only by piling a few loose stones together and climbing up could I gain a view of it by looking over the cemented wall.

* * *

During the festival of their silver wedding the King and Queen of Italy solemnly opened to the public the new national museum at the Baths of Diocletian, where they were able to admire, amongst other recent acquisitions, the fine head of Antoninus Pius, which had just been found on the Palatine.

* * *

In excavating on the Giordani property in Rome, Via St. Martino ai Monti, an altar was discovered of the time of Augustus, dedicated, as it would seem, to Mercury.

Dr. Isidore Falchi, the discoverer of Vetulonia, has found a good deal of valuable jewellery during his last campaign, belonging to the sixth century B.C., his latest Etruscan find at that renowned site being two gold bracelets of marvellous delicacy, and four gold brooches, with many figures of women carved in *pietra fetida*.

* * *

Professor Barnabei presented recently in a sitting of the Accademia dei Lincei, two bronze objects of very fine and exquisitely-worked plate. They represent a bull and a lioness in the act of falling on each other. They were found in the valley of Tenna, in the province of Ascoli Piceno, and formed the handles of a large bronze vessel, the fragments of which, together with those of the tripod on which it stood, were found in the same place. Other bronzes, found in the province of Macerata, prove, from their Greek character, that they must come from the trade the Tarentines carried on along the coasts of Picenum, exchanging these bronzes for the wool necessary for their famous dyeing industry.

* * *

A Christian lamp has been found on the Esquiline, of very fine classical design, bearing the figure of the Good Shepherd on one side, and on the other the name of the *figulus*, Anni Ser. It is considered by De Rossi to be a rare example of the most ancient type known.

* * *

At the same meeting at which this very early Christian lamp was exhibited, the President, De Rossi, drew attention to the great value of the critical edition of the *Chronica Minora Sæculorum*, IV., V., VI., VII., now being issued by Professor Mommsen, and especially to the *Liber Genealogus*, compiled in Africa after the year 405, but not later than 427, perhaps by Quintus Julius Hilarianus.

* * *

Of this author we have another very rare work on the computation of Easter, finished in 397. But in the *Liber Genealogus*, just published, we read the names of two martyrs otherwise unknown to us from any epigraphical, written or traditional record. These, thinks De Rossi, must have been

copied by the author from some copy of the *Fusti Consulares*, annotated by some martyr-ologist of the persecution of Decius: Sub ipso Decio passi sunt Romæ Sempronius Paulus et Eupater.

* * *

A museum of ancient artillery is now being formed in the old citadel at Turin, which is to rival in completeness the most famous ones of Europe. A large part of the old pieces scattered all over Italy have already arrived, and they range from the first mortars that projected enormous stones down to the last specimens of mouth-loading cannon. The artillery of the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa is especially fine for its artistic workmanship.

* * *

At Ratisbon some very fine Roman greaves (*Beinschiene*, *Beinharnisch*) for one leg have been found. The armour is of embossed work in bronze, and is plated with silver. On the side there is the following inscription, punched in little points: "L. VET. COH. III. BR." This would show that this piece of defensive armour belonged to an officer of the cohort of British auxiliary troops already known from inscriptions to have been stationed on the Rætian frontier at Ratisbon.

* * *

There also was found at the same time a fragment of a Roman helmet in bronze, silver-plated, with the inscription "AVITIANIDE."

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Excavations in the cathedral at Lodi, in conformity with some indications afforded by certain documents preserved in the episcopal archive, have resulted in the discovery of a tomb under the high altar of the lower cathedral, containing the remains of St. Julian IV., Bishop of Lodi, A.D. 300; of St. Daniel, soldier, martyred, it is believed, by the Lombards, 1224; and of St. Walter (Gualterus), a citizen of the same town, who died in 1224.



Local Museums.*

By GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

LOCAL museums and their proper method of arrangement have recently been brought prominently before the public by various writers in the newspapers, and valuable suggestions have been made in connection therewith. That there was need for action on the part of someone or some society there can be no question. It seems to the writer, therefore, that this important matter is one which pre-eminently commends itself to the attention of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Happily, there are a few provincial museums which reflect great credit upon those who manage them, but as a general rule they contain a mass of material of the most miscellaneous nature, drawn from every part of the globe, and arranged in a manner which is bewildering, and of no educational value.

With regard to this latter class, it would be conferring a lasting benefit on the community at large if the Congress saw fit to make overtures to the various corporations, and offer to assist them by suggestions as to the rearrangement of those museums which, in the opinion of the Congress, need reformation. No private individual could approach them, and it might not be thought desirable for a county archæological society to take the initiative; but the Congress, which represents the united archæological societies of Great Britain, could do so with absolute propriety, and, if I mistake not, would be gratefully welcomed.

With few exceptions, I presume that the majority of our local museums are paid for out of the rates; the ratepayers should, therefore, have provided for them, in return for their money, something that should be beneficial to them. It is everywhere ap-

parent that there is a rapidly-growing taste for the study of natural history and archæology among all classes of society, and the more we can illustrate these sciences in our museums, the more popular they will become, and the more students we shall have.

The difficulties usually encountered in founding a local museum are (1) endowment and maintenance, (2) the selection of objects for the collections, and (3) the selection of a curator.

As to the first, unless the museum is endowed with capital to produce an annual sum of about £200 to £300, there is little chance of the institution being successful, apart from funds for acquisitions, which should certainly be in addition to this. If the funds are provided by a rate, the matter is simplified, and the scope and aspirations of the museum will be in proportion to the amount realized by the rate.

The selection of objects for a local museum where no nucleus exists is by no means an easy matter, and will, no doubt, in most cases depend upon the leanings of the curator or of the governing body. Where there is already a collection to form a foundation, the best plan is usually to make this as complete as possible by filling up the gaps. This has been admirably done at Salisbury in the Blackmore Museum.

A guiding principle, which may at first appear somewhat of a paradox, should always be borne in mind by those having the direction of local museums, viz., that the rarest objects are, as a general rule, those least desirable for a local collection. The first efforts of local museums should be directed to the formation of a series typical of the district, and as great wealth does not usually fall to the lot of such institutions, such typical objects will probably absorb both the energies and the money of the directors. No central institution will ever possess either the desire or the necessary space to do this for every locality so well, or at so cheap a rate, as it can be done in the locality itself. Thus the spheres of local and central museums will be kept clearly defined, each having its own distinct limits, attracting the objects which belong to it, and repelling those foreign to its functions.

* This paper was read by Mr. Payne, at Burlington House, at the last Congress of the societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. It has been since read over by Mr. Franks, C.B., and Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, who have expressed their concurrence with Mr. Payne's views. The Congress Committee, at their meeting on May 6, 1893, requested the publication of this valuable paper in the columns of the *Antiquary*.—ED.

The tendency of local museums is, however, usually rather in the contrary direction. Whenever anything (I speak chiefly of antiquarian remains) of the greatest possible rarity is found anywhere within the ken of the local museum, the common practice is to mortgage the income of a year or more to secure it for the local collection. This is, perhaps, natural, but rare objects should be relegated to some central and general collection, where they can be placed in comparison with others from distant parts, and a useful lesson learnt from the comparison.

In addition to local types of antiquities, a local museum, to be fully furnished, should have also a set of the common types of such as are of general distribution, even if they do not occur in the neighbourhood itself. A series of Drift implements, as well as those of Neolithic period, and a small number of bronze implements of the different forms, would occupy but little space, and could be obtained at a trifling cost. It is essential that the series should be distinctly limited, or its purpose is apt to be overlooked, and a series of this kind forms an admirable introduction to the archæology of any district.

The amount of help that local museums should receive from central institutions, such as the British Museum or South Kensington Museum, is a somewhat difficult point to decide, and one that would have to be settled with regard to the wants and merits of each particular case, but there is no doubt that some such beneficial relations could be established.

The theory advocated in the *Times* of having in London a central institution, from which all local museums should be governed and supplied with specimens, would, I feel sure, never work satisfactorily. It would entirely destroy the local interest in the museum, and its local character and peculiarities would be gone, while in London a gigantic machine would be created for which there is no need.

Of course, the model local museum should contain objects illustrating the geology, mineralogy, botany, ornithology, entomology, and archæology of the district in which it is centred. If other things are added, Mr. Franks has recommended the formation of

departments to illustrate in every possible way the industries and manufactures for which respective districts are famous. This is an admirable idea, which will commend itself to all.

For the encouragement of the fine arts, a room should be set apart especially for the reception of gifts or loan collections of pictures and works of art. For the benefit of schools of art, which are now existing in most towns of any size, special facilities should be granted to the students to study or copy as desired. Many of our country schools of art suffer from lack of means to purchase suitable models, and those who attend them are consequently compelled to copy objects of inferior form and design. The constant reproduction of things of this kind is good practice, but in order that the eye may become trained to appreciate beauty of form and elegance of design, it is essential that the student should have put before him works possessing acknowledged artistic merit.

A very valuable and interesting adjunct to a local museum is an exhibition of the wild-flowers common to the locality during the summer months. These may be conveniently displayed on narrow benches round the vestibule in the same manner as roses at a flower-show. The supply and arrangement could be undertaken by the local botanists, who would take it in turns to label the specimens. The labels should have written or printed upon them the "order" to which the plant belongs, as well as its scientific and vulgar name. In the autumn, when flowers are no longer available, the fungi should take their place. I am indebted to the Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society for this idea, which they have carried out with success for years, to the instruction and delight of both residents and visitors.

This floral display supplies knowledge to those who cannot perhaps get access to books, and would attract many to a museum who might not otherwise enter it, and when once in the building, they would doubtless remain to see other things.

It is not necessary to recapitulate what has been written as to what should or should not find a place in local museums; the great question before the authorities of these insti-

tutions is, how to deal with them as they at present exist to the best possible advantage. This is an extremely difficult problem to solve, as the majority of them are filled with specimens foreign to the district, county, and country, all of which have been *presented*. Under these circumstances, it would therefore be impossible to part with them without the sanction of the donors or their representatives.

To meet this difficulty, a system of exchange might be instituted, which would doubtless be favourably regarded by most donors, and perhaps fostered by the British and other large museums. Such a course would involve considerable labour, but that would be of small moment compared with the good which must ultimately result from it.

In most museums, ethnographical objects, stuffed birds, and animals predominate. If the first-named are to be retained, they should, together with all exotic curiosities, be placed in a room by themselves. If this is not possible, they could be hung upon the space above wall-cases, or stored in drawers for reference.

With regard to birds and animals, their disposition would depend upon the condition of the specimens, which in most instances is deplorable. Those of the local birds fit for exhibition should form the nucleus of the ornithological section, the foreign ones should be exchanged, and worthless examples of all kinds destroyed. Such specimens as cannot be parted with might be placed on the top of the wall-cases, above the line of vision.

A wholesale clearance, such as we have suggested, would leave considerable space available for local objects, without entailing much, if any, extra outlay.

Something may be said in reference to cases, which should be made *for* the class of objects they are to contain. Nothing looks so out of place as small fossils in wall-cases, and vases in flat shallow show-cases.

There is invariably much valuable space wasted under flat cases, which might be utilized to great advantage by the insertion of cabinets and nests of drawers, in which could be stored the smaller fossils, entomological specimens, shells, and so on.

Another indispensable accessory to a local museum is a series of maps. There should be a large one of the county, the 1-inch and 6-inch maps of the district, and the 10-foot or 25-inch map of the town in which the museum is situated. On the 6-inch should be marked the sites of archaeological discoveries as they occur, and fields bearing significant names should have the name written across them in red ink. The large scale-map of a town is invaluable, as upon it one is enabled to mark with accuracy the discoveries made in streets, and on the sites of houses. The geological maps would also be an equally advantageous possession. Accompanying these maps there ought to be an explanatory journal kept, with an index, strongly bound, and of convenient size. A notice should be put up in a conspicuous position in the museum to the effect that these are available for reference on application.

Having thrown out these hints with regard to local museums, I should like to say a few words as to their popularization.

In my opinion, the best means of bringing about this result is to institute annually a series of addresses, given in a conversational manner, and devoid of technicalities, on the objects exhibited.

To the working man we are primarily indebted for the preservation of the greater part of the archaeological remains which would find their way into local museums. He is, in nine cases out of ten, the discoverer, and it depends entirely upon the amount of intelligence and interest he possesses whether they are preserved or destroyed.

It behoves us, therefore, to instruct him in *how to seek and what to find*. As far as my experience goes, which is not inconsiderable, I have found no class so desirous of obtaining information on the subjects under consideration as working men. What we have to teach them is that the objects they discover possess an interest far beyond their pecuniary value. Thus, in course of time, *fragments* of ancient remains which they regard as worthless, and which to us are invaluable evidence, they learn to respect and preserve. The success which attended my own researches for so many years at Sittingbourne

was mainly due to the above system of education. It was my custom to give Saturday-afternoon addresses in my private museum to the workmen who had helped in any archæological work in the field. By this means a multitude of men became acquainted with the nature of the remains they had seen me disinter, or had exhumed themselves. Those gatherings were an intense pleasure to me, and I trust profitable to them.

Once a year a grand invitation conversation should be given in the museum to the upper and middle classes, when the ordinary attractions should be supplemented with loan exhibitions of special interest. An array of microscopes would also form a useful feature of the entertainment.

By means of such gatherings, public interest in the institution is continually kept alive, and people are unconsciously led to feel that they have an individual connection with it.

Where libraries are attached to museums, it is of the first importance that the books of reference be kept in a separate room, so that students may work undisturbed.

I recommended this course to the founder of the new wing at the Maidstone Museum, and it has been adopted, with the most beneficial results.

General Pitt-Rivers has shown in his interesting museum at Farnham, Dorset, what models can do towards illustrating the antiquities of a district. Camps, tumuli, enclosed settlements, etc., in miniature, may there be seen, copied from the originals with scrupulous care, while in the cases around are the objects obtained from them during their exploration.

It is hardly necessary to say that the cost of making accurate models is very great, and could only be carried out where wealth is at command. At the same time, the importance of such a work must not be overlooked, and cannot be over-estimated.

It would be extremely helpful to the committee of any local museum, if contemplating remodelling their own, to pay a visit to Farnham.

Nothing need be said on the present occasion as to the arrangement of collections, except that every section should be placed

with the most strict regard to chronological order.

A good catalogue, illustrated, is, of course, a desideratum, but this is perhaps too great an outlay to expect everywhere.

In making these suggestions for the consideration of the Congress, I am fully aware that it is treading upon delicate ground to approach corporate bodies upon the subject; but I feel that it could be done in such a way that it would not be regarded as interference or presumption, and if, perchance, the idea met with favour, incalculable good would spring from it.

In conclusion, I would say that success cannot be achieved in the formation of a local museum unless a sum of money is available for the purchase of fossils, antiquities, and a host of other objects which find their way into workmen's hands.

A curator should have the power to spend a limited amount every year in purchases and largess, so that, when the news of a discovery reaches him, he may go at once to the site, and close a bargain forthwith, without waiting for the decision of a committee. Any hesitation generally ends in things going elsewhere, or the price being raised tenfold.

The sum granted need not be large, and might not be required every year. As opportunities offer, a curator ought to be permitted at regular intervals to visit the sites where excavations are going on, in order that he may keep in touch with the whole of the workmen engaged in a given locality. A little enlightening conversation with them from time to time, combined with useful hints in the event of anything being found, is certain to produce excellent results. They become interested in you, and you in them, and when this feeling is established, nothing tends more to the success of a local collection.

Again, a curator or some qualified person should be empowered to decline offers of articles which are not required; but this is a matter which mainly rests with the public, and one that they would do well to consider. There are museums, or departments in them, where certain objects would be welcomed, and if a little discretion were exercised on the part of intending donors, our provincial

museums would not be encumbered with bulky collections of miscellaneous curiosities which entirely frustrate any attempt on the part of their managers to make them somewhat of a local character.


The subject which I have been privileged to bring before you is one in which I take the deepest interest, and I now leave it in your hands, if you should so desire, to mould into satisfactory form what I have very imperfectly designed.



The Year's Pictures.

By M. F. B.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

ONSCIENTIOUS, painstaking, careful work there may be in abundance, but a very high standard of excellence cannot fairly be expected in a gallery of more than 3,000 pictures, representing the chief art work of the year, as submitted to, and judged by, an academical jury. We shall be much surprised if this year's exhibition is even voted a "popular" one; there are few "story-pictures," and fewer important portraits. The best-known names are either absent altogether, or represented by small or unimportant works. As regards the particular interest of this magazine, there are but few pictures that directly or indirectly concern the antiquary; a little picture of Lincoln cloister by Marian Logsdail is one of the only architectural bits for him to note.

The two pictures which seem to attract most visitors are Calderon's large historical scene, and John Collier's "Cæsar Borgia." The former represents Elizabeth Woodville, in sanctuary in Westminster, parting with her son, the little Duke of York, who has been sent for to attend his brother's coronation. The scene is in the Jerusalem Chamber, and the mother, in an agony of anxious fear, is saying (according to the account given by Sir Thomas More): "Farewell, mine own sweet son; the Almighty be thy protector! Let me kiss thee once more before we part, for God knows when we

shall kiss again." All the details of the costumes are thoroughly in accord with the period represented.

Mr. Collier's picture, which, like Mr. Calderon's, hardly avoids the reproach of staginess, is interesting as a study of expression. A young man is at the Pope's table, on the side nearest the spectator. Opposite the cunning old ecclesiastic watches him under his eyebrows, fox-like and cruel, while he is offered a glass of wine, evidently poisoned. One is interested in noticing, as a detail, the elaborate decoration on the wall—a fine bold pattern similar to that now at Chenonceaux, and put there by Catherine de Medici.

The President sends a Biblical picture, representing the end of the terrible story of Rizpah—an uncomfortable piece of composition. One feels that he is more at home in the two charming single figures he sends: (14) "Farewell," and (295) "The Frigidarium"; in the portrait heads, "Atalanta" (112), and "Corinna of Tanagra" (224); and in the delicious little picture called "Hit," a study of two nude figures, a man and a boy, the former teaching the other, as David did Israel, "the use of the bow." The period, we presume, is prehistoric; and if so, how about the curved shape of the bow?

Sir John Millais' "Girlhood of St. Theresa" we should have imagined an inspiring subject, "the little girl walking forth one morning," as George Eliot speaks of her, "hand in hand with her still smaller brother, to go and seek martyrdom in the country of the Moors"; but Sir John's conception is most unsatisfactory, and his painting contemptible. The sky and landscape look like the effort of some bad and hurried scene-painter. There is a large Briton Riviere, a rather ghastly study of dead lions; while Mr. Nettleship shows also his knowledge of animal life in a picture called "Rich Spoil" (106)—a panther carrying a dead peacock over fallen trees in a swampy jungle. Mr. Waterhouse sends a cold, but in many ways beautiful, illustration of Keat's "La Belle Dame sans Merci."

By far the most important portrait is in the first room—Mr. Sargent's "Lady Agnew,"

one of his virile harmonious compositions, where every touch of the brush speaks with perfect expression. Mr. Alma Tadema's head of Dr. Joachim is interesting, as being so far superior to what one had looked for in a portrait by him; but it fails in giving expression to the breadth and power of the musician's face; in treatment and in size it seems to lack understanding of the subject. There is a dull but clever "Portrait of a Lady" in black, with white lace, holding a fan, by Mr. Stanhope Forbes. Sir John Millais sends a portrait of Mr. John Hare, we charitably suppose in some "character," for it is not like the Mr. Hare we know off the stage. There is a Romney-like portrait of Mrs. Horatio Love by Mr. Seymour Lucas, who is seen to better advantage in his painting of "Philip II. in the Escorial," which cost him so long an illness, from which we are glad to find he is now recovered. Mr. Herkomer's best portrait is that of the Duke of Devonshire.

In conclusion, we may remark that, in the midst of the vulgarity which is rampant all round, it is refreshing to find two admirable studies by Mr. George Clausen, (57) "A Cottage Girl," and (923) "Evening Song," the latter, in its realization of the power and effect of sunlight, an admirable contrast to Mr. Frank Bramley's "After Fifty Years" in the next room. These two pictures, in our opinion, would, in fact, justify a second visit to the Academy; but one is almost tempted, after a first view, to decline any further acquaintance with the 3,000 selected "pictures of the year."

NEW GALLERY.

There is one picture in the New Gallery which arrests notice at once, and has the most unusual merit of being attractive equally to the exacting critic and to the casual spectator, and that is Mr. Sargent's excellent portrait in the north room of Mrs. Hugh Hammersley (128). We overheard one old gentleman, who was examining this picture with evident appreciation, say to his companion: "Hush! she's going to speak." It is a most daring conception, the lady's dress being of a magenta or vivid purple that unfortunately kills every other picture in the room; but it is an unusual thing to be able

to speak of so startling a conception as nothing but admirable; and the painting has all Mr. Sargent's excellencies, being rapid, true, and the result of absolute knowledge of colour, form, and effect. Mr. Sargent has given us the picture of the year. He has another portrait (177) in the same room—of Mrs. George Lewis, but it is spoilt by a tantalizing curtain in the background, which resolves itself at a distance into a gigantic face—a suggestion of an awful "spirit-photograph!"

Portraits are much to the fore. Mr. Hacker has one of a child (39), detestable in colour and terribly theatrical. It would be interesting to compare his method with Mr. Sargent's, and to notice the difference between the facility which is the result of cleverness and is of the nature of a trick, and the ease which is born of perfect control, perception, and study. But there are many worse portraits in this gallery, we are sorry to say, than Mr. Hacker's. The most noticeable for their good or bad qualities are Mr. Jacomb-Hood's "Master Roger Thynne" (7), an unconventional and hardly-finished study of a little boy at a door; Mr. Sydney Hall's "Mr. Gladstone reading the lessons in Hawarden Church," which formed recently a supplement to the *Graphic*; Mr. Collier's "Sir John Lubbock" (4); Mr. Harris Brown's "Canon Mason" (89); Mr. Herkomer's "Jock and Charlie" (92), two rosy-cheeked, round-faced lads in red-brown kilts in an Orchardson-coloured autumn wood; Mr. Hartley's "Lord Rosebery's Two Boys" in gray (188); Sir Arthur Clay's "Canon Ainger"; and Mr. Shannon's "Miss Kennedy" (137) painted for Newnham College. Mr. Richmond's "Maid of Athens" seems to be a portrait also; but it is merely a study, and has little other interest.

The best landscape is a fine representation by Mr. Buxton Knight of "The Long Walk with Windsor and Eton" (88). Mr. Knight has taken what we may call the "Park" in contradistinction to the "Forest" aspect of the Long Walk. He sees the trees in orderly rank and dignity on either side of the straight road that leads to the castle in the distance. He is impressed by the great rolling masses of green in the foreground, and by the tumbling clouds in the sky. His picture is

no mere copy of a beautiful view; he has felt the poetry of the scene, and reproduced its effect on his mind. Here is more than a painted landscape; here is a work of art.

Near Mr. Knight's is an in-many-ways beautiful moonlight scene by Mr. Edward Stott (91). A girl is driving the cows from one pasture to another, and the glowing moon has just risen above the field. In the north room there is a seascape by Mr. Macallum, in which there is much life and movement, though the picture itself is not altogether satisfactory; and in the south room a curiously Scotch view of Venice (205) by Mr. Macwhirter. We should notice among the studies of Nature Mr. Nettleship's huge "Battle Royal" (157), a contest between a tiger and a (?) python. One has to mention, lastly, works of imagination. And there is a sacred picture by Mr. Kennedy (146), which must be classed in this category. It represents "Cain's First Crime"—the infant Cain, on an antediluvian river-bank, offering a young lizard or crocodile—it is difficult to say which—to a large crane, while the baby Abel protests against this anti-vegetarian act! Another sacred picture, which produces the effect of some weird and solemn dream, is Mr. Brangwyn's "Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh" (233). As for works of pure imagination, if we may take a metaphor suggested by a charming design of Mr. Battens (184), Mr. Burne-Jones and Mr. Watts naturally outrun all competitors. The former, taking his romantic subject from a poem by his Socialist friend Mr. William Morris, shows, in two oblong pictures, "The Pilgrim at the Gate of Idleness" (64), and "The Heart of the Rose" (66). No one can give us such glowing depth of colour as Mr. Jones, even if his creatures live in a strange woe-begone world, and his subjects lack interest. Mr. Watts, on the contrary, is always full of meaning. His pictures are almost invariably allegories, and full of suggestiveness. His "Open Door" shows us a girl in the act of unfastening a gate which leads out into a stormy scene of tempest and sea, while at her side are flowers and butterflies. In "Neptune's Horses" (78) the breaking waves take the vague shapes of horses' heads—a quaint idea, admirably expressed. Mr. Walter Crane, who takes the same subject,

succeeds less well through his over-definiteness. Mr. Crane is a charming artist, and his horses are very beautiful; but Mr. Watts's is a great picture, while his is a piece of decoration, pure and simple.

Other pictures of this kind worth noticing are Mr. Strudwick's "Love rules the Day" (19), and Mr. Gere's Holman-Hunt-like "Saint George." The meaning of Mr. Macgregor's "The Spirit of Life" (170) is beyond us.



A Forgotten Saint.

By REV. CANON WOOD, D.D.

(Continued from vol. xxvii., p. 207.)

PART II.



WE will now return to Lydgate's poem, and see what features of interest it possesses, and what further light it may throw on our inquiry, acting, as he says himself with regard to his authorities,

Off the trouthe gadren out the corn
And voide the chaff of prolixite.

We may omit, therefore, his invocations to St. Edmund, curiously interwoven with classical allusions in the fashion of the day, and proceed to the narrative.

Our Saint's parentage is thus described :

To Kyng Offa Fremund was sone and hayr,
Regnyng in Mershlond,* the story berth witnesse,
His moodir Botild, riht goodly and riht fayr,
And a woman of great parfihtnesse,
Longe bareyn, the story doth expresse ;
And she was suster and lik in many a thyng
Unto seyn Edmund the holy glorious kyng.

Then follows the strange account of his birth, miraculously foretold by a child of three days old, named Thoua, whose father Aldare dwelt in "a small village" in that "prouynce." A rainbow was to show itself above the royal palace for nine days at the time of his birth. His name was to be Fremund. He was to convert his father and mother (this would seem to be derived from some other legend than that which makes Botilde sister to the martyred Edmund), he was to heal the sick, and to be "kyng,

* Mercia.

martyr, and virgine." When the wonderful infant had finished,

He gan requere with cryeing manyfold
As alle folkes myhte heere and se,

that he might himself be baptized, and then immediately expired.

Strange to say, there is a curious parallel to this in a certain child-saint named Rum-
oalde or Rumbold, said to have been born at King's Sutton (about eight miles from Cropredy) in A.D. 662. He, too, only lived for three days, but found time apparently to preach a sermon at Braceleam (Brackley), whither his body was translated in 663 by Bishop Widerinus. Next year it was again removed to Bucingaham, where his shrine was long frequented by pilgrims. His holy well at Astrop—a chalybeate spring—was visited by patients up to the end of the last century.

Fremund, in his turn, is baptized by Bishop Oswy, brings his father and mother (as had been foretold) to the Christian faith, and numbers of their subjects

Converted from ydolatrie,
and when

His ffadir Offa feeble wex from age,
was crowned King of Mercia. As, however, we have seen in the shorter form of the legend, he lays down the crown,

Forsook the world and al his regioun,
And took his waye toward Carlioun,*

accompanied by two priests—Burchard, and another not named by Lydgate, but whom Leland calls Edbriht.

We must pause here to point out a further complication of the legend. For Father Cressy, as he called himself (his real name was Hugh Paulin), who wrote in Charles II.'s reign a *Church History of Brittany*, states that Fremund was not the son of Offa at all, but of "a Duke of the East Saxons" named Algar, and his wife Thova. Here we have the names of the father of the prophet-infant and that of the child himself transferred to the father and mother of Fremund. What authority Cressy followed it is impossible to say. It may be, however, that this is the core of the legend, and that better-known names and localities were substituted, as was often the case, in later times.

* Caerleon on the Wye.

Meanwhile Fremund, according to Lydgate, with his two companions,

On the se-syde a litil barge he took,
and, after being driven about for five days, came ashore at "Ilefaye,"

to wikked spiritis a place convenable
Lyk a desert off folk inhabitable.

Here he lives for seven years without "gruchchyng nor feyntise," till his father Offa, who, it will be remembered, was St. Edmund's brother-in-law, sends in quest of him

too and twenty massageris notable
that he might lead his people against the Danish invaders under Ungwar and Ubba, after the martyrdom of his uncle Edmund. Fremund is unwilling at first, but at last he

Caste in his herte and peised thynges thre :
His ffadres mescheff, the Danys cruelte,
And cheff off alle he dradde for his partie
Lyst newe Intrusioun brouhte in ydolatrie.

He therefore returns with the embassy, and, rejecting with scorn the offer of Ungwar to be confirmed in his kingdom on condition of apostatizing, attacks and routs the foe, his twenty-four followers appearing to the Danes 24,000 in number.

Then comes the martyrdom. For, as Fremund kneels to thank God for his victory, "Duke Oswy smet off his hed." But the martyr's blood, spirting into Oswy's face,

brent him so sore that he fyl in rage,
and he entreats forgiveness :

O blissyd martyr, rewe on my trespase
That kan no refut but fle to the for grace.

Fremund does not seem to distrust so sudden a repentance, and the head uprears itself, and gives the murderer "absolucioun." This done, the saint's body stood up, and, taking the head in his hands, walked off from "Radforde," the scene of the battle, to a place between "Whittone" and "Harborugh." Here he touched the ground with his sword, and a spring burst forth, in which

He wessh a-way the blood that was so red
Which down distilled from his hooly hed,
and immediately expired. Oswy and others

Took up the body and the holy hed,
And to Offcherche Fremund they haue born,
With his sherte closyd stronge in led,
And with deuocioun dilligence and dreed
Withynne an Arche a-twixe two pillerys
They mured him up, where he lay many yerys,
Wrouhte myracles and many sondry signes.

In course of time

thre virgynes
Which that hadde dyvers Infirmytes ;
one called Elffeda, who was dumb, the
second Thoua (Thoua again !—there seems
to be a strange want of variety in names !),

the cely poore wyht
Potagre was, myhte not stonde up ryht ;
and the third Bryhteba, suffering from deaf-
ness,

Thouh alle these thre were seuerd fer assonder,
were visited by the same dream, bidding
them go

Toward Offcherche, which is a kouth town
In Warwyk-shire,

in search of Fremund's grave, which should
be revealed to them by a miraculous bright-
ness of the sky.

To Offcherche accordingly they are led,
and, having been healed of their infir-
mities, were bidden by the "aungel" of the
dream

To take the body and the hooly hed,
And karye it with hem out off the cas off led.

We are now brought by the legend to the
locality which has more especial interest for
us at Cropredy, for

As the story doth in ordre telle,
These thre virgynes retourned been ageyn,
Kam to a ryuer that namyd was Charwelle,
And faste-by they fond a ful fayr pleyn.
And for they wolde no thyng were in veyn,
For the hooly martir off Alabawstre whit
They dyde ordeyne a tounge off gret delit.

* * * * *

In which tounge they haue fully purposid
That the body of Fremund shal be closid.
And on this pleyn passing-fair to seene
Be-side this ryuer, because it drouh to nyht,
They took a yerde off salwh with leuys greene,
Markyng the place and set it ther vpryht.
And toward morwe whan the day was lyht,
They kam ageyn, anoon as they aroos,
To burye the body holdyng ther purpoos.
Bvt they fond nouthur the body nor the ston,
Nor no tokne ther-off koude see,
Sawe the yerde, left there whan they were gon,
Was growe that nyht into a large tre.

The holy body, having thus mysteriously dis-
appeared, did not altogether lose its benefi-
cent power, for "the pleyne that was alofte"
(i.e., above the saint) was so plenteous of
flowers and pasture, and its "gras and herbes
holsom" showed such power "syk beestis to
recure," that it was held in reverence by all
who dwelt near.

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At length the time came for the Invention
of the saint. A certain pilgrim named Edel-
bert, while praying at the Holy Sepulchre,
is three times directed in a dream to haste
homeward

Toward the ryuer that callid is Charwelle,
and under a large willow-tree he should find
the saint's body. Additional signs were
given him of the place, for (like Æneas and
his men) he was to find "a mylk-whit
sowhe"

With yonge pigges in noumbre ful threttene,
and, in a chapel hard by, "notable preestis
fyue." Edelbert's incredulity is reproved by
the angel of the dream, who pulls his arm out
of joint by way of punishment, and he starts
on his journey for England. But first he
makes to Rome,

ther to receyue ful absolucioun
Be Criste's vyker,

who gives him letters testimonial and bulls
to speed his purpose. Edelbert finds the
place, has his arm restored, recognises

The sowhe, the piggis,—god lyst so provyde,—
And preestis fyue dwellyng ther-be-syde.

He presents his bulls to the "Bysshop off
the diocyse"

Called Byrynus ; which in goodly wyse
Assented is to his translatioun,
Took certyn prelatys off Religioun,
And by the Popis ful auctoryte
Translatyd hym to Dunstaple, ye may se.

Here, as might have been expected, the
saint wrought many miracles, no doubt to
the great satisfaction of the Prior and the
glory of the house. Accordingly, in Morin's
Chronicles of Dunstable, we find in A.D. 1210,
about three years after this last transla-
tion, and the dedication of an altar in his
name :

"Circa Pascha in ecclesia de Dunstaple
Dei et beati Frehemundi Regis et Martyris
miracula a Deo crebuerunt, quod longe et
lateque diffusa est fama et multiplicatæ sunt
in populo gratiarum actiones."

One other entry occurs in the chronicles
of the priory, and that a curious, not to say
prosaic, one. The brethren record, in 1275,
that they helped themselves to 100s. from
the offerings at his shrine for the purpose of
buying oats !

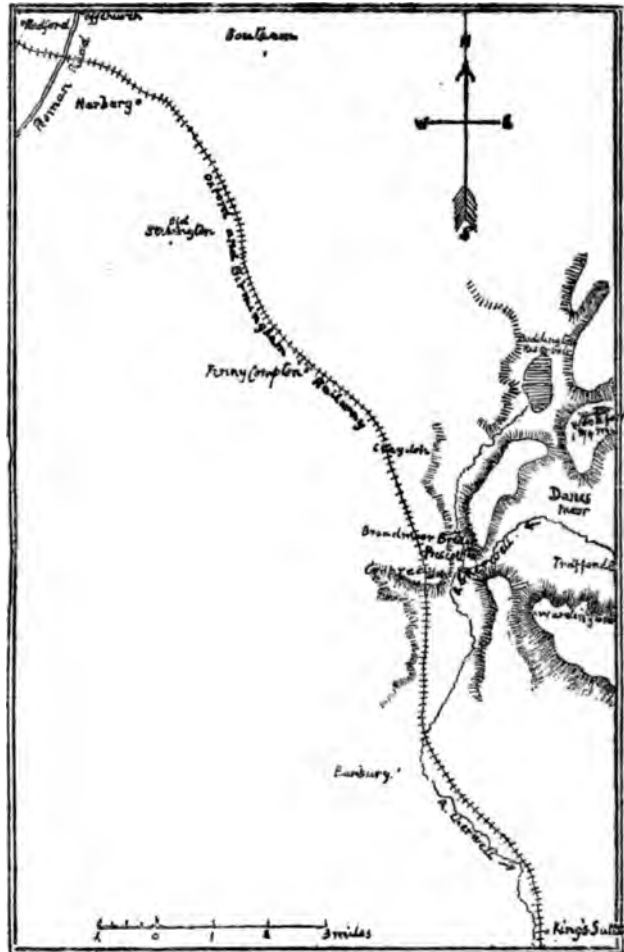
The above account of St. Fremund,
lengthy as it is, makes no mention of his

intermediate translation from the "ecclesia S. Sacerdotum" to "Redic," wherever that may be. The fuller legend, which in this particular part Lydgate seems to have abridged, makes the first translation from Offchurch to the place "between Charwell and Bradmere" take place sixty-six years

jecture; the third (from "Redic" to Dunstable) is in 1207.

It remains to identify the places mentioned in the legend.

Offchurch, in Warwickshire, on the Roman Fosseway, about thirteen miles north-west of Cropredy, is said traditionally to have been



only after his death. Here there was a chapel, and from here, after the relics had been rediscovered "in loco quo conflunt Charwell et Bradmere," they were again moved, together with those of the "holy Priests," his companions, to "Redic," where Adelbert builds a church over them. The date of this second translation is left to con-

the site of a palace of King Offa, and the place of his burial. An old stone coffin in the churchyard is believed by the inhabitants to have been his. The church itself dates from the eleventh century. Here, according to the legend, it would appear that Fremund was born. Why, when he sought a hermit's life, he should have travelled so far as Caer-

leon on Usk we need not inquire, nor whether the narrator had the islands of Steep Holme and Flat Holme in the Bristol Channel in his mind when he wrote of the mysterious "Ylefaye." Here, however, he is found, and from here returns to the scene of the battle with the Danes, at Radford on the Leam, about a mile south-west from Offchurch. Whitton I cannot identify. Harbury is a station on the Great Western line, ten miles north-west of Cropredy, and about four or five miles south-east of Radford. The body is apparently "mured up" between two pillars in the church at Offchurch, and afterwards translated from this "kouth toun in Warwyk-shire" to "a ful fayr playn" by the Cherwell. This, the site of the second interment and the subsequent discovery "between Charwell and Bradmere," I take to be the manor of Prescote, in after-times the home of the Danvers. Here was the chapel with the "preestis fyue dwellyng ther-besyde" discovered by Edelbert (the Adelbert of Leland), and from here Edelbert carried, not only St. Fremund's relics, but those of the "Holy Priests," his companions, to "Redic."

It will be remembered that Gorstelow mentions his own house at Prescote (*i.e.*, "Priest-cote") as having probably been a religious house, and having a chapel and altar, and its situation could hardly be better described than as "in loco quo confluent Charwelle et Brademere," for a little brook, at present nameless, but flowing from a place still called Broadmoor, and passing under "Broadmoor Bridge," enters the Cherwell two hundred yards below the present manor-house. I imagine that in former times, when the country was not drained, what is now called the "moor" was really the "mere." In wet seasons the little valley is still filled with water, and has the appearance of a lake.

Another interesting point remains to be noticed. The scene of Fremund's victory over the Danes is, as we have seen, fixed by some of the chroniclers at Radford, perhaps from its proximity to Offchurch, which seems inseparably connected with the story. But in the Latin metrical version "Wydford" is the name given, with "Radford" as a various reading. It is worth noting that about seven

miles higher up the Cherwell than Prescote is a village called Woodford, and about three miles from Prescote, also on the Cherwell, is an ancient battle-field called "Danesmoor," so called, it is believed, from these dreaded invaders, and the scene of another sanguinary struggle in after times during the Wars of the Roses.

We have brought Fremund's relics and those of his companions to "Redic." May not "Redic" be—nay, is it not almost certainly—the latter part of Crop-redy or Crop-Redie? The word is obviously Celtic, and the difficulty which Saxons have always found, and find still, in spelling its unfamiliar sound is witnessed to, not only by an infinite variety of renderings in former times, but also by the fact that I have accumulated one hundred and four different forms of the name in letters addressed to myself during the last few years.

Here, then, if my conjecture be true, above the Cherwell Ford, Adelbert built the first church on a little rising ground close to the river, and here Fremund and the holy priests, his companions, rested, and doubtless had a shrine erected over them, which, like that of St. Romoald, would be visited by pilgrims from far and near.

Hence, if I am not mistaken, came the danger. For relics were not only a very blessed property, but a very profitable one. William of Malmesbury boasts that "the whole island is so resplendent with such great relics of native saints that you can scarce pass a village of any note without hearing the name of some new saint,"* and, at the very time to which we have come—the beginning of the thirteenth century—so great a prelate as St. Hugh of Lincoln† was not very scrupulous as to the way in which he obtained them.

We need not, then, be surprised to find that St. Fremund was too precious a possession to be left in the charge of the poor Vicar of Cropredy. When his kinsman, St. Edmund, was contributing to the glory of

* *De G. R. Ang.*, iii. 245.

† See in his life (Perry, p. 301) how he bit off with his teeth a fragment of one of the reputed bones of St. Mary Magdalen at Fescamp, and how at Peterborough he contrived to cut off for himself a tendon of the arm of St. Oswald.

Bury, it was only natural that some great religious house should covet and desire other men's goods. What wonder, then, that Prior Richard of Dunstable, who, in 1206, had been constituted by the papal legate visitor of "all men in Religion" in the see of Lincoln, with the exception of Templars, Hospitallers, Cistercians, and Premonstratensians, should, in the course of a visit to neighbouring Houses, be led to desire to transfer St. Fremund's relics to the new Priory of Dunstable? That they were so translated about this time we have already seen, and that the Prior's expectations were abundantly realized. Whether Cropredy obtained any compensation for the loss, whether the whole of the saint was moved, or (as was often the case) he was broken up, whether the "Sancti Presbyteri" were also appropriated, will never, perhaps, be known.

It seems probable, however, since there is no mention to the contrary, that his companions, at all events, were allowed to remain, and still enjoy their quiet resting-place by the little riverside. St. Fremund also, I think, must, in part, have remained. Otherwise, his "chapel in Cropredy" would hardly have been spoken of by Dame Ann Danvers in 1539, or have had "ten ewes" bequeathed to it. This, then, was the "chapel where his shrine is situated," towards the repair of which her father-in-law, Richard Danvers, had contributed in 1488.

All traces of the shrine that might be identified with any certainty have long since disappeared in the clean sweep of such sculptures in this fine old church. A crocketed pinnacle from a tomb carved in Purbeck marble remains in a room above the vestry, and a mutilated alabaster image from the church, which came into the possession of a local antiquary some forty years ago, may be seen in a niche outside the porch of Horley Church.

The shrine has gone, but there are good reasons for supposing that "St. Fremund's Chapel" may be identified with what is now called the chapel of Prescott; still, therefore, retaining the name of the "Sancti Presbyteri." And the problem with which we started has been solved, for we have seen why the Danvers family had so great an in-

terest in their tutelary saint, and what was the connection of Fremund with the church of Cropredy.

It may be asked, What is the worth of the legend which we have been investigating?

This is a difficult question to answer. Traditions of so great antiquity as this, handed down by word of mouth for long years, afterwards became so overlaid, in an uncritical and credulous age, with new accre-



CHAPEL OF ST. FREMUND, CROPREDY CHURCH.

(From a Photograph by E. Welburn.)

tions, and successive story-tellers were so disposed to adapt their details to suit persons and places with which they were familiar, that, apart entirely from the miraculous features in them, we find it impossible to separate the true from the false. The legend of King Edmund is a good illustration of this. So is the story of St. Kenelm, who himself is said to have been a great-grandson of Offa.

In Edmund's legend, as in Fremund's, we have the amputated head speaking, and in

all three the relics revealed by a heavenly interposition. We need not pursue the parallel. That some young Christian prince, who had distinguished himself in the terrible internecine struggle with the savage and pagan Danes, was afterwards cruelly murdered, and that, being naturally reputed a saint (formal canonization was a later development), his body was revered and believed to work miraculous cures; that his shrine was long the principal attraction of the church by the Cherwell, not far from which he had lived and died; that his body, like that of so many other saints, became a desirable acquisition; that an altar was dedicated in his name at Dunstable, and that an ancient family in Oxfordshire had a special and touching devotion to his memory and interposition—that is all!

ERRATUM.—On p. 206, 1st column, 7th line from bottom, for "*in sicliis*" read "*insidiis*."



Old Berkshire School-Games.

By EMMA ELIZABETH THOVTS.

(Continued from p. 195, vol. xxvii.)

ALL curious customs and traditions rank under the general name of folklore, and perhaps there is no more curiously interesting subject than that of country games.

As a county, Berkshire is very much modernized. The people, although preserving their characteristics, have greater opportunities of intercourse, and therefore the old legends and customs have, to a great measure, died out, more than is the case in primitive neighbourhoods in remoter parts of England.

The subject of village games has never met with the attention it deserves. One remarkable thing is that these rhymes and games are universally known, yet there is no printed source from whence they are taken, for they are handed down orally from one generation to another.*

* Since writing the above, I hear that a book of these games is in the press, collected by Mrs. Gomme, wife of Mr. G. L. Gomme, whose works are so deservedly popular.

Nor is it only in England that they are to be found. Even as far north as the Orkney Islands similar games are played, and in the Welsh language some of them exist, which fact is extremely curious, for the question naturally arises whether they are contemporary in both languages, or which is the original.

Scotch, Welsh, and English are three such totally distinct nations, yet in all of them the children play similar games; besides, in England alone many different races are combined, and although the English are spoken of as a nation, they are, ethnologically speaking, an admixture of nationalities Celtic and Latin in origin.

One theory as to these games is that they were the May-day sports of our ancestors, played by the young men and maids at the village feasts or fairs, this idea arising from the fact that love and lovers, marriage and dowry, are the leading motives in each game. If this is their origin, it is still more remarkable to find them so universally scattered and widely known.

A hundred years ago education was at a very low ebb. The village child, if taught at all (which depended upon the bounty either of the squire or parson), merely learnt to read, write, and sew for the first ten years of life, after which age they had generally to begin to work for their living, the girls as maids of all work, and the boys on the farm.

Now, children with such limited knowledge as was accorded to them, had not the faintest idea of what geography meant; indeed, to this day, if you ask an old labourer the way to some neighbouring place, it is rare to meet with one able to direct you farther than the next parish, but usually the nearest public-house is the only place he can tell you. Where, then, could these children learn games such as "The Old Woman from Cumberland," or "Sheep, Sheep, come Home, for Wolf has gone to Devonshire"? These places were as foreign to them as India or Japan.

GAME 8.—SHEEP, SHEEP, COME HOME.

Sheep, sheep, come home.

Afraid.

What are you afraid of?

Wolf.

Wolf is gone to Devonshire,

And will not be back for seven years,

So sheep, sheep, come home.

The shepherd endeavours to drive home his unruly flock, while the wolf pursues and catches as many as he can.

GAME 9.—A PRETTY LITTLE GIRL.

See what a pretty little girl of mine !
She brought me many a bottle of wine ;
A bottle of wine, and a guinea, too—
See what my little girl can do.
Down on the carpet she shall kneel,
While the grass grows in the field ;
Stand upright upon your feet,
Choose the one you love so sweet.
Now you're married I wish you joy,
First a girl and then a boy ;
Seven years after a son and a daughter—
Kiss your bride and come out of the ring.

Danced to the same air as "Poor Mary,"
and in the same way.

GAME 10.—WINNY, WINNY, WEE.

Winny, winny, wee,
When I come I will give you a cup of tea.

This is a kind of "puss in the corner."

GAME 11.—ROSY APPLE.

Rosy apple, lemon, and pear,
A bunch of roses she shall wear,
Gold and silver by her side,
Who shall be her fairy bride ?
Take her by her lily-white hand,
Lead her over the water,
Give her kisses one, two, three,
Mrs. —'s daughter.

This game, and the one beginning, "See
what a pretty little girl of mine," are both
sung to the same air.

GAME 12.—POOR MARY.

The next two games are very similar, one
child sitting on the ground, while the rest
dance round in a ring. In every game I
remark the fact that there are two chief
characters—the lover and his lass :

Poor Mary sits a-weeping, a-weeping, a-weeping ;
Poor Mary sits a-weeping, on a bright summer's day.
Pray tell me what you are weeping for, weeping for,
weeping for ;
Pray tell me what you are weeping for, on a bright
summer's day.
I'm weeping for a sweetheart, a sweetheart, a sweet-
heart ;
I'm weeping for a sweetheart, on a bright summer's
day.
Poor Mary's got a shepherd's cross, a shepherd's
cross, a shepherd's cross ;
Poor Mary's got a shepherd's cross, on a bright sum-
mer's day.

The tune of this is the same as "The Three
Dukes" (Game 7).

I give these verses exactly as the children
sing them, but it appears to me that the end
of the lines are either imperfect, or that in
some way part has been forgotten and left
out. The "shepherd's cross" puzzles me as
to its meaning.

GAME 13.—THE LADY ON THE MOUNTAIN.

This is played like the last game :

There stands a lady on the mountain,
Who she is I do not know.
Oh, she wants such gold and silver !
Oh, she wants such a nice young man !
Now you're married I wish you joy,
First a girl and then a boy ;
Seven years after a son and a daughter —
Kiss your bride and come out of the ring.

This last stanza is a favourite, for it appears
in several games. This game appears to be
a fragment only of a longer one.

GAME 14.—THE OLD WOMAN FROM CUM-
BERLAND.

This is a recitative piece played with two
leaders, the old woman and the lover. As
each child goes, she is sent behind the latter,
and they form a string with their arms round
each other's waists, ending at last in a tug of
war.

Each child as she says good-bye pretends
to cry.

Here comes an old woman from Cumberland,
With seven poor children in her hand ;
One can sing, the other can sew ;
One can sit up in the corner and cry
Alleluia !

Choose the fairest you can see.

The lover here takes up his part :

The fairest one that I can see is
Come to me.

The old mother goes on :

Now my daughter gone ;
A thousand pound in her pocket and a gold ring on
her finger—

The daughter, as she goes, says :

Good-bye, mother ; good-bye.

This is recitative, not sung ; perhaps, more
correctly speaking, it is a mixture of both.
It is acted throughout. Finally, all pretend
to cry. I fancy it once had a tune to it.

GAME 15.—THE LEAVES ARE GREEN.

The pretty tune of "Nuts in May"
(Game 2) is also used for the following game,

danced round in a circle. At the last line the children all flop down on the ground :

The leaves are green, the nuts are brown,
They hang so high they will not come down ;
Leave them alone till frosty weather,
Then they will all come down together.

After dancing round in a circle, at the closing words the children flop down upon the ground. This appears to be a corresponding game to "Here we go round the mulberry-bush."

GAME 16.—QUEEN ANNE.

Who the Queen Anne is here mentioned history does not relate, nor in the old days were letters received every day of the week. Still, the little ones sing :

Queen Anne, Queen Anne, she sits in the sun,
As fair as a lily, as bright as one ;
My master and mistress have sent you three letters,
So, please, can you read one ?
I cannot read one unless I read all,
So please, Miss, deliver the ball.

Both this and the preceding game are played in Shropshire, but with the first parts of the verses quite differently given. Apparently, the children use several verses indiscriminately for different games.

GAME 17.—OLD ROGER.

This is another great favourite among the games. The ring is formed round a child who lies upon the ground, while another waits outside the magic circle until it is her turn to join the game.

Old Roger is dead
And lies in his grave—
Heigho ! lies in his grave !
There grows a great apple-tree
Over his head—
Heigho ! over his head !
The wind it do blow,
And the apples do fall—
Heigho ! the apples do fall !
There came an old woman
A-picking them up—
Heigho ! a-picking them up !
Old Roger got up,
And he gave her a knock—
Heigho ! gave her a knock !
And the old woman
Went off hibble de hop—
Heigho ! hibble de hop !

GAME 18.—KISSING IN THE RING.

This game is even still played by grown-up people in Berkshire at village meetings, feasts, and flower-shows, greatly to the horror

of the clergy, who try to suppress it, but it is played in a quiet way. The young man respectfully raises his hat as he embraces the young woman of his choice. Oddly enough, there are no verses or words belonging to this well-known game.

GAME 19.—DROPPING THE HANDKERCHIEF.

The player repeats the following words as she encompasses the ring :

I had a little dog, and his name was Toby ;
He won't bite you, nor he won't bite you,
But he WILL bite you !

I think now I have given nearly all, if not quite all, of the local games, and hope that the recording of them may excite others to inquire on the same point in different localities, with a view to endeavouring to trace the origin and affix the date of these pretty pastimes.

Probably in other counties may be found games unknown to the Berkshire rustic ; indeed, I might have added several to those described had I gone further afield, but preferred to restrict myself to my own beloved county.



On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from vol. xxvi., p. 223.)

XII.



TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, possesses a piece of plate unique in its leading feature. It consists of a ewer and dish, the former being a tall jug for water, the latter a shallow circular basin about 2 feet in diameter, including a flat margin about 3 inches wide, whereon this inscription is engraved in bold letters around the whole circumference :

Collegio SS^{te} et individua Trinitatis dono dedit Antonius Comes Cantii adquo denuo decretū ut

SIT UNIFORMITAS, SIT DECOR RELIGIONI, = 1662.
CONFORMIS CLERUS, AC SALVA ECCLESIA. = 1662.

In the centre of the basin is the following inscription, which is occasionally to be seen

also on old baptismal fonts; it reads the same backwards as forwards:

NIŲON ANOMHMATA MH MONAN OŲIN.

This kind of composition is known as a palindrome. The translation of the whole may be given thus, "Antony, Earl of Kent, gave this to the college of the most holy and undivided Trinity, it being once more enacted that there shall be uniformity, fitness in religion, a conforming clergy, and a secure church."—"Wash my sins, not my face only." A chronogram engraved on plate is a great rarity; this one is a hexameter and pentameter couplet. The basin and ewer are known in the college as the "Act of Uniformity" plate

A very rare octavo volume, pp. 373, has an engraved title-page, with twelve heraldic shields in an emblematic frame, a representation of the author dressed as a Canon Regular of the Holy Cross kneeling on one

side in front, and this title in a small compartment beneath: "Ægis Ægidio-Vresana, sive Poemata R. P. Ægidii de Vrese Can. Reg. S. X." (Printed at Cologne, 1665.) The poems commence with one entitled "Via Regia Sanctæ Crucis," and they continue on as addresses to distinguished persons and others, on auspicious occasions. A variety of subjects become the poet's theme, such as war and peace in Westphalia, public events, the fortification of the town of Venloo, marriages, births, and deaths; anagrams, logogryphs, acrostics, echo and retrograde verses are abundant; the last, but not the least, of the author's ingenious compositions, are the chronograms, of which there are at least 170 scattered throughout the pages. The following examples are well adapted to their purpose: the conclusion of peace between Spain and Holland by the Treaty of Westphalia on October 26, 1648, is marked by this couplet:

VT BELLA EX BELLIS, SIC PAX EX PACE REDIBIT, } = 1648.
HISPANI AC BATAVI FœDERA PACIS HABENT.

On the marriage of Philip William Count Palatine and Princess Anna Catharine Constantia of Poland, on June 9, 1642:

IVNIVS VT NONÂ VADEBAT LVCE, POLONA } = 1642.
IVNCTA PALATINO, CONSTANTIA DVCTA PHILIPPO.
PHILIPPVS WILHELMVS PRINCEPS NEOBVRGVS
ET } = 1642.
ANNA CATHARINA CONSTANTIA POLONA CONIVGES.
QVOS DEVS (TANTO NEXV) CONIVNXIT,
HOMO NON SEPARET. } = 1642.
Votum Patriæ.
LÆTA DET OMNIPOTENS: PRO VOTIS VIVITE SPONS! } = 1642.
STAT PATRIÆ EX VESTRÂ PROSPERITATE SALVS.

These extracts must suffice, the space at disposal will not admit of more. Almost every page of the volume is a curious example of learned perseverance. I do not find a copy in the British Museum library.

A tract, a kind of university exercise, by J. B. Muller, "Dissertatio inauguralis juridica de invaliditate actuum voluntariæ jurisdictionis in feriis divinis celebratorum," printed at Giessen, bears this date at the end of the last page, containing some complimentary verses:

SCRIPSIT HÆC FRANCOFVRTI ANNO QVO
CAROLVS ALBERTVS ELECTOR BAVARIÆ
SALVTABITVR IMPERATOR. = 1741.

A small and very rare book, "Symmetria juridico - Austriaca continens VIVA THE-

MIDIS ET AVSTRILÆ OSCVLÂ," etc. (= 1674), contains fourteen chronograms in Latin hexameter and pentameter couplets on the German emperors, from Rudolph in 1273, to Leopold in 1658; this is no proof that any were composed at the early dates; all may be attributed to the author, Fredericus Albermontius. Printed at Bamberg, 1674. Engraved portraits of the emperors, with their "symbols," accompany the text.

A thin volume, pp. 97, 4to., is entirely filled with Latin chronograms, each consisting of one line, marking the date of certain events in European history, from 1600 to 1665. The period includes the whole of the Thirty Years' War, with its fearful devastations and miseries, and the time of peace

which followed on its termination in 1648. The title is very brief in bold print, "Chronica chronographica ab anno 1600." Printed at Vienna, 1665. The "epistola dedicatoria" to the nobles and others, the "States" of Austria, occupies four pages of chronogram lines, making 1665 fifty-four times repeated, and concludes with the author's mention of his name, thus :

INDIGNISSIMVS VERÈ CLIENS
Fr. Joannes Impekoven,
Theologiæ Doctor, etc.

The chronograms relate mostly to Germany, and are arranged in groups under each year, consisting of but one line, sometimes of but one or two words, very concise, from the use of letters representing the higher range of numerals. Many interesting examples might be quoted if space allowed ; a very few must suffice.

The author was born—

HO C ANNO PRIMA DIES ERAT AVTHORI. = 1608.

Termination of the war—

IAM DICVNT PAX PAX PAX ET ERIT PAX. = 1648.
GAVDET VBIQVE GERMANIA VNIVERSA EX
VSQVE PACIS. = 1649.

The execution of King Charles I. of England—

INAVDITO EXEMPLO IN ANGLIA A SVIS
TVRPITER ET INIVRIOSE OBRVTVS = 1649.
ET IVDICATVS IN VRBE LONDINI PVBLICE
SECVRRI PERCVSSVS FVIT ET CAPITE = 1649.
MINVTVS A LICTORE, IPSE CAROLVS
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, HIBERNIÆQVE REX IN-
CLITVS ET BONVS. = 1649.

A comet causes much alarm—

ECCE IN HO C, AC PRÆTERITO ANNO COMETA
IN CÆLO APPARET, = 1653.
DE EIVS FVTVRIS EFFECTIBVS VARIE VARI-
ORVM EXTANT SENTENTIÆ ET OPINIONES. = 1653.

The restoration of Charles II., King of England—

STATE HIC ET AVDITE MIRABILIA, = 1660.
CAROLVS AD REGNV M, = 1660.
ANGLIÆ RECIPIENDVM AB IPSIS = 1660.
PARLAMENTIS CITATVR ; ET IPSE REDIIT. = 1660.
CORONAM LONDINI IPSE OBTINUIT. = 1660.

Insurrection of the Fifth-Monarchy men against Charles II.—

COMETA NOBIS PLANÈ DVRVS = 1661.
APPARVIT. LONDINI MISERA CONSPI-
RATIO = 1661.
REGI INTEREA MIRABILITER DETECTA
FVIT. = 1661.

The total number of chronograms is 1621, a real epitome of historical facts, which for its extent and form may be regarded as unique ; the work is certainly a rare one ; the Rev. W. Begley possesses the only copy I know of.

Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. A tract of great rarity, printed at Reval on the Baltic in 1639 (Timotheus Polus being the author), bears a title commencing thus, "cx. Versus hexametri, certos annos literis numeralibus designantes," etc. Small 4to., pp. 8. It contains 110 lines of Latin verse, each one of which marks an event in his life, his birth, his accession to the throne, his numerous battles and victories, with the names of his generals, but no defeats, the birth of his daughter Christina, and last of all his fall in battle and burial. Each line is a chronogram of the date of the event, from 1594 to 1632. My copy reached me from Germany. There is no copy in the British Museum.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus, whom she succeeded. Another tract of equal rarity with the preceding one, and similar to it in size, form, and purpose, by the same author, and printed at Reval in 1640. The title begins, "Chronosticha quæ nostræ clementissimæ . . . reginæ Christianæ vitam . . . breviter delineant," etc. It contains 114 chronogram verses, marking her birth in 1626, her accession in 1632, her numerous battles and victories, down to an aspiration for peace, glory, and safety in the dominions of Sweden to come to pass in 1640. There is no copy in the British Museum. Both tracts are printed on very poor paper. Her subsequent history, not given in the tract, is a strange one.

A thin, small 4to. volume, pp. 62, has a title-page entirely in chronogram :

VOTA, PRO	} = 1639.
SENATORIBVS,	
ATQVE	
SYNDICIS,	
NEC NON	
SECRETARIIS,	
REIPVBLICÆ	
VRATISL,	
PIA AC DEVOTA ;	

IOHANNIS TEVTSCHMANNI
VRATISLAVIENSIS,
IN ECCLESIA PATRIA,
QVÆ EST IN NEAPOLI,
CÆLESTIA IVSSA
SONANTIS. } = 1639.

The contents are mostly of a pious character in the German language, mixed with Latin, being the new year's good wishes and complimentary addresses by Johannes Teutschmann of Breslau, to the magistrates and corporation of that city. He gives abundant references to Scripture, and applies the quotations to his purpose in an original manner. There are thirteen chronograms, including the title-page, all making 1639. No date is given in figures. Printed at Oels in Silesia.

A tract of seven pages, small 4to., printed at Oels in Silesia in 1605, entirely in chronogram. It is a new year's address by a clergyman, Jacobus Berelius, to a clergyman, Franciscus Vierling. The chronograms are mostly in single lines of one or a few words each, numbered from 1 to 167, commencing with the first line of the title, down to the last line at the end. The title-page is as follows, each line marking the date 1605 :

1. CVM DEO
2. PIÆ MEDITATIONIS ETEOSTICHA
3. PER DISPERSAS IN BIBLIIS GNOMAS
ELABORATA
4. AD VOTA COMPETENTER APPARATA
5. PRO MVNDO LABORANTE ET ANNO LABENTE
M. DC. V.
6. BRESLÆ PRIMO TIPO LITERARIO ADORNATA
7. DENVO OLSNÆ PRÆLO BÛSSEMERO
PROPAGATA.
8. ANNO CHRISTI DOMINI NOSTRI
9. HODIE MIHI CRAS TIBI
10. ACH HEVTE ROTH MORGEN TODT.

Then follows the "Strena" or new year's gift or omen, in which the following passage occurs :

25. FRANCISCO VIERLING NISSENSI SILESIO
DIACONO ATQVE INTERCONIVNCTOS SIBI
FRATRIS ECCLESIAE IN INCLITA
VRBE VVRATISLAVIA
SENIORI, etc., etc. = 1605.

And towards the end the author thus declares his name—

160. IACOBVS BERELIVS A MIELOVVITZ
PRÆPOSITVS ECCLESIAE NEAPOLITANÆ
IN VRBE VVRATISLAVIA. = 1605.
161. ÆGER NON ÆGRÈ STRENAM HANC
PER VOTA ADORNABAT = 1605.
162. ET PRO SIGNO AMICITIÆ FRATER
FRATRI DONABAT, etc., etc. = 1605.

The address "Strena" is kindly meant, but it is melancholy and depressing, a recognition of the prevailing war, seditions, and discords. The chronograms are very concise from the general use of numeral letters of high denomination; they are 167 in number, and all make the date 1605. The limited space here precludes any further examples. The tract must be a rare one; the only copy known to me is in the library of the Rev. W. Begley.

A mezzotint portrait of Achatius Huls is dated by a hex. and pen. couplet; the first line gives the year of his birth, the second his age, the total is the year of his death—

BIS DENA MARTII, QVA VT NATVS, OBIT
QVOQVE FAVSTÈ = 1534
HVLSIVS, ENITVIT IS PROBITATE SENEX. = 80
1614

i.e., On the 20th of March, when Huls was born, and also died happily, an old man distinguished for his probity.

A book on Alchemy by William Cooper. "A philosophicall epitaph in Hieroglyphicall figures," etc., etc., dedicated to Robert Boyle, contains six indifferent chronograms, of dates 1606 to 1673. So seldom do chronograms occur in English-printed books, that it is well to record this one.

A large thin folio volume of genealogies of the family of Corten of Malines, printed at Louvain 1753, contains ten epitaph chronograms, of dates 1652 to 1748. The volume is a rare one; I procured it at Amsterdam. A new pulpit at Malines was thus inscribed, with its date, beneath the figure of Christ :

FILIVS MEVS DILECTVS; = 1718.
VoCEM ILLIVS AVDITE. = 1718.

An English controversial tract, 4to., pp. 44, "The downfall of the pretended divine authority of the hierarchy into the sea of Rome," etc. By V.N.V. is thus dated at the foot of the title-page :

REX CHRISTVS, VT VERVS, REGNVM PAPÆ
DESTRVET, = 1641.
i.e., Christ as the true King shall overthrow the dominion of the Pope.

A controversial tract in German, written against the Reformation promoted by Luther, printed in 1717, pp. 64, "Cum permissu

superiorum" is thus dated at the foot of the title-page :

ECCLĒSIA CATHOLICA, SVpra PETRAM
POSITA, INVICTA CONSTITIT : LVtheranis-
MVs, VERO DELABESCI. = 3434.
*i.e., The Catholic Church founded on a rock stands
invincible ; but Lutheranism assuredly sinks
down.*

The chronogram makes twice 1717 the date of the tract.

A book entitled "Monumentum Gloriæ Seraphicæ," by Franciscus Caccia ; printed at Vienna 1694 ; devoted chiefly to events in the life and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, and illustrated with engravings ; commences with an address to the Emperor Leopold I. and his son Joseph. The authority to print is dated 1692, the year when the book was composed. The praises of Leopold as Emperor and of Joseph his son, who was then King of Hungary, are set forth in Latin prose entirely in chronograms, 118 in number, and all making the year 1692. Joseph became emperor in 1705. A copy is in the British Museum.

A roughly printed pamphlet, pp. 32, size 6 x 4 inches, bears this title :

"Florilegium Eteostichorum,
in annum
post partum Christi salutiferum
MDCLIX,
DIVINÂ ASSISTENTE CLĒMENTIÂ = 1659.
elaborando continuatum
et continuando divulgatum
A CASPARO HOFMANO, RAVITII } = 1659.
POL. DEGENTE NOTARIO, etc.
(Printed at Oels in Silesia) anno
MISERICORDIÆ SALVATORIS." = 1659.

INTERROGANS
VOX PIA POPVLI
QVIS ERIT IN CAPVT ANGVLII
S. ÆDIS MOGONÆ? } = 1743.
*
EQVE REPONENS
VOX DEI
FRANCISCVS GOTTFRIDVS IOANNES FRID : } = 1743.
ANTONIVS AB OSTEIN.*
*
IN ELECTIONE ARCHIEPISCOPI MOGVNTINI
PROGNOSTICO CABALISTICO
VERSIBVS EXIGVIS } = 1743.
*
Ab Eremita Augustiana Moguntinensi
exhibitæ, anno
QVO PATRIÆ AFFLICTÆ PATREM FERT ALIFER AXIS
SPESQVE REDIT SANANS QVÆ RVIT ANTE VIRIS.

The dedication is to three clerical friends, concluding with these words, "chronologicas hasce chartas submissè dat, dicat, dedicat—

CASPAR HOFMAN, P. L. P. T. } = 1659.
RAVITII DEGENS ET HABITANS.

What follows in the next twenty-nine pages consists of six "centuries" of chronograms, *i.e.*, six groups of one hundred each, in single lines, the last page being in German. They are all in prose, a religious and moral sentiment, not intended to commemorate any event or person, runs through them, all making the date 1659. The work, when regarded in this manner, may impart some good thoughts, though in form it may be discouraging even to a willing reader. There are altogether 604 chronograms. The work is probably rare ; the only copy I know of is in Rev. W. Begley's library.

A tract, folio, pp. 44, relating to the Bishopric of Mayence, the author fore-shadows him who is destined to be elected as successor to the deceased bishop, and, by means of calculations, cabalistic verses and divination by "lots," discloses his name. It is hardly possible to give a condensed description of the fanciful contents of this tract ; it is quite a matter of study, and almost baffles any attempt to arrive at a full interpretation. Chronograms are a marked feature, and are conspicuous on the title-page, which runs thus ; the stars divide the chronograms :

* The simple fact, apart from the mysterious allusions in this tract, is that in the year 1743 Joannes Fridericus Antonius, etc., von Ostein was elected as Prince Bishop of Mayence. The name "Ostein" occurs again in what follows. He reigned twenty years. One cannot imagine in this concluding nineteenth century such an effusion being put forth on the appointment of a bishop, or an archbishop.

The date 1743 is thus given four times ; there is no other date on the title-page. The result of two appropriate cabalistic sentences, on which the subsequent prognostications are founded, are remarkable ; each one gives out the date 1743 by means of the numerical value of each of the letters, as according to the key already explained in *Antiquary*, vol. xviii., p. 101. It is as follows :

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	X	Y	Z			
50	60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400	500			
Tu	es	Petra,	et	hic	super	hanc	Petram					
300	95	246	105	20	435	52	276					
ædificabo ecclesiam meam.												
82	166	66										
Franciscus	Gottf:	Carol:	Jean:	Anton:	Comes	a						
522	263	154	100	231	178	1						
Ostein.												

In order to assist the reader I have placed the total value so made by the letters under each word ; the details can be worked out by the key referred to. A second title, introducing a chronogrammatic poem, runs thus :

eLEcTIo NOVI	}	=1743.
ARCHI-EPISCOPI		
ET S. R. I. ARCHI-CANCELLARII		
PRINCIPIS ELECTORIS		
PER ARTIS CABALÆ VOTA		
QVÆ SVNT		
DEI		
ET PII POPVLI.		
Cui Electioni initium dabat		
Invocatio Spiritus Sancti.*		
VENI BEATE SPIRITVS	}	=1743.
MENTES DISERTAS VISITA		
AVGE SVPERNA GRATIÂ		
QVÆ TV CREÂSTI PECTORA.	}	=1743.
QVI DICERIS PARACLETVS		
ET ALTI DEI CLARITAS		
FONS RORANS, VIVA CHARITAS		
ET SPIRITVALIS VNCTIO.		

and so on for seven stanzas, concluding with a prayer for aid in the votes, composed in chronogram—

Oremus.

ACTIONES NOSTRAS GRATIAS ASPIRANDO PRÆ-	}	= 1743.
VENI ET ADIVVANDO PROSEQVERE, VT		
NOSTRA ORATIO ET OPERATIO A TE INCIPIAT		
ET IN TE FINIATVR.		
SVPPlicIA NOSTRA TIBI QVÆ SVNT VOTA,	}	= 1743.
VT SACRÆ ECCLESIE TVÆ CONFERAT PON-		
TIFICEM TVA PIETAS		

* In imitation of the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus*.

QVI ET PIO IN NOS STVDIO TIBI PLACITVS
ET TVO POPVLO IN PIO REGIMINIS OPERE
SIT OPTATVS, =1743.
QVI VIVIS ET REGNAS CVM PATRE IN VNI-
TATE SPIRITVS SANCTI DEVS P. O. S. S. A. =1743.

The “lots” which next follow are three in number ; they are introduced by these words, “Ecce per regulas artis cabalisticæ et anagrammatismi ad litteram correspondet hæc Sors problemati et augurio supra posito.” They are based on the two sentences above mentioned, but are not chronogrammatic, we therefore pass them over ; they conclude by words to this effect, that, as the votes thus ascertained are unanimous, it is right to believe that the election has been guided by the Supreme Power, and therefore the newly-elected prince-bishop may be proclaimed—

AVDITE VOS!
FRIDERICVS CAROLVS AB OSTEIN
ARCHIEPISCOPVS ET PRINCEPS ELECTOR } =1743.
VIVAT!

The election being finished, a song of rejoicing next follows in six stanzas, commencing thus :

IO TRIVMPHE ! JVBI LA PERSONENT !	}	=1743
PLEBS LETA PLAVSVS CONCINE JVBILOS		
EN SOLIS ELAPSI COLORES		
AVRIFERI RENITENT PRIORES		
IO TRIVMPHE ! PLAVIDITO CIVITAS !	}	=1743
SPES IPSA FVLGET QVÆ PRIVS ABFVIT		
O MAGNVS OSTEIN PETRA LVXIT		
AC FVRIBVND A FVGATA PVL SAT	}	=1743
SOLARE TRISTIS PATRIA JVBI LA	}	=1743
OSTEIN PARENTEM PHOSPHORVS ANNVT		
NOSTRAS ET ORAS IN DECORE,		
AXE FAVENTE, NOVO SERENAT, etc., etc.		

Passing over what remains as outside our immediate purpose, we come to the same subject continued in a laudatory effusion by the same author, “Eremus Augustiana Moguntinensis,” with a title-page commencing thus :

ATLAS EXCELSVS	}	=1743.
GRANDI VIRTUTE SVA		
MOGVNTINOS SVFFERENS ORBES		
SIVE	}	=1743.
PETRA EXVRGENS		
DEVOTÆ PATRIÆ LAC ET ROREM		
PLENO IN RIVO EXVBERANS		
a tenui musa symbolizata, etc., etc.		

The Latin introductory address to the new bishop is composed in words of extravagant adulation. The subject is arranged as effusions supposed to be spoken by the nine Muses in the cathedral of Mayence ; they

are, however, too intricate for description, and too long for reproduction in the *Antiquary*; the accompanying chronograms also would be devoid of interest and meaning apart from the text. The Muses having finished, the author thus proclaims the bishop and concludes the work—

VIVAT IO PRINCEPS TER FAVSTOS MILLE
PER ANNOS,
VIVAT IO REPETIT SVB DITA TVRBA
SONANS. } = 1743.

The tract is, I believe, very rare; the total number of chronograms is sixty-six, besides the cabalas, anagrams, and other quaint peculiarities of composition and printing. There are two hexameter "palindrome" lines worth taking note of; the same words may be read forwards and backwards:

O te Lac et ros ibit tibi, sorte calet.

The bishop has been alluded to as "Petra," the rock able to resist dangers by land and sea, hence

Sic orta eludes maris iram sedule atrocis.

OSTEIN TV EXVRGIS NOBIS SOLIDISSIMA
PETRA
QVÆ FVRIOSA FRETÏ SORTE CALENTE
FVGAS. } = 1743.

Joseph à Pinu, the chronogram writer in the sixteenth century, once more requires notice. In the *Antiquary*, vol. xxii., p. 151, the absence of one of his known works is mentioned; that work, a very rare one, lately came into the hands of a Continental book-dealer, and is now in the library of the Rev. W. Begley. It is a small book of 126 pages, 6 × 4 inches in size, bearing this title: "Josephi à Pinu Averbachii eteostichorum liber. Ejusdem ænigmatum de annis natalibus illustrium, ac clarorum virorum libellus." Printed at Witteberg, 1561. It contains 415 chronograms, composed in Latin distichs in the style commonly used by the author, and which may be called astronomical; the lines themselves make the year in the usual manner, while the month and day are indicated by allusions to the position of certain stars, such as their rising or setting, or place in the zodiac on the particular day. This method is very perplexing to the general reader until explained. (See page 152 of the above reference.) These chronograms begin with the death of Adam and some of the

patriarchs, and comprise various events of the Old and New Testament, the dates of the German Emperors from the year 840, and of a host of distinguished persons in German history and literature, the foundation of universities, etc. Enough has been quoted from this author to render any further extracts unnecessary here. The "Ænigmas" at the conclusion of the book are curious, and though not exactly chronograms, are intended to mark dates in a very puzzling fashion.

(To be continued.)



Wadham College.*

By T. G. JACKSON, A.R.A.



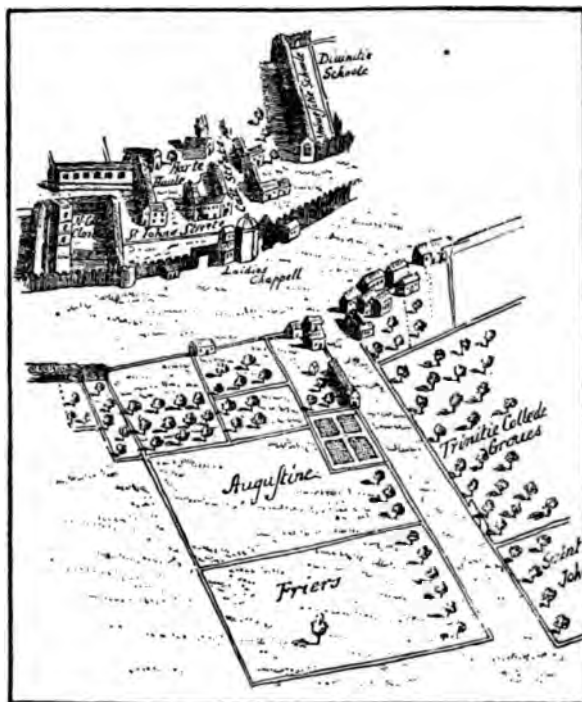
THESE pages supply a complete and excellently-illustrated account of the society and fabric of a single Oxford College. It is all the more valuable to possess such a book as this, as there is no Oxford work dealing with the collegiate plan that in any way corresponds with the noble volumes of Messrs. Willis and Clark on the architecture of Cambridge University. Wadham, as a college of late foundation, does not possess the exceeding interest that pertains to several of the older establishments, whose early history and development has to be painfully spelt out from insufficient records, or read in the various remnants of differing architectural styles that can be found among their walls; but, inasmuch as the buildings of Wadham were completed at once and have suffered but little change, whilst its muniments are complete, it possesses the advantage of presenting a clear and unmistakable story, and may in many respects be taken as a typical specimen of an Oxford college. Though often overlooked by Oxford visitors, and though foolishly belittled in some

* *Wadham College, Oxford: its Foundation, Architecture, and History*, with an account of the family of Wadham, and their seats in Somerset and Devon. By T. G. Jackson, A.R.A., Hon. Fellow of Wadham College. Clarendon Press. 4to., pp. xx, 22". Eighteen plates and twenty-two text illustrations. Price £2 2s. Only a few copies left.

"guides" or would-be critical studies, the buildings of Wadham have so decided a grace and beauty of their own, combined with such an obvious fitness for their purpose, that they well merit special treatment in a monograph. Mr. Jackson, both with pen and pencil, has accomplished his task after a masterly fashion.

Mr. Jackson rightly says in his preface: "There is no more charming example of Jacobean architecture in its more restrained

type which for more than three centuries had been accepted as the most useful form for an Oxford college. The students had their chambers and studies; the warden was lodged over the Great Gate; and the chapel and hall were placed on one side of an enclosed quadrangle. The original building stands in its completed ideal just as the builders left it in 1613; for though additions have been made, they have happily assumed the form of separate buildings which do not conceal



SITE OF WADHAM COLLEGE, 1578.

and sober mood; and at this moment of rebellion against the 'professional' view of architecture the building has an especial interest, as one of the last examples of work designed and carried out by the 'craftsman architect' whose day was then nearly over, and whom it is now the object of many to revive."

Though a post-Reformation foundation, the statutes of Wadham are for the most part based upon those of the earlier establishments, and the buildings modelled on the

nor even touch any portion of the original fabric.

The family of the founder, one of great wealth and consequence in the West, took their name from Wadham or Wadeham, a manor in the parish of Knowstone, North Devon. Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield and Edge, the founder of the college, was the last male descendant of the main line. He was born in 1532, and died in 1609. His wishes as to the founding of a college with a portion of his great wealth was faithfully

carried out by his widow, a daughter of Sir William Petre, who, though then seventy-five years old, lived to see her husband's intentions fully accomplished some years before her death in 1618.

On the site where Wadham College now stands, an important priory of Austin Friars, or Friars Eremites, established in 1268, formerly flourished. The extensive buildings and the noble church were speedily plucked down after the monastic dissolution of 1540, the materials being sold. Agas's map of 1578 shows the site completely cleared and divided by walls into garden plots.

This most convenient site was purchased from the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford city in 1610 by Mrs. Wadham and her co-trustees, one of the conditions exacted by the vendors being that the college should be built within five years. The whole of the building accounts, in the fullest detail, from April, 1610, to its completion in July, 1613, are extant. Most interesting references are made to these accounts by Mr. Jackson, and we heartily re-echo his wish that they may be speedily published in their entirety. The principal masons were brought up all the way from the Wadham Somersetshire estate, near Ilminster, as well as even teams of oxen for the haulage of the stone and other materials. The architect or head mason, about whom and his office and duties Mr. Jackson gives some most interesting particulars, was one William Arnold, and not a certain Thomas Holt of York, as has been usually surmised.

The chapel was consecrated on April 29, 1613, with a most imposing ceremony, followed by a prodigious amount of feasting in the hall, of all of which Mr. Jackson gives an entertaining account. The statutes provide that there is to be a warden, fifteen fellows, and as many scholars, two chaplains in Holy Orders, also two clerks, a manciple, two cooks, two butlers, and one porter. The common seal bears the legend *Sigillum Collegii Wadhamiensis Oxoniæ*, and the effigies of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, with their arms. The seal was to be kept in a "certain little box bound with iron and with two locks with separate keys," to be kept by the warden and dean respectively. The sacred keeping of this seal is much insisted

on; it is to be taken out of its little case, turned in solid boxwood, between sunrise and sunset, in the presence of the majority of the fellows, and in no other place but the hall or the chapel.

The statutes, in many particulars, are as quaint and interesting as those of earlier date. Gaming with dice or cards is forbidden save on All Saints Day, Christmas Day, and the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, when cards may be played in the hall for small stakes and at a suitable hour! No one in college may make use of guns or crossbows, or keep dogs, ferrets, rabbits,



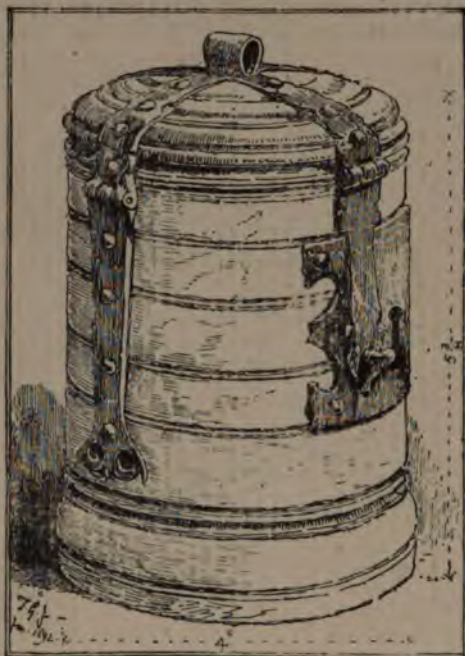
THE COMMON SEAL.

hares, or any kind of birds; nor may they wear arms save when travelling. A barber is appointed to shave the fellows, "for," says Dame Dorothy, "I do not permit any poor student in my college to grow his beard, or let his hair fall upon his shoulders, nor on the other hand to crop it too close."

Mr. Jackson next proceeds to give an account of the first members of the society, with a history of the college up to the death of the foundress. This is followed by a careful and interesting account of the homes of the Wadhams in Somerset and Devon, particularly of Edge, the residence of Dorothy Wadham during her widowhood. An ad-

mirable plate is given of the Wadham transept of Ilminster Church, with its richly-ornamented battlements, and another of the perfect and characteristic brass effigies of the founder and foundress from the same church. To this succeeds a brief history of the college from the death of the foundress to the close of the eighteenth century.

Five chapters are given to a full illustrated discussion of the college buildings. The original plan of Wadham consisted of two quadrangles—the *atrium grande*, surrounded



THE "CISTULA" CONTAINING THE COMMON SEAL.

by buildings on all sides, and entered under a tower on the west; and the *atrium minus* beyond, enclosed on three sides by the chapel, hall, and kitchen, and open on the fourth side to the east. The chambers were arranged on the usual college plan—that is, of a series of small houses attached together, each having its staircase and chambers on either hand. Two or three were lodged in a chamber or set of rooms. The chamber consisted of one large room with a fireplace, which served as a common living-room by day, and a common dormitory by night, and

opening from it (as at Wadham) three studies, two across the far end of the room, and one under the stairs, each with its small separate window. This arrangement accounts for the disposition of the windows which is to be observed at most colleges, notably at Wadham—first two single lights rather near one another, then a large window of two or three lights (for the common room), then generally the staircase-window of two lights, then another large window, and then two single lights again. The Treasury or muniment room still occupies the position fixed for it by the statutes, namely, on the top floor of the tower. The door of the Treasury is to be "strong and secure, locked with three



ESCUTCHEON ON TREASURY DOOR.

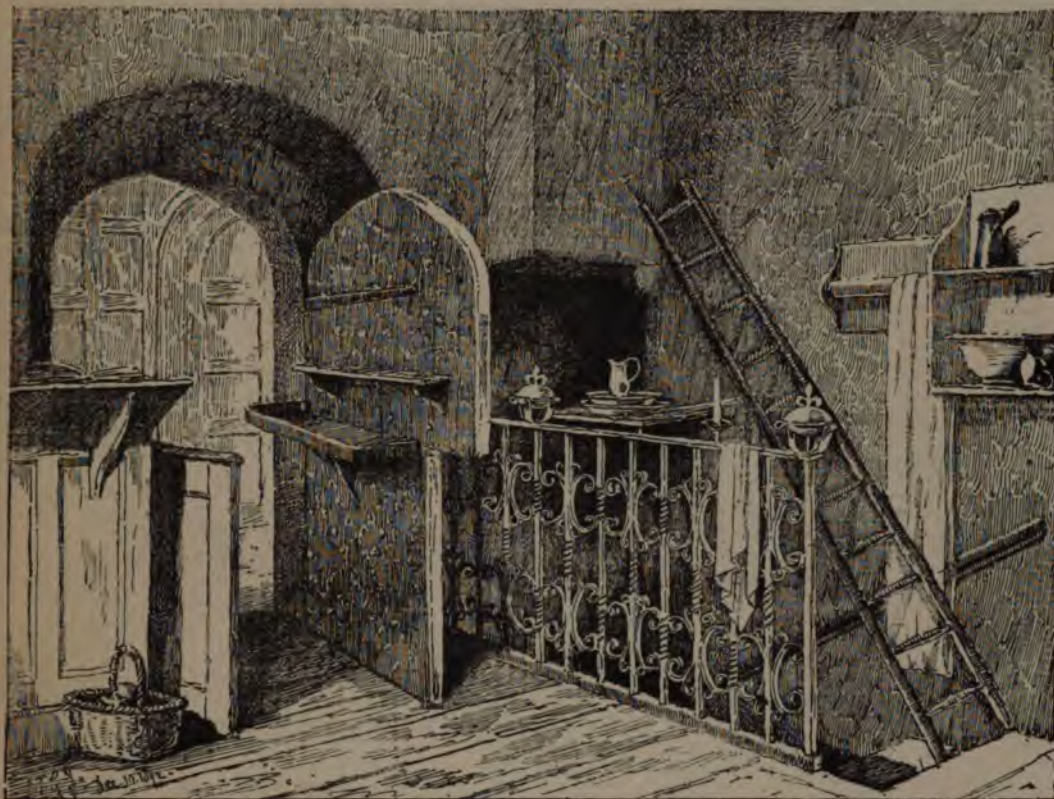
locks having differing keys, of which the Warden, Sub-Warden, and Senior Bursar shall have the custody."

There is a full description of the chapel, which it amply merits, including several plates. "The mixture of styles it presents, which reflects faithfully the period of its construction, renders it historically correct, and gives it a picturesque charm unique among the chapels of either University." The chapel is of that T-shaped plan which is so usual among the Oxford colleges. The antechapel is lighted by ten windows of curious Jacobean tracery, whilst the choir-windows are in tolerably correct late Perpendicular style. They are, however, of the same date, as is proved by the building accounts; the former were designed and worked by William

Arnold, and the latter by John Spicer. The choir is separated from the outer chapel by an exceedingly fine screen of oak of classical design. Interesting particulars are given of the filling of the great east window with glass in 1622 by a young Dutchman, Van Ling, at the expense of Sir John Strangeways, one of the founder's co-heirs. The original Communion-table is in the ante-chapel. The

for some time used for interment. There is now but a single inscribed tombstone in the grass sward: "Here lieth y^e body of Robert Rogers who died y^e 31 of August A^o Dni 1676." The ante-chapel is full of interments, and a few found burial, such as Wardens Fleming and Estcot, within the choir.

The hall is one of the largest in Oxford,



THE BUTTERY.

present Communion-table is of splendid Jacobean work, and came from Ilminster Church, whence it was shamelessly ejected during a recent "restoration." There used to be a door from the ante-chapel into the cloister, to give communication to the college burying-ground. The care of the foundress provided the college with its own consecrated cemetery—a space that has now been added to the fellows' garden. It was

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being 83 feet by 27 feet. "In the centre of the roof is a lantern, now glazed, but at first no doubt open for the escape of smoke from a brazier on the floor below—a veritable 'impluvium,' as it is elsewhere described. There was originally no fireplace, and though no actual mention of the brazier occurs, the hall can have been warmed in no other way. . . . The brazier continued at Wadham till 1797, when it was resolved 'to make a

T

chimney and fireplace with a grate in the west side of the College Hall, nearly opposite to the Library door."

A separate chapter is devoted to the buttery, cloister, kitchen, and library. Of the first of these a plate is reproduced. The well-designed rail of beaten iron shown in this plate protects the stone stairway that leads to the vaulted cellars, which extend under the whole of the hall. The library was originally fitted with chained books; the only book that now retains its chain is the copy of the statutes. "It is enclosed in a curious hinged wooden cover, shaped like a book, and sunk in the solid to receive the volume, and allow the chain to pay out." Another chapter gives a full account of the college plate, but there is nothing of special moment, save the two flagons for Holy Communion, which are of unusual shape and good design (1618). A final chapter of this exhaustive and able work deals with the gardens.

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

No. 197 of the Journal of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE opens with a paper by Mr. J. L. André, F.S.A., on "St. John the Baptist in Art, Legend and Ritual." It is a useful article, as the cult of St. John the Baptist took considerable hold of mediæval England, and it is characterized by that careful learning which Mr. André usually displays in dealing with ecclesiological subjects. A remarkable account is given of the relic of the right hand of St. John the Baptist, which after many strange wanderings now rests in the chapel of the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg.—Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., contributes a paper "On a Massive Timber Platform of Early Date uncovered at Carlisle, and on Sundry Relics found in connection therewith." This important discovery has already been alluded to in several communications to the *Antiquary*; it is here treated of in an able and exhaustive fashion, and is illustrated with a variety of diagrams. The contention that this platform is of early Roman date is thoroughly substantiated, and the conjecture that it was constructed as a platform from which to work a battery of *ballistæ* rendered exceedingly probable.—The third paper, from the pen of that veteran ecclesiologist, Rev. Precentor Venables, is on "The Shrine and Head of St. Hugh of Lincoln," and is of much interest. Mr.

Venables shows that for greater honour and greater profit the shrine of the relics of St. Hugh of Avalon was in one part of the great minster fabric, whilst the head had its special shrine and altar in another part. This was also the case with the remains of St. Chad at Lichfield, St. Richard of Wych at Chichester, and St. William at York. With reference to the relics of St. Chad and of his head, Mr. Venables quotes from the late Mr. Hewitt, and is apparently unaware that Rev. Dr. Cox has since then brought much more to light with regard to these Lichfield relics and their deposition, and has established the fact that the chapel of the head of St. Chad was an upper chapel of the south choir aisle (now the muniment-room), and much resorted to by pilgrims, for whose accommodation there was a double flight of stairs, and at a later date a gallery for the exhibition of the relic to the worshippers below.—"Are the Cambridgeshire Ditches referred to by Tacitus?" is the title of a paper by Professor W. Ridgeway, which was read last August at the Cambridge meeting of the Institute.—The first part of Professor E. C. Clark's paper on "English Academical Costume," which was also given at the Cambridge meeting, concludes the number; it is a paper of much value, and giving evidence of a good deal of original research.



The thirty-eighth number of the fifth series of ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS has for a frontispiece an excellent photographic portrait of the late Professor Westwood, in whose memory there is also a short obituary notice.—The first paper is a good illustrated one by Mr. Arthur G. Langdon on "The Chi-Rho Monogram on Early Christian Monuments in Cornwall."—Mr. E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A., continues his "Flintshire Genealogical Notes."—Mr. Edward Owen sends a further "Contribution to the History of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Talley."—Most of the rest of the number is taken up with the detailed report of the last three days (August, 1892) of the Llandeilo-Fawr annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, which is remarkably well illustrated and full of detail. Among the objects illustrated are the Llandeilo cross-heads, the chair and bedstead of Sir Rhys ap Thomas at Dynevor, the west tower of Llangathen Church; the cross at Llanarthney; matrix of seal of monastery of St. Mary, Kelso; Ogam inscribed stones from Llanwinio; bronze spear-heads found at Pant-y-Maen; the Hoda cum Tewsbeor cabinet at Derwydd; the Pant-y-Llyn bone caves; a Roman intaglio ring found at Abermarlais, Llandinog Church; and various details of Vicar Pritchard's House, Llandovery.—Among the archæological notes and queries is an account of the seal of the abbey of Gonnebeca, in Belgium, the matrix of which was found in a field near Bangor; a particularly clear plate is given of this beautiful thirteenth-century seal; a pair of black oak dog-tongs at Bangor Cathedral are engraved; and there are also plans of Murian-y-Gwyddelod, a very noticeable relic of ancient times within a mile of Harlech.



Volume thirteen of Historical Collections of Staffordshire, issued with so much regularity by the SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, is well worthy of its

invaluable predecessors. It continues to be an astonishment to us how this society manages to turn out so large an amount of original material for a guinea subscription. In this volume there are 300 pages of close but clearly-printed abstracts, with a model index of another fifty pages. The fact is, that the subscribers scarcely recognise their immense indebtedness to their hon. sec., Major-General the Hon. George Wrottesley. This issue gives 200 pages of extracts from the Plea Rolls of Edward III. and Richard II., extending from 1360 to 1387, which have been translated from the originals in the Public Record Office by Major Wrottesley, in continuation of those given in volume twelve. Irrespective of the great value of these abstracts in all matters pertaining to early genealogy, and the local history of the parishes and districts concerned, they are full of general information with regard to the civil and ecclesiastical questions of the day, and of the social lives of the people of the Midlands in the fourteenth century, both in town and country. Here are some of the subjects discussed, just casually noted as a few pages are turned over: Digging in 100 acres of land for marl, clay, alabaster, and plaster of Paris (*alabaustrem et plastour de Parys*); chasing and taking, with swords and bows and arrows, six hares, twenty rabbits, ten pheasants, and forty partridges; the secularizing of the Deanery of the collegiate church of Tettenhall; default in a suit at Lichfield through non-appearance of defendant, due to the sudden rising of a flood that made crossing the water called Teme impossible either by bridge or boat; legitimacy of a plaintiff in a suit decided by a certificate sought for from the Bishop; the forcibly carrying off stones and timber prepared for building a chantry chapel, because of a dispute as to chantry masses when founded; and a verdict that a certain road was a footpath for men only for two years when it was sown, but every third year, when fallow, it was a road for both men and horses. The only fault we have to find with the translation is that occasionally a slightly-unusual word is left in the original in italics, after a careless fashion. Why, for instance, in a list of trees cut down (p. 61), leave *corulus* instead of rendering it hazel-trees? or, on the same page, why print "swords, daggers, and *securibus*," instead of axes or battle-axes?—The last 100 pages give the Final Concords or Pedes Finium of Staffordshire from 2 to 15 Elizabeth, abstracted from the originals by Mr. W. Boyd, and revised by the hon. secretary.

THE SMITHSONIAN REPORT of the United States National Museum for 1890 has just reached us. It is, like its predecessors, a bulky volume, and covers no less than 811 pages; it also resembles its predecessors in being well worthy of the great nation at whose expense it is produced. A considerable proportion of these pages is of first importance to the antiquary and the anthropologist. Mr. S. R. Kaehler writes on "Whiteline engraving for Relief-printing in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," illustrated by four reproductions of so-called "dotted prints" from impressions that have lately come into the possession of the National Museum; it is an able article.—"The Method of Fire-making," by Mr. Walter Hough, which is well illustrated, treats exhaustively

of the more primitive methods.—Mr. Otis T. Mason writes on "The Ulu or Woman's Knife of the Eskimo," thoroughly illustrated by no less than twenty-one plates of divers examples.—"The Ancient Pit-dwellers of Yezo, Japan," by Mr. Romyn Hitchcock, is interesting and well illustrated; he considers that the modern Shikotan huts are the representatives of the ancient pit-dwellings of Yezo.—Another Japanese subject, by the same writer, is that of "The Ainos of Yezo," that extraordinary hairy race, which is here treated after a far more exhaustive and painstaking fashion than is to be found in any previous publication; no less than thirty-six plates and twenty text illustrations are devoted to this subject.—Dr. Washington Matthews gives a further description of a portion of the Catlin collection of Indian paintings, which have been previously referred to in the pages of the *Antiquary*.—A more modern subject, a full account of "The Log of the *Savannah*," the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic in 1819, is well worth putting on record.

The first number of the third volume of the quarterly journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY opens with an account of the family of Vachell, of Coley, Reading, by Rev. G. P. Crawford; it is illustrated with an escutcheon of the arms, and with photographic plates of the interior and exterior of a circular pigeon-house. This fine old pigeon-cote, which stood at one corner of the quadrangle behind the old Vachell manor-house, with a stone over the doorway marked T. V., 1553, is one of the only relics of the former family mansion at Coley. "It contains lodgings for nearly 1,000 birds, with a curious arrangement for a revolving ladder by which the nests could be reached."—Lady Russell continues her papers on "Swallowfield and its Owners."—Rev. J. E. Field, M.A., treats of "The Antiquities of Wallingford" in an initial paper.—Mr. Nathaniel Hone gives some "Early Charters and Documents Relating to the Church and Manor of Bisham, Berks."

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Proceedings of WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB forms a goodly pamphlet of eighty-two pages. The papers of an archaeological character are: "Extracts from the Brief Book of St. Mary's, Warwick," by Mr. T. Kemp; "Description of an Effigy of a Bishop found at Leamington, and of a Chalice used at the Parish Church of All Saints, Leamington Priors," by Mr. S. S. Stanley, both of which are illustrated. The effigy is a fourteenth-century piece of Kenilworth sandstone, much defaced, dug up some thirty years ago when excavating for a sewer in Victoria Terrace; it is now in a garden at Portland Lawn. The chalice is an elaborately ornamented French example, apparently of seventeenth-century design.—"Southam and its Historical Memorials," by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., hon. sec., is a thorough and painstaking paper.—The accounts of the excursions of the members are illustrated by plates of the capitals, carvings, and font of Wootton Warden Church, and by a drawing of the market-cross of Henley-in-Arden.

The fifth part of the fifteenth volume of the *Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY* contains a continuation of the President's translation of the "Book of the Dead," with a plate, giving three curious illustrations of the repulsing of the serpent Rekrek in the nether world; a paper on "The Tower of Babel," by Rev. A. Löwy; an important communication by Brugsch Pasha on the "Zodiacal Lights," which, as a natural phenomenon following a fixed law, was deified and identified with a god known and worshipped in the earliest days of Egyptian civilization; Hon. Miss E. M. Plunket writes on the "Constellation Aries"; Professor Dr. Fritz Hommel makes a brief communication on "The Ten Patriarchs of Berosus"; Dr. Karl Piehl continues his "Notes de Philologie Egyptienne."

The May number of the journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY begins with the third series of "Book-Plate Ex-Libris," by Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms.—"The Burden of Book-Plates," by Mr. Walter Hamilton, is a most amusing paper, amusing because of the vast fume of wrathful indignation let off by the writer against the author of an article in the *Daily News* of April 7. That article professed to be a review of Mr. Hardy's volume on book-plates, and made clever fun of the whole labour of the book-plate collector. We happen to know that Mr. Hardy himself much enjoyed the review. If anything can make the Ex-Libris Society look genuinely foolish, it is for the hon. treasurer (Mr. Hamilton) to lose his temper over innocent "chaff." It does us all good to be quizzed about our hobbies, and if Mr. Hamilton cannot stand it, the editor of his journal should not permit him to show his temper in print.—The rest of the number calls for no special comment, save to mention that Mr. Hardy's book, which will be noticed in our next issue, is reviewed at length.

PROCEEDINGS.

There was an unusually large muster of Fellows at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES at Burlington House on May 4. All the six candidates proposed were elected at the ballot, namely, Mr. Joseph Knight (editor of *Notes and Queries*), Mr. A. S. Flower, Mr. E. R. Morris, Rev. J. B. Wilson, Mr. C. S. Clarke (South Kensington Museum), and Mr. J. C. Tingley. There were also elected as hon. Fellows El Conde de Valencia de Don Juan (Madrid), Senor Juan Facundo Triano, and Dr. William Pleÿte (Leyden).—Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, F.S.A., principal librarian of the British Museum, read a most interesting and valuable paper on "The Draft Statutes of the Order of the Garter made by King Edward VI." The garter was to be abolished as the order of St. George because of superstition and idolatry. The college of St. George was to be abolished at Windsor, and the revenues to be devoted to scholarships at the university, mending the highways, and banking rivers, and the maintenance of itinerant preachers to preach the pure Word of God. It was fortunate, said Mr. Maunde Thompson, that a national misfortune was averted by the early death of this precocious young prig.—At the meeting held on May 18, the following communications were laid before the society: "Notes on the Insignia of

the City of Chichester," by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.; "A Roman Statuette of Wrought-iron," by Charles Dawson; and "On a Planispheric Astrolabe given to the Society by the Rev. I. G. Lloyd, F.S.A.," by C. H. Read, Sec. S.A. Three other distinguished foreigners were elected as hon. Fellows: his Excellency Hamdhi Bey (Constantinople), Dr. Joseph Hampel (Buda Pesth), and Dr. Pangiotis Kabbadias (Athens).

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, held on May 8, the following communications were read: (1) "On the Roman Roads of the 1-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Scotland" (Part I.), by James Macdonald, LL.D.; (2) "Notes on further excavations of the South Fort, Luing," by Dr. Allan Macnaughton, Taynuilt; (3) "Notes on pre-historic forts in Ayrshire and Arran," by David Christison, M.D.; (4) "Supplementary note on John Knox's house," by Peter Millar; (5) "Report on the antiquities found in Scotland, and preserved in the British Museum, obtained under the Victoria Jubilee gift of Dr. R. H. Gunning," by George F. Black; and (6) "Description of contents of stone cists, near Bunessan, in Mull," by Sir Arthur Mitchell. There were also exhibited by the Duke of Argyll an urn of food-vessel type and skull, from a cist in Mull; by A. Mair, Dumbarton, an urn of food-vessel type, from a cist at Ross of Mull; by the Queen's Remembrancer, an urn of cinerary type, found at Dornoch, Crief, and a portion of a bronze sword, found at Aird Dell, Ness, Lewis; and by Dr. William Alexander, Dundonald, an ancient bell, with inscription and date, from Dundonald.

At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held on May 3, Mr. E. Peacock exhibited a curious Venetian print, "An Allegory of Life," of late sixteenth or early seventeenth century work, engraved by Colandon, from a design attributed to Tintoret. Mr. Peacock also contributed a paper, "Notes on the Folk-lore of the Dove," giving many instances of the estimation in which the dove was held by the ancients, and quoting various widely-spread superstitions regarding this bird.

The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, April 26, Mr. John Philipson, a vice-president, being in the chair.—There were exhibited by R. Cecil Hedley, a very perfect and unique bronze dagger of Irish type (5½ inches long, ¾ inches wide at widest part), with socket and rivet hole, found at Dissington; the fragment of an ancient sword found at Dalton Mill; a bronze double-handled drinking-cup from near Bremenium; and a bronze palstave and socketed and looped spear-head (6½ inches long, blade 1¼ inches wide at widest part) from Redewater; also by Charles James Spence, a celt of schist (7½ inches long by 2 inches wide at broad end) from Palazuolo, in the island of Sicily. The council having recommended the incorporation of the society, Mr. Clephan moved, "That, as recommended by the council, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle be incorporated, and that the secretary be empowered to give effect to the resolution." Mr. Clephan

said: "At present the society has no *locus standi*, that is, we cannot sue or be sued, give evidence in any ordinary law court, or before the House of Commons, hold any property without trustees, or take any legal action in the case of stolen property. We cannot petition, memorialize, or attach any corporate seal to any document. It is remarkable that such an important society as ours has so long abstained from taking advantage of the Act of Parliament, 1862-1890. The Society of Antiquaries obtained a special charter when it was formed, above a century since. The Royal Archaeological Institute was incorporated about six years ago, and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society this year. In our town we found it necessary to have our Chamber of Commerce incorporated in 1875, and the Tyneside Geographical Society went through the process in 1891. The cost would be small, about £30—rather under than over, I believe—the items consisting of registration fee, revising barrister's fee, advertising three times in local papers, submitting list of members and articles of association to the Board of Trade."—The motion, after being seconded by Mr. Holmes, was put to the meeting and carried *nem. con.*—The secretary (Mr. Blair, F.S.A.) announced that the council had decided to go on with the supplement to the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, for the printing of which they had had estimates before them.—The Secretary reported that as directed he had written to the City Council asking for information about the tombstone of Abigail Tyzack formerly in Heaton Park, and that he had received the following reply from the committee clerk: "Your letter of the 6th inst., relative to the gravestone of Abigail Tyzack, was laid before the Armstrong Park Committee yesterday; and I was instructed to inform you that one of the gardeners, whilst making some alterations adjoining the stone, had inadvertently covered it with grass sods. The stone, however, is now uncovered, and in its usual position."—The Secretary also read the following note by Mr. J. F. Robinson on the old barrow discovered in a disused pit at Whorlton: "I have made the inquiries I promised to make into the question raised last meeting about the antiquity of the old barrow found at Whorlton, with the result that its antiquity appears to be thoroughly confirmed. Mr. Smaile, the engineer at the colliery, and who was one of the party who found it, says he would be glad to make the acquaintance of the gentleman who made it, but he has not yet turned up to lay claim to his piece of workmanship. Mr. Smaile thinks the individual will be of a good age now, as the oldest person he knows in the district has only some very dim recollections of seeing any trace of an old coal shaft near where it was found, while the shaft which the men descended who found the barrow is at some distance from the place where it was found. This shaft has not been open at any time within the memory of man. I have had a letter from a gentleman, who tells me that there are some records in the Castle which mention that the mines belonging to Mr. Beaumont on Whorlton Moor were nearly exhausted in 1759. Near where the barrow was found the men came upon an old corf imbedded in the mud, but the rods of which it was composed fell to pieces immediately on an attempt being made to move it, or to disengage it from the débris which enclosed it. It may be interesting to

know if the same jococious old gentleman put that there also in order that he might enjoy a joke at the expense of modern antiquaries. So that having the opinion of those who found the barrow, and the fact that the mines were about exhausted in 1759, I think we may safely assume that some mistake has occurred about the person being living yet who was at the trouble to make it and put it down a shaft and then take it some distance along the workings and leave it there with no other object in view than the idea that it would excite the curiosity of the members of a future society of antiquaries. The barrow itself has fallen to pieces, with the exception of the wheel, which the officials of the colliery have been kind enough to present to our society, and which is now in the room for the inspection of the members."



The last of the lectures of the HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY season was delivered on May 2 by the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., editor of the *Antiquary*, and rector of Barton-le-Street. The subject of "Mediæval Seals" was introduced by a short general survey of the rise and use of seals in the early days, reference being made to their use in Biblical days, and among the Assyrians and Egyptians. The beautiful gems that were carved for signet rings by the Greeks and Romans were described in some detail, as they were afterwards much valued by cultured Christians, and set in mediæval mountings for their own use. They were frequently used in the private seals and counter-seals of the earlier bishops, abbots, and religious houses. A beautiful instance of the incorporation of four ancient gems into the official seal of Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury (1244-1270) was given, as well as the two counter-seals of Walter Giffard, Archbishop of York, both of which were formed of early gems. Sometimes these gems were "Christianized" after a curious fashion. A winged figure of Victory was surrounded with a marginal inscription of the Angelic Salutation, and thus turned into the Archangel Gabriel. A splendid classical head of Jupiter Tonans was used by the Chapter of Durham Cathedral as a seal, the inscription in its new mediæval setting being "Caput Sancti Oswaldi"! Private heraldic seals were next described, illustrations being given of many notable examples from Yorkshire and elsewhere. The earliest known heraldic seal is of Philip, Count of Flanders, about 1160. A full series of monastic seals from Saxon days downwards were then treated of, and their gradual development in beauty and intricacy closely traced. The seals of bishops and archbishops were also treated in like fashion, excellent examples, many of them of York, being shown from the twelfth century down to Archbishop Cranmer. The lecturer remarked that the utter degradation of the fine art of seal-engraving which followed on the Reformation was now happily being removed, several of the more recently appointed bishops having reverted to the ancient care and custom in such matters, notably Archbishop Maclagan, whose official seal was one of the most beautiful that had been produced in England since the fourteenth century. Attention was also paid by Dr. Cox to the corporate seals of towns and cities, examples being adduced from Carlisle, Canterbury, Rochester, and

various smaller boroughs. Sometimes such shields were mainly heraldic (though not till the fourteenth century), and sometimes they had the sacred effigies of the saints, or other emblems, to whom the town or its chief church was dedicated. But as a rule the seals of English towns were divided into two classes—ships, if they were seaports, and castles if they were inland. But the term castle wanted modifying. By no means every town that had a "castle" seal had ever had a fortress. It was often intended for the representation of the fortified or embattled gateway of the town. Perhaps the most interesting part of the lecture were the description and illustrations of the fine series of great Royal seals of England. Characteristic specimens were shown of a few of the early kings of Mercia, of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, John, Henry III., the three first Edwards, and the very elaborate one of Philip and Mary. The invariable use on English Royal seals, from the time of William the Conqueror, was to show the king seated, representing Justice, on the obverse, whilst he was shown on horseback and armed on the reverse, or counter-seal. Descriptions were also given of the materials used for seals, of the wax for making impressions, of their differing shapes, and of the various ways in which seals were fastened to documents or charters, a variety of original documents being exhibited for the purpose. The age of mediæval seals (which are never dated) may be approximately known from the style of lettering of the marginal inscriptions or legends. From (1) 1066 to 1175, Roman capitals; from (2) about 1175 to 1215, rude Lombardic capitals; from (3) about 1215 to 1350, good Lombardic; from (4) about 1350 to 1425, bold black letter; from (5) about 1425 to 1500, fine close black letter; and from (6) 1500, Roman capitals. The need and use of counter-seals or other private seals impressed on the back of the pendant seal was clearly explained as intended to prevent the removal of the seal, and the affixing of it to some other or altered document. If only stamped on one side it could readily be heated on the plain side, and then removed and re-affixed. The lecture was illustrated by a variety of lantern slides especially prepared for this lecture from some of the best examples in the British Museum. A number of casts of rare examples were also exhibited, which were lent by the Society of Antiquaries, London. Dr. Cox also desired to express his indebtedness to his friend Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for much information on the subject of seals, which was a new one to be taken up in any exhaustive fashion. Seals, he said, were deserving of the most minute study, for the best and finest art of successive periods was, as a rule, put into them, and they were absolutely invaluable and infallible in all that related to costume (ecclesiastical and civil), armour, and heraldry. The last view shown on the sheet was the great seal of Queen Victoria, which, though twice renewed during her long reign, is a facsimile of the one originally designed in 1837.

THE PLAINSONG AND MEDIÆVAL MUSIC SOCIETY.
—By permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral the first of a series of lectures on "Plain-song" was given at the Chapter House on Thursday afternoon, April 27, under the auspices of this society. The lecturer, Mr. H. B. Briggs, traced the develop-

ment of plainsong from the natural monotone with inflections up to the florid compositions which can only be sung by trained choirmen. One and all, however, were shown to be modelled on the form of the psalm-tone, consisting of intonation, reciting note, and ending, which was the essential principle of Gregorian music, giving it a flexibility which enabled prose to be set to melody with the perfect regard for accentuation which is impossible in modern music with its fixed rhythm. Examples of an epistle and gospel with the Sarum inflections were admirably chanted by the Rev. O. W. Wilde, as specimens of the simplest form of plain-song, and after a selection, including an introit dating from the fourth century, and a kyrie composed by G. Dunston, the choir, conducted by Mr. Abdy Williams, sang in English the gradual "Requiem Eternam." This beautiful but difficult composition was very effectively rendered, a portion being sung as a solo, and, as a subsequent speaker remarked, made one wish to hear this music in our parish churches and cathedrals.

The annual meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Guildhall, Norwich, on Monday, April 17, when General Bulwer presided in the absence of the president (Sir Francis Boileau) who is absent from England.—The Rev. W. Hudson read the annual report, which gave an account of the excursions and work undertaken by the society during the past year, and which have already been recorded in these columns. The members now number 408.—Dr. Bensly read the financial statement, which showed that the year commenced with a balance of £189 18s. 10d., and the total income was £328 12s. 3d. The expenditure amounted to £189 6s., and the balance in favour of the society to £139 6s. 3d.—Dr. Bensly exhibited an interesting series of photographs of the bosses in the north and south transepts of the cathedral, and placed upon the table three plaster casts, gilded and coloured after the original. One of these represented Herod on his death-bed, by the side of which stood three mourners. Dr. Bensly remarked that it seemed somewhat paradoxical that anyone should have mourned for the king, but the Rev. Dr. Creswell facetiously pointed out that the figures might represent professional mutes. In the course of his notes on the sculptures in the roof of the transepts, Dr. Bensly said that in 1171 the cathedral was much injured by fire, and repaired in two years by the energy of Bishop Turbe. Again, in 1272, in the fray between the citizens and the monks, great damage was done to it. After the restoration, it was reconsecrated on Advent Sunday, 1278, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity by Bishop Middleton, in the presence of Edward I. and his queen. Some weeks ago a coin was picked up a few yards from the west front of the cathedral, bearing on the obverse a double triangle, and on its reverse "1278," in Arabic figures. At first sight an enthusiast might have supposed that the coin was struck in honour of the dedication, and was one of many flung away among the people. But in fact, as examination and inquiry showed, it was an African coin of modern date—1861—the date "1278" being computed from the Hegira of Mahomet. In 1361 the cathedral steeple was blown down and the choir damaged, when the present light and graceful clerestory of the presbytery

was erected, and covered with an oak-moulded roof of decorated character. It remained open to the church till Bishop Goldwell erected the stone vaulting or ceiling. In 1463, when Walter Lyhart was Bishop, the cathedral was again damaged by fire, and then the present magnificent stone vaulting of the nave was constructed, and ornamented with the series of 328 sculptures, which were restored by Dean Goulburn. Bishop Goldwell erected the stone vaulting of the presbytery, with 132 bosses (of which ninety-seven represent gold wells) at the intersections of the groining. Bishop Nix, with all his faults, left his mark upon the building, for the stone vaulting of the north and south transept was due to him. There were 150 bosses in the transepts' vaulting, representing exclusively New Testament history. Those in the north transept exhibited partly the true and partly the legendary history of the Virgin Mary, the various incidents of our Lord's infancy, the annunciation, the nativity, the presentation, the visit of the Magi, the massacre at Bethlehem, the flight into Egypt, with the death, assumption, and glorification of the Virgin, and the visit of St. Thomas to her tomb. Those in the south transept represented our Lord's life as given in the New Testament, exclusive of His passion and death. In the important work in which the Dean and Chapter had for some months been engaged in the choir and transepts, the removal of a covering of brown wash disclosed the colours and gilding with which the sculptures were richly adorned, and they appeared to be in no way inferior to the nave sculptures. Dr. Bensly then gave a description of some of the principal bosses, and was thanked by the meeting for his valuable information.—Mr. E. M. Beloe gave an account of episcopal manor-houses, and directed attention to a series of photographs of an old house at Thornage. The doorway to this ancient house, he said, was of the fifteenth century, and there was a window of like date. Upon an arch, which had carried an oriel window, was an angel bearing a shield with the rebus of Bishop Goldwell. This house was, in fact, erected by Bishop Goldwell about 1472. There were eight other episcopal manor-houses, namely, at North Elmham, Eccles, Thorpe Episcopi (next Norwich), Blofield, Hevingham, Blickling, Gaywood, and Thornham. All were gone except that at Thorpe, which was known as Thorpe Old Hall, and what existed were the remains of the chapel, now used as a stable. The Abbot of Holme had a manor-house at Ludham that became the country house of the post-Reformation bishops. It was partly destroyed by fire during the time of Bishop Jegon. Among the antiquities shown were a money-box inlaid with gilt, presented by Charles I., before his execution, to Sir Edward Deering, and a curious old watch belonging to the Deering family, and said to be of the time of Elizabeth, exhibited by General Bulwer; a brass key supposed to have belonged to the Abbot of Bromholm, and now in the possession of Dr. Jessopp; an illuminated panel inscribed with the Commandments, exhibited by the Rev. J. W. Millard; drawings of bases of crosses at West Walton, by the Rev. W. Brown; and a quaint panel picture, inscribed "What ye father gathers with ye rake, ye son scatters with ye fork." It represented a cavalier scattering the coins which had been accumulated by a Puritan, and was exhibited by Miss Cartwright.

The last monthly meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in the Library of Chetham's College, Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., in the chair.—The Dean of Manchester, and Mr. G. Postlethwaite, of the Manchester Grammar School, were elected members of the society.—Mr. George Yates, F.S.A., exhibited a small collection of drawings of Old Masters; a plan of the Grand Junction Railway (about 1830), showing the style of first, second, and third-class carriages in use at that time; and copies of *Paddy Kelly's Budget*, published in 1841 at Liverpool, and of *Tim Bobbin's Budget*, published in 1848 at Manchester.—Mr. George Rowbotham exhibited and presented to the society a sheet of sketches of old crosses.—Mr. Pullinger read a short paper on the pre-historic antiquities of Stanton Moor and the Hermit's Cave, Yougholgreave, Derbyshire.—Mr. T. Cann Hughes gave a short communication on the tower known as "Pemberton's Parlour" in the Chester Walls, an interesting relic familiar to all antiquarian visitors to Chester.—Mr. W. S. Nadin, solicitor, forwarded a paper (which was read by Mr. Charles W. Sutton) on his ancestor, Joseph Nadin, commonly called Joe Nadin, a personage well known to readers of Manchester history.—Mr. Albert Nicholson read a paper, based on MSS. that belonged to the late Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., on the "Young Pretender's Invasion of England in 1745." After briefly stating the facts about Prince Charles Edward's march through Lancashire, the entry into Manchester of the young Prince and his followers, and their advance on the road to London with renewed enthusiasm and an augmented force, Mr. Nicholson proceeded to deal with the question of what caused the brave and accomplished officers skilled in the art of war, who commanded this "ever-victorious army," to decide to retreat. They had out-generalled the Duke of Cumberland, and had no force between them and London but a body of troops on Finchley Common, chiefly composed of recently-raised London volunteers. This decision was arrived at on December 5, 1745, at Derby, and was unanimous. To say that they were ignorant of the advantage they possessed and the true situation of the King's forces and friends, would be untrue. The exact reverse was the case. The question really comes to be, What was the true temper of the country? and when an adequate history of these times comes to be written this is the point that must be made clear. The writers on these events who have not taken their matter from others have either written from a purely party point of view, or, whether Jacobite or Hanoverian in sympathy, they have given little if any attention to what occurred out of Scotland. At the best they seem to have regarded London, if they considered England at all, as the one place that would have a say in the great question at issue. Mr. Nicholson gave many interesting facts, showing the extraordinary manner in which the nobility, gentry, corporations, and county authorities vied with each other in offering their services and their fortunes to the King in defence of "their country and their religion," as they put it. Out of the thirteen regiments enrolled several were in this immediate neighbourhood. A large body of horse was raised by the county of York, called the Yorkshire Hunters. A thousand horses were found by the gentry of Staffordshire, on which the Duke of Cumberland mounted a part of his infantry to pursue the retreating Jaco-

bites. The Earls of Cholmondeley and Warrington gathered the militia of Cheshire, and Lord Herbert's and others of the newly-raised forces at Frodsham to defend the passage into Wales. The *Manchester Magazine* gives many details of troops raised in and about Manchester, though this was supposed to be a Jacobite stronghold, and of the loyal feeling in the town towards the Government, and of subscriptions "for the support of our religion and liberties." Mr. Nicholson then gave details connected with the regiment raised for the Government and equipped and maintained by the town of Liverpool, called the Liverpool Blues, the accounts of which and many other documents relating to that town and its action in the great emergency are in his collection. The total number of men was 648. These were raised, equipped, and maintained at a cost of £4,859, towards which the corporation found £2,000. The good people of the town offered, if the Government desired it, to allow these troops to go with the Royal force and to raise another regiment to defend their town and port.

The spring meeting of members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Guildhall, Gloucester, on April 27. At noon a meeting of the members and associates was held in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, when the president of the meeting, Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B., delivered an address on "Church plate, and how to describe it." Prior to the general meeting there was an exhibition of church plate arranged in a committee-room. There were some priceless examples of church plate, illustrative of the pre-Reformation period, as were noticeable in certain chalices and patens of the period of 1494, which were brought from one of the neighbouring parishes. There were also a considerable variety of Elizabethan cups. Some massive plate, illustrative of the period of the Restoration was sent in by the Dean of Gloucester, forming a grand set which could not possibly better illustrate the characteristic plate of that period. There were also plates of a secular origin, such as the two-handled cup of the early part of the eighteenth century. Referring to the history of the church plate in the county, the president said his first attention was called to it by reading a small book published in reference to church plate in Yorkshire. Afterwards a larger volume was issued by Chancellor Ferguson, which set the ball rolling. He (the president) commenced in the smallest way by examining the church plate in his own immediate neighbourhood. The desire grew upon him, and he was still further encouraged by the receipt of a quarto volume which had been published by Mr. Trollope in reference to church plate in Leicestershire. He was looking forward anxiously to the day when they of this county would be able to produce such a book as had been issued by Mr. Nightingale in reference to Wiltshire. The president then proceeded to explain the peculiar characteristics of the various specimens of church plate which were placed before him; the first which bore the hall-mark was one dated 1494. He described their various peculiarities, and suggested the means by which they became church property. He also pointed to secular gifts, making especial reference to those given to the church at Cirencester by the Woolwich family, which no doubt came as a gift from Queen Elizabeth to one of her courtiers. The largest

and best of these secular gifts doubtless came from City Councils, in reference to which he narrated some amusing anecdotes. Going back to the time of the Restoration, he pointed out that there were what were called the Roundhead shape of cup, many specimens of which were still to be found in Russia. These afterwards gave way to the church flagons, which were more in use in the present day. At one time bowls were a popular gift to churches, but it was now somewhat difficult to describe their use. No doubt in many churches cups of the pewter type would be found, but, at the same time, any information which could be given would be very interesting as affording material for a catalogue. In conclusion, Mr. Cripps narrated a very interesting incident. Some years ago he felt very much interested in a piece of church plate at Cricklade. In fact, he had taken "rubblings" of it. Some time afterwards it was missed, and no one knew anything of it. About two years afterwards he (Mr. Cripps) was in the saleroom of Messrs. Christie and Manson, London, when he saw the identical article which had been missing. He ordered it to be locked up, and after a considerable amount of trouble, the plate was handed over to its proper quarter at Cricklade.—The majority of the company then proceeded to inspect some of the finest Tudor carvings to be found in the city or neighbourhood, at Mr. J. A. Fisher's, of Westgate Street.—The Rev. W. Bazeley acted as chaperon, and explained the circumstances under which the beautiful panelling and heraldic devices had been discovered. In reference to the fourteenth century panel carving in this most interesting room, we cannot do better than refer those curious in such matters to Mr. Fisher himself, who will be only too pleased to impart information, but is also prepared to supply inquirers with printed details and illustrations of a most interesting character. A number of the party then proceeded to the cathedral, where its characteristics were described by Mr. F. Waller, the cathedral architect, who, with the aid of plans, pointed out the sites of the old conventual buildings. The Dean also imparted valuable information.—Shortly after four o'clock the members proceeded in special trams from the Cross to the chapels of the Hospitals of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalene, which were described by the Rev. S. E. Bartleet and Mr. Henry Medland.

The CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY propose to devote their first meeting of this year to the Second Iter. They will meet at Bowes, and follow the road from there to Old Penrith, staying the night at Appleby. They will visit *en route* the camps at Bowes, Reay Cross, Marden Castle, Brough-on-Stainmore, Redlands, Kirkbythere, Brougham and Plumpton (old Penrith). The two days there will be almost wholly on the line of the Second Iter, and the Norman castles of Bowes, Brough, Appleby and Brougham will be visited. A fine opportunity thus offers to those who wish to compare the military works of several epochs, British, Roman (both earthworks and masonry), Anglo-Saxon, and Norman. If the weather serves, the drive over Stainmore should be very fine.

The first excursion of the season of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB took place on May 10, when a

large party of members and friends left Bristol by a morning train to Weston-super-Mare, whence they drove to Kewstoke, Woodspring Priory, Worle, etc. At Kewstoke Mr. R. Hall Warren called attention to the Norman south door, the fifteenth-century stone pulpit, and other features, including an elegant little sundial on the parapet of the porch. The members then ascended the ancient roadway, or "pass," called St. Kew's steps. Mr. Warren said there was no evidence elsewhere of such a saint, and as there was a Celtic word *Kewch*, meaning a boat, and this path led direct to the sea, through the village, there could be little doubt that Kew Stoke meant simply "Boat-station," it being probably the port of the ancient British village on the hill above.—At Woodspring (anciently Worspring) a short paper was read by the secretary, Mr. Alfred Hudd, F.S.A., on the "History and Remains of the Priory." It was founded, in 1210, for Augustinian canons, by William de Courtenay, and dedicated to God, the Blessed Virgin, and the Blessed Thomas of Canterbury. Three, if not all four, of the knights who took part in the murder of the archbishop were West-countrymen, and were connected with the founder and early benefactor of the priory. There is an account of the present condition of the remains in vol. iv. of the *Antiquary*, pp. 51-55.—At Worle church the secretary pointed out the most interesting features, the late Norman porch, the carved oak miserere, said to have come from the priory, a rather curious fifteenth-century font, etc.—In the afternoon the members joined, by invitation, the members of the Northern branch of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and under the able guidance of Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E., explored the pre-historic remains of the British village and encampment on Worle Hill. The numerous pits, nearly a hundred in number, still remaining inside the walls of the camp, were examined with interest. Mr. Dymond did not think these had ever been "dwellings," though from the quantity of remains of corn, etc., found in them, they had doubtless been utilized as stores by the ancient inhabitants, whose village, he thought, probably occupied the low ground now covered by the modern town of Weston-super-Mare. This view was not received without doubt by those present, who thought it much more likely that the residences of the owners of the stores contained in the pits would have been in their immediate neighbourhood, if not directly over them, rather than a mile outside the fortified post, as suggested by Mr. Dymond. From the evidence of the skulls and other remains found in the pits, it was supposed that the constructors of Worlebury belonged to a pre-Celtic tribe, probably that still represented by the "dark Welsh," or Silures. After dinner at the Atlantic Hotel, at which Sir George Edwards presided, the members returned to Bristol by train.

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An evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held at 22, Albemarle Street on April 19, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme), in the chair.—Mr. Jacobs read a short paper entitled "The Folk," which was followed by a discussion in which Dr. Gaster, Mr. Nutt, Professor Hadden, and the president took part.—The President read the fragment of a story by Mrs. Gomme, which she had heard as a child, entitled "The Green Lady."—In the absence of the Rev. W. S. Lach Szymra, the secretary read a paper by him on

"Cornish Folk-lore," and a discussion followed, in which Professors Rhys and Hadden, Dr. Gaster, Messrs. Nutt, Higgins, Baverstock, Jacobs, and the president took part.

¶ ¶ ¶
The members of ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the churches of St. Philip and St. Augustine, Stepney, on Saturday, April 29. On May 13 they visited the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, under the guidance of Mr. E. A. Webb, to view the works now in progress.

¶ ¶ ¶
Mr. P. le P. Renouf, president of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, continued his valuable lectures on the "Language and Writing of the Ancient Egyptians," at the society's house, 37, Great Russell Street, throughout the Wednesdays in May, at 4.30 p.m.

¶ ¶ ¶
On April 14, Mr. J. A. Clapham, hon. sec., read an interesting and able paper, before the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "Lord Morpeth, seventh Earl of Carlisle." The subject, however, is too modern for us to give any abstract of the lecture.—On April 29 the members visited Kirkstall Abbey, which was described by Mr. E. P. Peterson, F.S.A., and the grand Norman church of Adel.

¶ ¶ ¶
The SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS propose to hold their annual meeting on the evening of Tuesday, July 18; Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., has been invited to give the annual address, and proposes to take as his subject "Westminster Abbey."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL LIBRARY. By Rev. Dr. Sparrow Simpson, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo, pp. xxii., 282. Price 20s.

Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's Cathedral* contains a catalogue, filling eight folio pages, of the library of Old St. Paul's in the year 1459. Only three of all these manuscripts are known to be now extant; one is still at St. Paul's, another at Aberdeen, and a third at Lambeth. The present library was founded by Henry Compton, who was Bishop of London during the rebuilding of the cathedral. He bequeathed about 2,000 volumes to form the nucleus of a collection. It now consists of upwards of 20,000 volumes. Dr. Sparrow Simpson, who has been librarian of St. Paul's for over thirty years, in this useful book gives a printed catalogue of certain sections of this large library, together with an interesting preface and brief introduction.

When Dr. Simpson first became librarian there was but one single volume in the library that bore on the history of the fabrics. As we find from these pages,

the library now contains (chiefly through Dr. Simpson's careful diligence) no less than 134 separate books or pamphlets that illustrate the history of the cathedral. In addition to all these, there is a collection of 110 printed sermons that were preached at St. Paul's Cross between 1550 and 1738, as well as another of 160 sermons preached within the cathedral. There are also collections of sermons or tracts written by, or relating to, the clergy of St. Paul's; of plays acted by the "Children of Paul's"; and of books and pamphlets having reference to (1) Sir Christopher Wren, (2) the Sacheverell controversy, (3) the funerals of Nelson and Wellington, and (4) the much-vexed question of the decoration of the cathedral.

Another section deals with the histories and surveys of London, Westminster, and Southwark, of parishes in and near the City, of the City companies, of St. Paul's School, of Cheapside Cross, and of the Great Fire and three Great Plagues.

By a process of slow and laborious accumulation, the learned librarian has had the satisfaction of bringing together a valuable and large collection (amounting to 951 plates) of maps, plans, and views of London and St. Paul's Cathedral, which are uniformly mounted and admirably arranged in portfolios.

In addition to these special and local features of this fine library, which are well worth printing, this volume also gives a list of early printed and remarkable Bibles, New Testaments, and liturgical works, which covers the first seventy pages. A few great treasures are here enumerated, such as Tyndale's *New Testament*, Tyndale's *Pentateuch*, a large-paper Walton's *Polyglot*.

A curious but useful feature of this catalogue is the *Desiderata*, covering some ten pages, wherein are enumerated those works and pamphlets that the library desires in order to complete its bibliography of the cathedral of St. Paul's; we sincerely trust that the publication of this list will lead to the speedy acquisition by Dr. Simpson of not a few of the enumerated rarities by way of gift.

Among the omissions in this library which are not chronicled, may be named those varied forms of prayer put forth by authority from the time of Elizabeth downwards, which are both numerous and varied in their interest. Only a bare half-dozen seem to be in this library, though many of these forms were specially connected with St. Paul's.

The library is a singularly fine room, lined with oak-presses, and surrounded by a gallery supported on fine brackets carved by Grinling Gibbons. A photographic plate of the library forms a frontispiece to the volume. It concludes with an admirable index.

Notwithstanding the general praise that we gladly give to Dr. Simpson's meritorious undertaking, it is only right to point out that it has certain unexpected blemishes which must be removed in another edition. The arrangement of liturgical books is decidedly faulty. Why, for instance, is Cardinal Quignon's *Breviarium Romanum* separated by several pages from Dr. Legg's 1888 edition of the same work? A more serious blemish, which all liturgiologists will at once note, is the inclusion under the head of "Roman Missals," on page 57, of *Missale Ambrosiarum*. The tyro in liturgical studies knows well the great difference between the Roman Missal and the Ambrosian

Missal of Milan as now used. There is only a single "Roman" church in all Milan.

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ENGLISH ECONOMIC HISTORY AND THEORY. Part II. End of the Middle Ages. By W. J. Ashley, M.A. Longmans, Green and Co. Cr. 8vo., pp. xii., 502. Price 10s. 6d.

We are glad to welcome, after an interval of some years, the second instalment of this work, the course of which has been interrupted by the appointment of Mr. Ashley to the chair of Economic History at Harvard University. This volume treats of the close of the Middle Ages, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries, in six sections—the supremacy of the towns, the crafts, the woollen industry, the agrarian revolution, the relief of the poor, and the canonist doctrine. To each section is prefixed a full list of authorities, which will prove of the greatest service to anyone desirous of following up the particular subject. "The book," we are told in the preface, "was originally intended to be little more than a compilation." For this work Professor Ashley is admirably fitted. Had he confined himself to this less ambitious task, his efforts would have been more satisfactory, for he is not only an exceptionally well-read man, but possesses powers of noting and assimilating the most valuable facts. But, unfortunately, he has been tempted, particularly in the later chapters, to spend not a little of his limited time and space on considerable generalizations, wherein it is impossible often to follow him. Nevertheless, no student of economic history can possibly in the future afford to ignore Mr. Ashley's volumes.

On the whole, the opening chapter on the development and power of the towns, with its accurate estimate of municipal life, and of the curious fetters that restricted trade to its narrowest limits, is about the best written part of this volume. The great difference in the magnitudes of the several towns, and hence the incomplete synchronisms of their development, is rightly taken into account. In giving their population at the beginning of the fifteenth century, Mr. Ashley adopts the estimates based on the Subsidy Rolls of 1377, as given in early volumes of the *Archæologia*, which almost certainly err, save in connection with London, on the side of under-statement. According to this view, the population of London at this period was about 40,000; York and Bristol, 12,000; Plymouth and Coventry, 9,000; Norwich, Lincoln, Salisbury, Lynn, and Colchester, between 7,000 and 5,000; whilst most of the other historic towns of England varied in population from 5,000 to 1,500.

The works enumerated as bearing upon "The Crafts" show that Mr. Ashley is well up to date. He names as the most recent contribution to their history Hibbert's *Influence of English Gilds*, and Lambert's *Two Thousand Years of Gild Life*, both of which have been noticed at length in the *Antiquary*. The following sentence is specially to be commended to students: "Of all the original authorities none are more important in England, especially for the sixteenth century, than the Statutes of the Realm, the study of which has been somewhat neglected; the only satisfactory edition for scientific purposes is that of the Record Commission, 1810-1822." In connec-

tion with village gilds, a subject that has yet to receive the attention it deserves, reference is rightly made to Weaver's *Wells Wills* (1890).

The history of English wool and cloth is rightly treated of by itself, for it explains the origin of the wealth of England. In the fourteenth and fifteenth and sixteenth centuries wool was the chief article of export from England. Not only did we enjoy almost a monopoly of the raw-wool trade in the north-west of Europe, but its manufacture into cloth was so successfully developed that the foreign demand for English woollen goods was steady and continuous. The story of the woollen industry, its taxation, and its control as a powerful weapon in international diplomacy, is graphically and accurately told. The distribution of the various branches of cloth manufacture in different parts of England is an interesting feature of our national economy in the past. Fuller drew out the following table at the beginning of the seventeenth century:

<i>East.</i>	Norfolk—Norwich fustians.
	Suffolk—Suffolk bayes.
	Essex—Colchester bayes and serges.
	Kent—Kentish broadcloth.
<i>West.</i>	Devonshire—Kirsies.
	Gloucestershire } Cloth.
	Worcestershire }
	Wales—Welsh friezes.
<i>North.</i>	Westmorland—Kendal cloth.
	Lancashire—Manchester cotton.
	Yorkshire—Halifax cloths.
<i>South.</i>	Somersetshire—Taunton serges.
	Hampshire } Cloth.
	Berkshire }
	Sussex }

A small book of much service in connection with the archæology of the English woollen trade, and invaluable as a help to the explanation of the varying terms applied to the great variety of cloths named in the mediæval inventories, is *The Draper's Dictionary: a Manual of Textile Fabrics*, by Mr. W. Beck. It does not seem to be known by Mr. Ashley.

The fourth chapter deals with the "Agrarian Revolution," and all that we have space to say with regard to it is that the author makes a great mistake in sneering at the work and conclusions of the late Professor Thorold Rogers, who probably consulted more original documents in compiling his laborious volumes than Mr. Ashley has of printed books. His estimates as to enclosures are in many respects faulty.

The fifth part, which treats of the "Relief of the Poor," is also distinguished by too hasty conclusions and assertions, though a variety of interesting facts are conveniently brought together. In England, where there was a far larger number of religious houses than in most parts of the Continent, the surmises of the historian Ratzingery (quoted with approval by Mr. Ashley) as to the monastic distribution of alms "at a number of centres scattered very unevenly over the country" do not apply. The English religious houses were generally and widely distributed throughout the country; they were but a few short miles from any populated district, and were at least ten times as numerous as our union workhouses or centres of national poor relief. Mr. Ashley is far too

shallow in his treatment of this part of his subject, and evidently starts with a very strong anti-monastic bias.

The last section is the poorest of the book; it deals with "The Canonist Doctrine," chiefly on usury. In giving a list of "authorities," Mr. Ashley states that "the canonist literature has been so completely ignored in England that the student has perforce to turn to German treatises." This is not true; Mr. Ashley apparently knows nothing of the recent writing of Messrs. Wood, Owen, Brownbill, and Dodd on canon law, all Englishmen. He relies almost exclusively on German works, ignoring apparently the many important French treatises, such as Durand de Maillane's *Histoire du Droit Canonique*, or G. Phillips' *Le Droit Ecclesiastique dans ses Sources*.



HANDBOOK OF GREEK AND LATIN PALÆOGRAPHY.

By Edward Maunde Thompson, F.S.A. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Cr. 8vo., pp. xii., 344. Price 5s.

The publishers of the International Scientific Series have been fortunate in securing the services of the principal librarian of the British Museum for their new volume. There is certainly no British scholar, and scarcely, perhaps, any European scholar, so well fitted to write a handbook on palæography as Mr. Maunde Thompson. It is one of those rarely-met-with books which are a positive refreshment to the jaded antiquarian reviewer, for a preliminary study of its pages at once shows that it will well repay careful reading from beginning to end; and, when the pages have been diligently reperused, an abiding impression remains that they form a volume of real worth and of indispensable utility to the true antiquary or historical student.

To the unwearying courtesy and ready help which Mr. Maunde Thompson so freely gave to all honest searchers among the great stores of the British Museum during those years when he was chief of the MSS. Department, he has now added another general cause for gratitude. The volume abounds in facsimiles of a great variety of hands of different dates and epochs, and there are also three helpful folding tables, of (1) the derivation of Greek and Latin alphabets, of (2) Greek cursive alphabets, and of (3) Latin cursive alphabets. A concise introductory chapter treating of the history and development of these two alphabets is followed by interesting sections which deal with the materials used to receive writing, such as leaves, bark, linen, clay and pottery, wall-spaces, metal, lead, bronze, wood, waxen and other tablets, papyrus, skins, parchment or vellum, and paper. Papyrus, for so long a period the pagan and classical writing material, was slowly but surely superseded by the Christian use of vellum. Its far more lasting character corresponded to the enduring tenets of their faith. When Constantine required copies of the Holy Scriptures for his new churches, he ordered fifty MSS. to be prepared on vellum. It will surprise some to learn that a comparatively large number of early Arabic MSS. on paper still exist, dating from the ninth century; the oldest is of the year 866.

Another short but interesting section deals with writing implements. The *stylus* or *graphium*, made

of iron, bronze, ivory, or bone, was adapted for writing on the waxen tablets, the letters being scratched with the sharp end. For writing on papyrus the reed was in use. Suitable reeds came from Egypt. They continued in use to some extent throughout the Middle Ages, in Italy down to the fifteenth century. Parallel to our use of steel pens is that of the ancient bronze reeds, of which a few specimens have been found in Italy and one in England. In the Addenda mention is made of the recent discovery of a metal pen two inches long, shaped and slit like a quill pen, by Professor Waldstein in the so-called tomb of Aristotle in Eretria. The time of the introduction of the quill pen is a matter of doubt, but it almost certainly followed pretty closely on the use of vellum.

The next chapter treats of the forms of books, the roll, the index, the text, punctuation, accents, palimpsests, etc. To this succeeds an account of stichometry, or the measuring and spacing of lines, of tachygraphy, or shorthand, and of cryptography, or "cipher," and secret writing.

The abbreviations and contractions and numerals of the Greek hand, with five chapters wherein the evolution of the literary hand and the cursive hand are carefully followed up, cover the whole field of Greek palaeography.

With the thirteenth chapter begins the treatment of Latin palaeography, a subject that has more immediate attraction for the generality of English antiquaries. In this and the two following chapters the majuscule writing (with the subdivisions of square capitals, and rustic capitals, and uncials), the mixed minuscule and half-uncial characters, and the Roman cursive letters, are thoroughly explained in their respective developments. In chapter sixteen and the three following, with which the volume concludes, Mr. Maunde Thompson enters into the highly interesting topic of the formation of the national handwritings of Western Europe from the Roman writing. "On the Continent the cursive hand became the basis of the writing of Italy, Spain, and Frankland, and from it were moulded the three national hands which we know as Lombardic, Visigothic, and Merovingian. The common origin of all three is sufficiently evident on an inspection of the earliest charters of those countries." The time of Charlemagne, with its revival of learning, brought about a considerable change in handwriting towards the end of the eighth century, which palaeographers term the "Caroline Reform."

The origin and development of the writing in our own islands have a different origin from the continental nations of Western Europe. In Ireland and England the earliest writings are undoubtedly based upon the half-uncial Roman characters, which must have been the style of the first Christian MSS. that were introduced into the future Isle of Saints by the foreign missionaries. "In England there were two early schools of writing at work; the one originating from Ireland, in the north, from which emanated the national hand, holding its own, and resisting for a long time foreign domination; the other the school of the Roman missionaries, essentially a foreign school making use of the foreign styles which they brought with them, but which never appear to have become naturalized." A few early charters establish the fact that the style introduced into the Canterbury school founded by St. Augustine was that of the Roman

Rustic capital. From these beginnings we are taken successively through the various Latin mediæval hands in use in our country, the English Charter hand, the English Court hand, and the English Chancery hand. The last facsimile given is from a final concord in the Court hand of 1673. The work concludes with a list of printed authorities on the subject of palaeography, and with a good index.



THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS. By Major C. R. Conder, R.E., D.C.L. *Alexander P. Watt.* (Palestine Exploration Fund.) 8vo., pp. xii., 212. Price 5s.

Major Conder has added yet another to his numerous and interesting publications illustrative of Palestine. This one is, beyond doubt, the most valuable of them all. After two years' study of the published texts of the tablets found at Tell Amarna, he has issued this translation of them, with an introduction and appendix as well as brief notes. These tablets were discovered in 1887 by a peasant woman amid the ruins of the palace of Amenophis IV., midway between Thebes and Memphis. They date about 1480 B.C., and are written to the King of Egypt, and contain court officials by Amouter, Phœnicians, Philistines, and others. The names of Japhia, King of Gezer (one of the kings killed by Joshua—Joshua x. 3); of Jabin, King of Hazor; and of Adonizedek, King of Jerusalem—all of them contemporaries of Joshua—occur on the tablets. The names of the gods are those found in the Bible, and include Baal, Rimmon, Shamash, Nebo, and Dagon. The word Elohim is of frequent occurrence. Incidental references show clearly the civilization of the times. Various kinds of cities are specified, such as "capital cities," "provincial cities," "fortresses," "towns," "villages," and "camps." Enclosures and irrigation of gardens are also mentioned with the cultivation of corn, mulberries, and olives, as well as a definite statement as to the papyrus being grown at Gebal. Copper, tin, gold, silver, and agate are named, as also are ships and chariots. About 130 different towns are mentioned in these letters, so that the topography of ancient Palestine is now much clearer. The sites of several important places, such as Gath, Makkedah, and Lachish, are now settled, so that the tablets are of first importance with regard to Biblical geography. The book is illustrated with a general map of Palestine and the adjoining districts, as well as three others of certain parts on a larger scale.

Major Conder shrewdly remarks that "the study of monumental inscriptions is often called a 'by-path' of Biblical knowledge. But in an age of destructive criticism it seems to me to present the most important weapon that can be placed in the hands of those who desire, without seeking to support any particular theory, to arrive at truth concerning the ancient history of Palestine and of the Hebrew people." In these Tell Amarna tablets we have a mass of political correspondence dating about the time when, according to the Bible, the Hebrew invasion under Joshua took place, and which represent in bulk a literature equal to about half the length of the whole of the Pentateuch. The events recorded include the conquest of Damascus by the Hittites, Phœnicia by the Amorites, and Judea by the Hebrews. "It will be clear, therefore, that

these letters are the most important historical records ever found in connection with the Bible, and that they most fully confirm the historical statements of the Book of Joshua, and prove the antiquity of civilization in Syria and in Palestine."

The letters are on brick tablets, and written in an ancient form of the cuneiform script. An engraving is given of one of the most interesting. Major Conder is modest about his translation, and does not consider that his renderings are beyond criticism or always final. But if other scholars are able to improve upon his text it can only be in details, and the historical truth and general value of the letters cannot be affected in any material point. In one particular Major Conder has a decided advantage over any other students of this early script, whether German or English. The language in which these letters are written is the mother tongue of that Syrian dialect of which he became so complete a master by speaking it daily for seven years.



PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND: Its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation. By the late Alpheus Todd, LL.D. New edition, abridged and revised by Spencer Walpole. *Sampson Low, Marston and Co.* Two vols., crown 8vo., pp. x., 290 and 292.

The circumstances attending the original publication of Dr. Todd's work on Parliamentary Government were hardly such as to conduce to the production in its natural sequence and perfect symmetry of an extensive constitutional treatise—a fact of which the author was fully aware, and which he readily acknowledged. Mr. Spencer Walpole, in a few introductory notes to these volumes, wherein he quotes copiously from Dr. Todd's own words, has conclusively shown the need of a revision, and the advantage of an abridgment. An abridgment is always a dangerous undertaking, but Mr. Spencer Walpole seems to have performed his task with considerable judgment and taste. Under the circumstances a brief outline sketch of the contents of the book in its revised form will, we think, be found more appropriate than a critical examination of its general principles and theories, of which many detailed reviews appeared on the occasion of its first publication.

The whole subject is divided into five parts, each of which is again subdivided into chapters. The first part is styled "Prerogative and Parliamentary Government," and its opening chapter sets out briefly but clearly how the generally-acknowledged conception of the British Constitution of 1688, namely, that an equality in authority rested with each of the three powers—King, Lords, and Commons—has from a variety of causes given way to the universally-received theory that the preponderating authority now lies with the Lower House, while the peculiar properties of the other powers have so far fallen into desuetude as to have become more or less empty formalities. One of the principal factors in the decadence of the Upper House has been the indifference and neglect of obvious duty shown by the hereditary legislators themselves—a fact very significant of the absolute cessation of that overwhelming influence which the Peers possessed in the conduct of the Government

from the time of the Revolution to that of the Reform Bill. The second chapter of this part discusses "The Councils of the Crown under Prerogative Government." The first great Council must, like our other principal political institutions, be traced back to the days of the earliest Saxon invaders. Our present constitution in its monarchic, democratic, and aristocratic aspects alike is based upon that polity common to all the Teutonic tribes, of which the Witenagemot was perhaps the most distinctive feature; though all knowledge on this subject is still confessedly to a great extent conjectural, in spite of the extensive recent researches of the late Professor Freeman, Bishop Stubbs, and others. The peculiar duties of the Witan to be exercised in filling the throne on the death of a monarch and its extreme right of deposing an obnoxious King are clearly and emphatically brought out. Dr. Todd on this latter point went so far as to claim for the Witan power, superior to those of the modern House of Commons, an opinion to which his editor, appropriately instancing the action of the two Houses in 1688-89, has recorded his dissent. Under the Norman rule the Witan, until the end of Stephen's reign, sank to a subservient position under the title of the Great Council, the King being practically absolute. It was the "sagacious policy of Henry II." in consulting this Council upon State matters of considerable import during his absence from the realm (though he was bent on consolidating the royal authority, and retained his right of action unfettered by their recorded opinion) that prepared the way for the recognition of the Parliamentary system that obtained in the following century.

The third part treats of the history and origin of the Cabinet, from the time of Charles I., when the term "Cabinet Council" came into use in contradistinction to that of the Privy Council. Under this head the position of office-holders in Parliament is thoroughly discussed.

The fourth division is entitled "The Executive and Parliament." It is subdivided into four chapters, which respectively treat of the functions of the Cabinet—the ministers of the Crown in Parliament, the functions of ministers of the Crown in relation to Parliament, and the Parliamentary duties of ministers and their responsibility to Parliament. More can be learnt from this section of the working of that anomalous body, "the Cabinet," than from any other dozen histories or treatises. It is passing strange that, in our eminently constitutional country, it has come to pass that the chief work of governing is done by meetings of a small body of men unknown to the law, unrecognised by any Act of Parliament, that has no corporate character, at whose proceedings no secretary nor clerk is permitted to be present, nor any official record allowed to be kept, and whose decisions as such have no authority!

The fifth and last section is briefly headed "Parliament." It is subdivided into Parliamentary procedure (which is full of interest)—the control of Parliament over the executive, supply and taxation, and Parliamentary control over the issue and expenditure of public money. The volumes conclude with a good index. There is no other book or books that can take their place; they are simply indispensable.

W. M. C.

EXCAVATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ATHENS AT THE HERAIION OF ARGOS, 1892. By Dr. Charles Waldstein. No. 1. *Williams and Norgate*. 4to., pp. xx. Eight photographic plates.

The recent excavations at the Heraion are of so important and interesting a character that Dr. Waldstein and his committee have been well advised in issuing without delay, for the advantage of the archaeological world, this series of plates containing some of the best objects discovered, accompanied by short explanatory text, reserving their final publication for a future period. On the slope at the west end of the second temple deep cuttings revealed, at a depth of between 10 and 15 feet, a curious layer of black earth. It consisted of decayed organic matter, with masses of bones and fragments of pottery, vases, terra-cottas, bronzes, and numerous small articles. The list of selected articles transmitted to the museum at Athens from this rich deposit is startlingly large, including (in addition to a great variety of single bronze and gold ornaments and figures) 230 bronze rings, sixty terra-cotta idols, sixty fragments of earliest idols, twenty-eight stone heads of hard stone, twenty-one terra-cotta images of animals, ten scaraboids, and twenty-two copper and silver coins. The whole of these objects are distinctly archaic in character; nothing was found there to which a date as late as the beginning of the fifth century B.C. could be ascribed, whilst many point to the remotest antiquity. Dr. Waldstein believes that this black layer is the refuse from the early sacrifices, and considers that the excavations have produced material fully as interesting and as important for the history of early Greek civilization, art, and handicrafts as the similar discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns. The terra-cotta plaques are unique in character.

On the platform of the second temple built by Eupolemos, and for which Polykleitos made the gold and ivory statue of Hera, the foundation walls have been completely cleared, and stand out both externally and internally some 5 or 6 feet high to be studied by archaeologists and architects. A few richly-carved fragments bear testimony to the exquisite decoration of this temple.

The first plate gives a view of the site of the second temple before the excavations, and also a view of the excavations during the third week, when 180 workmen were employed. The second and third plates give views of the second temple after the completion of the 1892 work. The fourth and fifth plates give front and profile of the beautiful head of Hera, of Parian marble, which is regarded as a marvellous treasure of Greek art, and quite the gem of the whole discoveries; by ingenious and painstaking reasoning Dr. Waldstein establishes the fact that this delicate piece of art is the work of the fifth century B.C. Plate six gives a metope from the second temple of fine-grained marble, representing the torso of a nude warrior. Plate seven gives two lions' heads, a fragment of sima, and two heads with helmets, all of marble. On the last plate are given twenty-seven terra-cotta idols, about one-third of the actual size.

In many respects, this modest publication is the most important contribution to early Greek art that has yet been issued to archaeologists.

STRANGE SURVIVALS: Some Chapters in the History of Man. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. *Methuen and Co.* Crown 8vo., pp. 287. Illustrated. Price 6s.

All that Mr. Baring-Gould writes is readable and interesting, and that is saying a great deal for so voluminous a writer. Particularly is this the case when the author treats of out-of-the-way or weird subjects. His last volume has special fascination for the antiquary, and in many ways will not disappoint him, though some of the startlingly broad and confidently asserted theories based on a few facts will amuse and surprise him. The first chapter is "On Foundations." Here Mr. Baring-Gould revels in ghastly and grisly tales as to the necessity of a human sacrifice to make foundations sure. But some of his modern instances of the "strange survival" of this pagan habit are really childish. For instance, at the restoration of Holsworth Parish Church in 1885, the masons found a skeleton embedded in the mortar and stone. "According to the account given by the masons," there was no tomb or sign of a grave, but "every appearance of the person having been buried alive and hurriedly." If Mr. Baring-Gould had had much experience in church restoration, he would have known how usually materials fall in upon founders' tombs, which were intentionally placed in the walls, and would never have given credence to this idle "cock-and-bull" tale. The chapter "On Gables" is interesting, and good examples are illustrated and described of curious gable ornaments and ridge tiles. Mr. Baring-Gould notes an old Northern custom of protecting the gable-ends of pointed roof-beams with horse-skulls to prevent them from rotting, which has led to horse-skulls being carved in such a position as ornaments. "Precisely the same thing," he adds, "was done with the tie-beams that protruded under the eaves. These also were exposed with the grain to the weather, though not to the same extent as the principals. They also were protected by skulls being fastened over their ends, and these skulls at the end of the tie-beams are the prototypes of the corbel-heads round old Norman churches." This is so ingenious a suggestion for the origin of corbel-heads and corbel-tables that we cannot resist giving it; but there is much that could be urged against its probability. But with all his ingenuity and ability, Mr. Baring-Gould makes himself positively ridiculous as to the origin of balls on spikes on gables and gable-ends of houses. He says they are the "strange survival" of heads of traitors and criminals stuck up on spikes over city gates, town halls, and castles. "Skulls and decaying heads came to be so thoroughly regarded as a part—an integral ornament of a gate or a gable—that when architects built Renaissance houses and gateways, they set up stone balls on them as substitutes for the heads, which were no more available. A lord with power of life and death put heads over his gate; it was a sign that he enjoyed capital rights. The stone balls on lodge gates are their lineal descendants." We do not know whether Mr. Baring-Gould intends this to be a piece of fooling, if so, we think it is in very bad taste; but if he really means it seriously, every antiquary of repute, and every student of our domestic or civil architecture, knows that it could be instantly and abundantly refuted. What, for instance, does he make of these

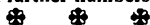
self-same stone balls on churches and chapels of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? Were these sacred edifices ever garnished with rows of human heads? The whole suggestion is supremely silly.

At the close of another chapter, after some further wild conjectures, occur these words: "Archæology is considered a dry pursuit, but it ceases to be dry when we find that it does not belong solely to what is dead and passed, but that it furnishes us with the interpretation of much that is still living, and is not understood." But in the name of all that is true in archæology, we must stoutly object to Mr. Baring-Gould's wild guesses being accepted as anything more than a romance-maker's fancies. Still, when he gives us definite statements, or draws on his own wide reading and wide experience of men and manners, Mr. Baring-Gould can write down for us a good deal that is unknown to other observers, or passed by as of trifling value. We can do no more now than just give the titles of the other chapters, remarking that there are noteworthy incidents chronicled in each of them: "Ovens," "Beds," "Striking a Light," "Umbrellas," "Dolls," "Revivals," "Broadside Ballads," "Riddles," "The Gallows," "Holes," and "Raising the Hat."



SPEN VALLEY: PAST AND PRESENT. By Frank Peel. *Senior and Co.*, Heckmondwike.

The first part of this book, issued at the modest price of 6d., promises remarkably well. It consists of fifty-six pages (octavo pages), and is well printed and nicely illustrated. For a frontispiece a steel-plate portrait is given of Mr. Joseph Woodhead, the first M.P. for Spen Valley; the other illustrations are strictly antiquarian, and include Walton Cross, Old Cross found at Dewsbury, Ancient Weaver and his Loom, etc. The titles of the five chapters of this section are, "Light from Afar," "Early Owners and their Households," "The Liversedges of Liversedge Essol," "The Poll-Tax," and "The Rayners of Liversedge." We shall again notice this promising local history when further numbers have been issued.



SMALLER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.—Messrs. Bemrose have issued at 10s. 6d. *The Birds of Derbyshire*, by F. B. Whitlock, with a map and six illustrations; it does not come within our province to do more than chronicle the fact of its publication.—The third chapter of *Selattyn: a History of the Parish*, by Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, has reached us; it gives continued evidence of the closest research, and deals chiefly with the Hammers of Pentrepant.—*Yorkshire's Pompeii* is the catchpenny title of Swain's shilling popular guide to Boroughbridge and Aldborough. Out of its seventy-five pages, only ten are given to Aldborough (Isurium) and its Roman remains, the account of which is poor, scrappy, and unillustrated. We feel bound to say this, for any Romano-British antiquary buying this book off a book-stall is sure to be wofully disappointed. It is worthless to the archæologist; in other respects it is doubtless up to the average of the books with which the average tourist is well content.—The April number of the monthly issue of *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries* is a good and diversified number. We are glad to note that continued attention is being

given to field-names.—Space precludes us from doing more than acknowledging the receipt of particularly good numbers of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* and of the *Essex Review*; we hope to notice subsequent issues at further length.—The current numbers of *Western Antiquary*, *American Antiquarian*, *Journal de Medicine*, *Minerva*, and *Newbery House Magazine* have also been received.—The *Builder* for April 29 has a charming double plate, giving "Wayside Notes in East Anglia," by Mr. J. S. Corder, which includes four curious poppy-heads from Hawkedon Church, the south Norman doorway of Poslingford Church, and some delicious domestic bits from Clare, Suffolk.—May 6 deals fully with Carlisle Cathedral, and also gives a double plate of Mr. Jackson's proposed reconstruction of the pinnacles of the spire of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford.—May 13 reopens "Low side Window" correspondence; we wish all editors would agree to close their columns absolutely to the subject, unless writers have new ideas or new instances or theories to bring forward; the foolish nonsense is here repeated that "no doubt many of these low windows were used for confessional purposes"!—May 20 has a good paper, well illustrated by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, A.R.L., B.A., on "The Stone Buildings of the Cotswolds."



A supply of *The Author's Hairless Paper-Pad*, issued by the Leadenhall Press, has reached us. After a competent trial, it is a pleasure to pronounce unequivocally in its favour. Each pad contains in block form fifty sheets of strong hairless paper, over which—being of unusual but not painful smoothness—the pen slips with perfect freedom. Easily detachable, the size of the sheets is about $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, and the price (6d.) is only that charged for common scribbling-paper. The pad may be comfortably used, whether at the desk, held in the hand, or resting on the knee. As being most convenient for both author and compositor, the paper is ruled the narrow way, and, of course, on one side only. The base of the pad is of thick blotting-paper. The *Holder* for this pad (price 1s.) is an invaluable adjunct for those who write when travelling, or those who, writing at home, dislike the restraint of desk or table. It is the result of a happy suggestion of *Punch*.



Correspondence.

WAFERING IRON.

[Vol. xxvii., p. 188.]

With reference to the note of the interesting custom which still lingers in the village of Leckford, perhaps you will like to record two instances in which these instruments are spoken of. In the first case the "waffer-yron," being the property of a cleric, was presumably the instrument used for making wafers for the Holy Sacrament.

Thomas Fletcher, *alias* Welsworth, priest, some time minister of the almshouse of St. Mary Magdalene, in

Glastonbury, in his will, dated March 19, 1550-1, bequeaths to Philip Crome "oon whafer yron in the kepinge of Henry Pridie of Mere."

The other instance occurs in the inventory of a wealthy clothier in the earlier part of Elizabeth's reign (Noakes' *Worcestershire Relics*, 1877, p. 10), "Item a payr of waferne irens and iij. nawgars [augers]."

F. W. WEAVER.

May 5, 1893.

OLD BERKSHIRE SCHOOL GAMES.

(Vol. xxvii., p. 195.)

The version of the old cockney rhyme given in your last issue is not quite in accord with that known in London. It runs thus :

Oranges and lemons,
Said the bells of St. Clemen's ;
You owe me five farthings,
Said the bells of St. Martin's ;
When will you pay me ?
Said the bells of Old Bailey ;
When I grow rich,
Said the bells of Shoreditch ;
When will that be ?
Said the bells of Stepney ;
I do not know,
Said the great bell of Bow, etc.

PATERNOSTER ROW.

ROMAN ROADS IN HAMPSHIRE.

[Vol. xxvi., pp. 263-268, and Vol. xxvii., pp. 136, 182.]

If I may be allowed to recur to this subject, I should like to thank Mr. T. W. Shore for his courteous reception of my few remarks. It is cheering to find him so ready to repudiate the spurious Richard of Cirencester, and I grieve jointly with him at the extent to which this forgery has injured valuable books of reference ; for, alas ! "the slime of the forger is spread over all." But is Bede reliable ? It appears to me that the *venerable* historian has merely translated the Saxon *stane* or stone for his *Ad Lapidem*, just as Redford becomes *vadum Arundinis*. I do not believe in a Roman "Ad Lapidem," because Bittern, which contains the site of Clausentum, was in Stoneham parish ; and, very probably, the solid remains of Roman architecture, the town walling, the quays, docks, and stone piers, fallen to ruin, may have named the parish. Several places named stone or stane have thus arisen in other counties, serving as quarries for centuries. I may remind your readers that the usurper Carausius made Clausentum the headquarters of his fleet, and struck a numerous coinage with the legend "Clau," more or less perfect, as mint-mark. He is called a Menapian from somewhere about Friesland, and his followers may have settled permanently in Hampshire, thus originating a

so-called "land of the Jutes" older than the Jewissa or West Saxons, who oppressed them later on.

Clausentum left desolate, the "bittern" took possession, perching on the ruins, and croaking in the marshes ; this place might then promise a safe retreat for hunted fugitives, and, as a useful quarry for builders, extend the name of Stoneham across the Itchin.

A. HALL.

May 2, 1893.

CHILDREN'S SINGING GAMES.

I have read with pleasure the article in your May number by Miss Thoys on the singing games played by children in Berkshire which she has collected. I should like to second her wish that someone in each county would collect them. More than a year and a half ago I asked in *Notes and Queries* and other magazines for the same thing, to enable me to complete a collection I had begun some time previously for a book on the subject. Many friends kindly did so, and sent me the games they obtained, but there are still a few counties unrepresented in my collection. As my book is now going through the press, I should be grateful if any of your readers could send me some which would make my collection more complete. The interest of these games when the different versions are put together is extreme. I shall be happy to acknowledge any assistance given.

ALICE B. GOMME.

1, Beverley Villas,
Barnes Common,
May 9, 1893.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.



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